The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1881—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SILKS, VELVETS, ETC.

Still Further
ATTRACTIVE REDUCTIONS!
AT
PARDRIDGES'
MAIN STORE,
114 & 116 STATE-ST.

WEST SIDE STORE,
284 & 286 West Madison-st. (near Morgan).

PLAID SILK VELVETS,
IN COLORS, AT
$2.50 per yard. - - - - Reduced from $7.00.

COLORED SURAHS
AT
$1.50 per yard. - - - - Reduced from $2.00.

ROMAN STRIPED SILKS
AT
$1.45. - - - - - - - Reduced from $1.75.

CHENEY BROCADES,
IN COLORS AND BLACK, AT
$1.00. - - - - - - Reduced from $1.50.

ECRU BUNTINGS,
36 INCHES WIDE, AT
23c. - - - - - - - Reduced from 30c.

ALL-WOOL BUNTINGS,
IN COLORS, AT
25c. - - - - - - Reduced from 40c.

BLACK BUNTINGS,
40 INCHES, ALL-WOOL, AT
50c. - - - - - - - Reduced from 75c.

"Decided Bargains, and values not duplicated by any other house in this market."

SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION. ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

PARDRIDGES.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED

By practical Music-Box Makers employed permanently at our workshops. Special attention given to Fine Work.

Musical Boxes manufactured to order in any style required, with such time as the purchaser may prefer.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

DENTISTRY.

DR. DAY, 133 East Madison-st.
Best $5 RUBBER OR CELLULOID.
Filling Best, One-Quarter Old Rates.

Also the only practical teeth WITHOUT A PLATE. Lower Suction Plate, which never loosens while talking or eating. Vitalized Air (or gas), chloroform, ether free for painless extracting; 20 years' practice. Office open Sunday forenoon. All work guaranteed.
DR. DAY, 133 East Madison-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!
FINE & MEDIUM!
Holton & Hildreth
221 & 223 STATE ST.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.,
147 STATE-ST.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Mathematical Instruments, &c.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Real Estate and Loans. W. D. KERFOOT & CO.
90 Washington-st.
References furnished if desired to any person we have represented during 20 years.

PICTURE-FRAMES.

Gold PICTURE FRAMES
It will surely pay you to write for my Illustrated Catalogue (free) of Styles and Prices. S. H. MCELWAIN, Manufacturer, 202 & 204 Wabash-av.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

FOR THE GLORIOUS
Fourth of July!
We have just received a large assortment of
White and Fancy Summer Vests, prices........$1.50, $2.00, and $2.50
PANTS to order from........$4 to $10
Suits to order from............$15 to $40
Samples and Rules for Self-Measurement forwarded by mail on application.
Open until 8 o'clock every evening. Saturdays until 9 o'clock.

Nicoll
THE
TAILOR.
S. W. cor. Clark and Adams-sts.,
Opposite Post-Office.

OPTICAL GOODS.

MANASSE SIGHT IS PRICELESS OPTICIAN. TRIBUNE BUILDING

Importer of Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments, comprising Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Transits, Levels, Compasses, &c., the largest stock in the Northwest.

CAUTION.—Don't pay exorbitant prices to adventurers for Spectacles. We sell the best Brazilian Pebbles $4.00 to $4.50, and the best ground French Crystal Spectacles $1.50 to $2.50.

Twenty-five years' practice in the art of fitting glasses. Our method is honest dealing. This is the way we build up our trade.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

MORRIS BERNHARDT, Optician.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE

125 State-st., Room 3, second floor. Spectacles exclusively. 27 years' practice in the adjustment of Glasses to every form of defective eyesight. Letters of recommendation testifying to his superior ability as an Optician and the perfectness of his glasses can be seen at M. Bernhardt's office from the noted Professors of Rush Medical College, Chicago Medical College, Hahneman College, Chicago Homeopathic College, leading Divines, our most prominent and well-known citizens, including high encomiums from Schools of Science, Blind Institutes, etc., etc.
LOUIS H. MATTHES, Assistant.

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES.

USE JEFFERS'
O. B. C.
Original Bronchial Cigarettes, for the relief and cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents.
F. KIRK STEPHENS & CO., Props., Chicago.

FLOUR.

FLOUR Wholesale and Retail.
Sent anywhere, city or country. Order by mail.
LYONS BROTHERS,
183 East Kinzie-st.

CELLULOID GOODS.

CELLULOID (Water-proof Linen) Cuffs, Collars and Bosoms. Price Lists and Goods sent by mail. Call or address BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

HOSIERY, &c.

HOSIERY SALE
AT THE
BANKRUPT STORE.

The Cheapest Hosiery Ever Known.

Ladies' Hose.
Polka Dot, extra long, full regular made, at 30c.
Unbleached Balbriggan Hose, extra long, regular made, 20c.
Unbleached Silk-Clocked, regular made, 20c.
Plain Colored, Cardinal, Navy, and Seal Brown, extra long, seamless Hose, 12c.
Full regular made, extra long, pin striped, 30c.
Unbleached Hose, 9c.
Pin Striped Hose, 9c.
Pin Striped Seamless Hose, Cardinal, Navy, and Brown, 19c.
Pin Striped, Unbleached, Grained, extra heavy, 19c.

Children's Hose.
Sizes from 5 to 8, Pin Striped, at 9c.
Pin Striped Hose, extra long, cotton, colored, 18, 20, 25c.
Very fine quality, extra long, full regular made, 25, 30, 35c.
Very fine quality, Bracelet Style, 25, 30, 35c.
Fancy styles as cheap, and cheaper, in proportion.

Cents' Half Hose.
British Socks, best quality, 22c.
Unbleached Balbriggan, regular made, silk-clocked, 25c,
Plain Color, full regular, 25c.
Fancy Socks, English goods, 20c.
Fancy Socks, good goods, 9c.
Fancy Socks, better goods, 12c.
Very fine goods, worth $9 per doz., at 45 and 50c.

Great Bargains in Summer Underwear, White Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Neckties.
Please call or send for samples. If not satisfactory, will refund the money.

BANKRUPT STORE,
184 and 186 State-st.,
OPPOSITE THE PALMER.
S. SHIREK.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH.
WEST END HOTEL,
COTTAGES & RESTAURANT,
Will open for the Season of 1881 Thursday, June 16.
PRESBURY & HILDRETH.

Manitou Springs, Colorado.
MANITOU HOUSE.
GEO. M. WALKER, Chief Clerk. S. B. JENNINGS, of Ohio, Prop.
Open on and after May 20. This elegant Hotel having been enlarged to three times its original capacity, and refurnished throughout at an expense of over $50,000, offers inducements never before equaled in the West to Summer Tourists. Terms reasonable.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Season of 1881. Open from June 11 to Oct. 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
SEASON OF 1881. Applications may be made to the hotel at Newport, or the Everett House, New York.
JOHN G. WEAVER & SONS.

HOTEL COLUMBIA,
Ocean Beach, New Jersey,
Will open June 15. For circulars, terms, &c., address
FRED E. FOSTER.

THE OAKWOOD, GREEN LAKE, WIS., famous summer resort, now open. It has no equal. The best families North and South recommend it. Send for circulars. GREENWAY & SONS, Dartford, Ws

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Tobacco.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1881.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco," will be received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock p. m., July 12, 1881, for one hundred and sixty thousand (160,000) pounds of Navy tobacco, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
One half of the quantity required to be delivered within thirty days, and the remainder within sixty days from the date of contract.
Specifications and forms of offer will be furnished by this Bureau, upon application; and proposals must be made upon the forms so furnished, and in accordance with the specifications.
GEO. F. CUTTER,
Paymaster General, U. S. Navy.

Proposals for Dredging.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
KEOKUK, Ia., June 4, 1881.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for dredging in the Des Moines Rapids Canal will be received until 12 m., July 5, 1881, and opened immediately thereafter.
Specifications, forms of proposals, and any desired information to be had upon application to this office.
No bids will be received unless upon the prescribed form.
The U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
AMOS STICKNEY, Maj. of Engineers, U. S. A.

TO RENT.

MADISON-ST.
Store and Basement To Rent.
No. 254, Opposite Marshall Field & Co.'s Wholesale House. Inquire at
SILVERMAN'S BANK,
70 La Salle-st.

WANTED.

Narrow-Gauge Cedar Ties
WANTED.
We desire to purchase two hundred thousand cedar ties. The same to be made out of sound timber six feet long, five inches thick, and not less than five inches face, the whole to average six inches face. The ties must be delivered f. o. b. cars in Chicago as follows: Fifty thousand in July, 1881, and a like amount monthly thereafter till all are delivered.
Bids will be received up to June 20.
Address NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia.

CLOAKS, WRAPS, &c.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Actual Bargains,
Worthy of
Attention.

We shall make TO-DAY, and thereafter until closed out

THE GREATEST
CLOAK SALE
ON RECORD.

Silk, Satin,
Cashmere and Drap d'Ete,
Satin de Lyon and Satin Surah
WRAPS,
At prices absolutely less than half original cost.

ELEGANT
Loose Sleeve Wrap,
Hood Lined with Rich "Satin Surah,"
And trimmed with Heavy Silk Cord and Tassel,
At $5.

VERY FINE
English Walking Jacket,
At $3.
All other garments in like proportion.

Talmas,
Mantelettes,
Havelocks,
Ulsterettes, &c.,
At the Greatest Bargains ever offered.

MANDEL BROS.
121 and 123 State-st.

BABY CARRIAGES, &c.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,
138-144 STATE-ST.
Baby Carriages,
115 different styles! our own make, with three other superior styles, for which we are Sole Agents in Chicago for
BICYCLES,
VELOCIPEDES,
EXPRESS WAGONS,
HAMMOCKS,
LAWN-SWINGS, &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.
Indianapolis, June 15 and 16.
Delegates and Members wishing to attend can procure round trip tickets at one fare,
$6.65,
Upon application to
J. L. BENNETT, Asst. Adjutant General. J. W. BARST, Commander.
81 Clark-st., Room 34.

Amherst
College.
There will be an examination of Candidates for admission to Amherst College at the Scammon School, on Monroe-st., near Halsted, commencing Thursday, June 16, at 9 o'clock a. m.

68 to 74 West Monroe-st.,
June 11, 1881.
Slate, Tin, and Iron-Roofing, Manufacturers, Galvanized Iron Cornices. The Hayes Patent Skylight.

The style of our firm is this day changed from A. KNISELY & CO. to KNISELY BROS. & MILLER.
ABRAHAM KNISELY,
RICHARD KNISELY,
JAMES A. MILLER.

MACHINERY.

DESIGNER AND BUILDER
OF
Special Machinery.
JNO. J. CLAUSE.
15 to 17 South Canal-st.

PARIS COSTUMES.

Paris Costumes!

SCHLESINGER
AND
MAYER.

"LEADERS OF
POPULAR PRICES."
State and Madison-sts.,
Will sacrifice nearly
"Two-Thirds"
The original importation cost on all their Ladies'
FINE SILK
COSTUMES!
Will also include with the same reduction in price,
25
Handsome Silk Suits
For Children, age 4 to 12 years.
The prices we shall name on this choice lot of Suits will certainly warrant an early inspection.
"LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES."
State and Madison-sts.

TRADING BY MAIL.

"LEADERS OF
POPULAR PRICES."

SCHLESINGER
AND
MAYER.
STATE AND MADISON-STS.

TRADING BY MAIL!
Situated as we are now, we can offer
"SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES"
To those accustomed to trade by mail.
"ORDERS"
To any extent attended to with promptness, combined with
"Moderate Prices."
Trial Orders Solicited.
"LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,"
State and Madison-sts.
Branch, Madison & Desplaines-sts.

HUNYADI JANOS.

Hunyadi Jánŏs
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
"A natural laxative, superior to all others."
Prof. Macnamara, M.D. of Dublin.
"SPEEDY, SURE, & GENTLE."
Prof. Roberts, F.R.C.P. London.
"Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."
London Medical Record.
Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast. Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

PIANOS.

BAUER
THIS is the only Piano where the sound board has the acoustic figuring of the violin, which makes it free of all metallic sound.
182 & 184 WABASH-AV.

FINANCIAL.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 WASHINGTON-ST.
Bills of Exchange on Europe.
Letters of Credit for Travelers.
Commercial Credits.

MONEY TO LOAN
At 5 per cent interest and no commissions. Propositions for loans in sums of $20,000 and upwards on first-class productive real estate in this city are invited until the 20th day of June next. Address, with description of security, C. T. WHEELER, at Union National Bank.

Dividend Notice.
On and after Monday, the 13th day of June, 1881, I will pay the fourth dividend (being five per cent) on all allowed claims against the estate of the Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, at the office of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, No. 145 Randolph-st.
June 9, 1881. V. A. TURPIN, Receiver.

The Tribune.

☞ Persons unable to purchase copies of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *at News Agencies and on railway trains where Chicago papers are sold will confer a favor by reporting the facts to this office, giving full particulars.*

WARMER, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, and possibly local rains for this region to-day.

AMONG the distinguished persons who arrived at New York yesterday were Father La Rocca, General of the Dominican Order of priests, and Gen. Longstreet, late United States Minister to Turkey.

MR. RUSSELL, of the Ute Commission, has telegraphed Secretary Kirkwood that the Commission, having procured the desired military escort, has proceeded to determine on the lands where the Uncompahgres shall be located.

SEVEN steamers will leave New York for Europe to-day, taking 650 passengers who purpose doing the Continent. The exodus of well-to-do people from this country has commenced before the tide of immigration has begun to wane.

THE Spanish Government, true to its antecedents, has informed the Spanish Governor of Cuba that he can tell the Cuban planters that the whipping of negroes may be continued until the Cortes meets on Sept. 20. Benevolent Government!

J. PRANCHE, whose name indicates that he is not a Welshman, is a rag-picker of Buffalo, and inhabited a room so filthy that it was feared it might breed disease in the neighborhood, and he was expelled therefrom by the police, who found $4,000 in gold and silver coin in his possession.

AN American agent has been trying to engage Patti for a tour through this country, but has not succeeded, owing to the influence of Nicolini. Patti, through her friend, asked 2,600,000 francs for the tour, which the American considered too much. It is thought, however, that she will make an American tour under the management of Nicolini.

THE New Hampshire Supreme Court has decided that the present Legislature is the proper body to elect a successor to United States Senator Rollins. The decision is regarded as a triumph for Rollins. The Republican caucus meets on Monday and will doubtless nominate Rollins for reëlection. W. E. Chandler will be his most formidable competitor.

OWING to the heavy rains the graduating exercises at West Point yesterday were held in the chapel of the Academy. Gen. Greene, President of the Board of Visitors, delivered the address to the cadets, and Gen. Howard presented the diplomas. Gen. Augur, Secretary Lincoln, and Gen. Sherman also delivered addresses of congratulation and advice to the young soldiers.

ANTHONY W. GARDNER and the Rev. A. F. Russell, just elected President and Vice-President of Liberia, are pledged to promote the education of their people, to incorporate the native tribes into the body politic, to do away with the use of rum and alcohol in the Republic, to a frugal administration of the affairs of the Government, and to pay off the indebtedness of the country. Liberia promises to be the modern Acadia.

A NUMBER of school-children at Hartford, Conn., were recently detected in stealing beer stamps from kegs and selling them to Catholic school-teachers, who in turn sold them to brewers and donated the proceeds to the building of a Catholic school. The internal revenue officers are said to be in possession of full information with regard to the stealing, and should lose no time in prosecuting the pious rascals who instigated the theft.

A MOST destructive hurricane swept over Dickinson County, Kansas, in the vicinity of Salomon City Thursday night. It swept over a tract six miles long and five miles wide, demolishing nearly everything in its path. The hail beat the corn and other crops into the ground. Some of the stones were ten inches in circumference. Six houses were torn into fragments, and so far seven persons have been killed. It is thought that other persons have perished also.

A SOCIETY which has for its object the development by study and investigation of a knowledge of the geology, archæology, linguistic ethnography of the American Continent, and of its history before the discovery by Columbus, will meet at Madrid on the 25th of September, and will be attended, so it is affirmed, by a large number of American and European savants. It will be under the patronage of the King of Spain, and is called the "Americanistas." The last meeting of the Society was held in Brussels.

THE excitement caused by the fire is rapidly subsiding in Quebec, insurance companies are preparing to pay what they owe, the Relief Committee is at work, subscriptions pour in rapidly, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd and the Sisters of Charity are distributing food to the needy, and those who have the wherewithal are renting houses, of which there are over 500 vacant in the city. Meanwhile the people are still speculating on the origin of the fire, the total loss, and other incidents connected with the conflagration. The greatest individual loss, it is stated, does not exceed $15,000.

A MEETING of prominent Spanish exiles will be held at Biaritz, France, to-day to consider whether the Democratic-Republicans of Spain shall follow the advice of Castelar and preserve a benevolent attitude towards the present Spanish Cabinet. The conference will be attended by Zorilla, Salmeron, Ruiz, other prominent Spanish exiles, and by several representatives of the advanced Radical party who are allowed to live in Spain. The result of the conference will have an important bearing on the Spanish elections, which will be held the last Sunday of August.

ROCHEFORT and the Irreconcilables, and the Duke de Broglie and the Monarchists are delighted beyond expression at the defeat of the *Scrutin de Liste* bill in the French Senate, both because those parties did not like the measure, and because its rejection was a pointed rebuff to Gambetta. Gambetta though defeated, is not subdued. The *Republique Francaise*, his organ, gives forth no uncertain note. It accuses the Republicans who voted against the measure of being deserters, and specifically charges Jules Simon and Waddington with having precipitated a political conflict which will endanger the very existence of the Senate, and promises that the revision of the Constitution so as to abolish the Senate will be made the principal issue at the forthcoming elections. Gambetta is not of the stuff that meek, humble, and submissive men are made of.

IRELAND continues in a disturbed state, and the authorities seem to be at their wits' ends. Rows and riots, shootings and scrimmages, prosecution and persecutions continue with great frequency, and there does not seem to be any indication of the return of peace and quiet, and the inauguration of justice and fair play. Meanwhile Britain is alarmed about rumors of Fenian plots to blow up its buildings and people, so that while the Irish policeman is engaged in quelling riots, his English brothers are employed in ferreting out conspiracies and looking out for conspirators.

THE star-route people are playing the game of bluff. They threaten, if the proceedings against them are not stopped, to make disclosures which may injure those whom they choose to consider their persecutors. They assert that a large sum of money contributed by star-route contractors was used in the Indiana campaign last year, and Dorsey has a man ready to swear to the amount and the manner in which it was used. Why the prosecution should be stopped on this account is not very clear. If the money was improperly obtained and improperly used the star-route rascals and Dorsey and his fellows are mainly responsible therefor.

OFFICIAL reports as to the condition of the fall-wheat crop in Illinois are very far from satisfactory. In the central portion of the State, where nearly one-third of the wheat-crop is grown, 44 per cent of the ground sown with fall wheat has been plowed up, and the remaining acreage will not yield more than 45 per cent of an average. In the southern division of the State, where nearly two-thirds is grown, 16 per cent of the wheat acreage has been plowed up, and the remaining acreage will hardly yield half the average. Complaints of chinch-bugs, army-worms, etc., are numerous, and on the whole the reports are exceedingly unfavorable and very discouraging.

YESTERDAY was a gala day at Annapolis. The students of the Naval Academy at that place were presented with their diplomas before a brilliant company by Secretary Hunt, who prefaced the presentation with a neat speech of mingled congratulation and advice, and President Garfield delivered to the young men one of his characteristic speeches, replete with thoughtful eloquence. In the evening there was a brilliant ball, and, taken all in all, the young men who graduated yesterday start forth into the world of work and duty under the most favoring auspices. A feature of the occasion was the presentation to two Japanese students of diplomas of graduation, and to another student of the same nationality a diploma for special study.

TWO IRISHMEN named Roberts and McKevett attempted to blow up the Town Hall of Liverpool, England, yesterday with dynamite, and might have succeeded not only in blowing up the hall, but in blowing a number of innocent people into eternity, had not some policemen who were watching them thrown the case containing the dynamite into the street before it exploded. Both men were arrested, and from documents found in their possession it is believed that they are the agents of a dangerous lunatic living at large in New York, who calls himself O'Donovan-Rossa. There is method in O'Donovan's madness, however. The two madmen whom he employed will probably suffer for their foolhardy but diabolical attempt, while their principal will enjoy the glory of the affair in some New York groggery.

SPECIAL-AGENT SMITH, of the Post-Office Department, who spent some days in this city investigating the postal-service system here with a view to improving its efficiency, has, it is understood, determined on a report which, among other things, will recommend the extension of the carrier system to Englewood and Hyde Park, and an addition to the number of carriers in the city. Our Washington dispatches indicate that the report cannot be favorably acted on, owing to the state of the appropriation for carriers. The Post-Office Department has been obliged to refuse an extension of the carrier system in several Eastern cities for the same reason, though recommended by the Post-Office agents. The Democratic Congress, and its penny-wise, pound-foolish system of economy is responsible for the lack of proper postal facilities in the places referred to.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE, in a speech to the people of Tipperary Town, who accorded him a most enthusiastic welcome Thursday, clearly defined his position with regard to the Irish Land bill and the present troubles in Ireland. Prefacing his remarks with the statement that, although Ireland was several times defeated, she was at no time subdued, and that the only arms she intended to use now are organization and enlightened public opinion, he went on to say that the only thing which can prevent the people achieving victory is mismanagement or disunion on the part of the leaders of the people, or indiscretion, or something worse, on the part of the people themselves. For the leaders he advocated "a policy of judicious flexibility as well as firmness." They should, he said, reject the Land bill unless it came out of committee in such shape as to be a substantial boon to the farmers of Ireland, but at the same time they should be careful not to imperil the measure by voting against it if some minor amendments are not incorporated in it. The bill as it stands, he thought, should be accepted as a large installment of justice, but not as a final settlement. He warned the people against coming in collision with the soldiers and police, and to restrain themselves, and while he advised them not to submit to "extortionate and obviously unfair rents," the payment of which could only be made by the sacrifice of themselves and their children, they must make up their minds to meet their engagements as honest men. He had "no sympathy with men who could but would not pay their honest debts." He condemned hooting and throwing stones at the police and military as "a dangerous pastime" and "an unmanly style of warfare," and ended with an eloquent peroration, charging the Government with upholding injustice and with imprisoning men "who would not be convicted of any crime before an honorable court or an impartial jury." There can be no mistaking the Arhbbishop's preference of leaders, as he explained that by the leader of the people he meant "the advanced Parliamentary party in the House of Commons, headed by Parnell."

THE STORM-KING.

Kansas Visited by a Very Destructive Hail and Wind Storm.

A Strip of Country Four Miles Wide and Six Long Devastated.

Seven Persons Known to Have Lost Their Lives in Its Track.

Houses and Barns Blown Down and the Land Denuded of Crops.

The Town of Americus, Kansas, Entirely Destroyed, According to Meagre Advices.

Further Probable Calamities Unreported on Account of the Difficulty of Communication.

The Cities of Pittsburg, Allegheny, and Scranton Badly under Water.

A Rainfall of Nearly Five Inches Reported from New England Stations.

To-Day Will Be Warm and Cloudy, and To-Morrow Will Be Rainy Again.

A DEATH-DEALING CYCLONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 10.—An unusually severe hail and wind storm occurred last night in the vicinity of Solomon City, in Dickinson County, on the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railroad. Hail-stones fell in great quantities, and of large size, some of them actually measuring ten inches in circumference. The storm extended over a strip of fine farming country about four miles wide and six long, the direction being from the northwest to the southeast. In this district everything in the shape of crops is wiped out, including the fine fields of grain which were just ready for the harvest. Up to this time

THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES ARE REPORTED:

W. L. Frothingham, his wife, and George M. Combs, his farm-hand, all killed in their farm-house near Salina; D. Morgan and sister, near Solomon City, killed; two unknown men found dead on the Solomon Branch of the Union Pacific Road. Six houses were demolished in the south part of Ottawa County, and several persons injured. The hail beat the crops into the ground all along the route from Salina to Abilene. The people are represented to be in great excitement on account of the lack of facilities to hear from their friends in the country who were residing in the track of the storm. It is not improbable that

MANY OTHERS WERE KILLED OR INJURED,

as it is impossible to ascertain particulars from localities off the railroad. A correspondent at Solomon City furnishes the following account of the storm: "About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the clouds began to gather in the north and west, and to circle about and take on changing positions rapidly. At half-past 4 a small, sharp point was seen to drop down slowly three miles northeast of here, like it struck the ground, and the column continued sinking till all the base in contact with the earth measured something like forty rods across, and widening gradually in a most magnificent inverted cone into the heavens, then started slowly, moving to the north and east, and was

WATCHED WITH INTEREST

from this point till it passed out of sight. At 6 o'clock the wind began to change here in a most frightful manner, blowing a gale from every point of the compass within the space of ten minutes. Then great chunks of ice began to fall with a force that was more fearful than can be described, crashing the windows, cutting the leaves and small branches from the trees, and pounding the crops into the ground. No one who witnessed it ever saw or heard anything that equaled it."

FURTHER REPORTS OF THE STORM

last evening state that the tornado extended into the eastern part of Lyon County, and did great damage to crops, fences, and buildings all over that part of the county. The little town of Americus, near Emporia, is in ruins, every building being more or less damaged. The United Presbyterian Church, which was of brick, the principal church structure in the place, was literally blown to pieces and scattered for miles around. The Methodist Church, a large and beautiful frame building that had recently been fitted and furnished, was blown off its foundation and almost totally destroyed. In Emporia the storm was not so severe, though many houses and barns were blown down. The north and east end of the State Normal School building, which had just been finished to take the place of one destroyed by fire two years ago, was unroofed, the walls partially torn down, and the building otherwise damaged. A fine rain accompanied the tornado.

A DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 10.—The most destructive rain-storm for years visited this city last night about 11 o'clock. From that hour until 3 in the morning the rain poured down in torrents, flooding the cellars and lower floors in the principal part of the city. The town branch, the principal sewer of the city, burst its bounds, inflicting great damage. The rain was accompanied by a severe wind, which blew down trees, outhouses, and fences. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars.

SWOLLEN RIVERS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 10.—The heavy and continuous rains of the past week have caused the rivers to swell to immense proportions, flooding portions of Allegheny City and the South Side, and causing great destruction to property and an almost universal suspension of railroad travel on the roads leading from the city. The Baltimore & Ohio, Pan-Handle, Allegheny Valley, Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston, and Pittsburg & Lake Erie Roads are the greatest sufferers, traffic on some of these being delayed at least two days. The Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania are still in good shape with trains running a little behind time. At noon to-day there was twenty feet of water at this point, with both rivers rising at the headwaters and the prospect of having ten feet more. Should this be true it will be as great as the flood of 1832, when the river reached thirty-five feet, the highest on record. On the Allegheny River nearly 7,000,000 feet of lumber, estimated at $100,000, has been swept away. No great damage has resulted on the Monongahela, coal men fortunately getting their crafts nearly out before the rise arrived.

HEAVY STORM.

GLOUCESTER, June 10.—One of the heaviest northeast rain-storms ever known at this season began last night, and still continues. The wind reached a velocity of fifty-six miles an hour at 3:25 p. m. Twenty-five sail are in the outer harbor for refuge. The life-saving crew on the Annisquam beach is ready to succor a vessel at anchor about a mile from the lighthouse. A coal vessel is ashore on Ipswich Bar. The men were in the rigging.

RAINING ICICLES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., June 10.—Mr. George Harrington, a farmer living within a few miles of this place, says that during the rain-storm of the 7th hailstones fell on his farm which looked like icicles, being about three inches in length, and some of them with branches. In common with others, your correspondent thinks this a very rare form for hailstones to take. There is no question as to Mr. Harrington's accuracy and veracity.

THE STORM IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, O., June 10.—The *Penny Press* specials tell of floods all over Northern Ohio. It rained more or less for five days. In Cleveland the Standard Oil Works were damaged thousands of dollars, and there is much damage done to river property. The Canadian schooner Lady Dufferin went ashore here in the storm last night, and was scuttled.

THE DEADLY THUNDERBOLT.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 10.—A man named Harman and his son were killed by lightning yesterday afternoon near this city. Another had his thigh broken, and several others were stunned by the shock. They were strawberry-pickers, and had taken refuge from the storm in an old building, which was struck.

SCRANTON.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 10.—The lower portion of the city is flooded, and the Lackawanna is still rising. High water is reported in the Susquehanna and Delaware.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley warmer fair weather, except the west portion, local rains, winds mostly southeasterly, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, warmer fair weather, winds mostly from northwest to southeast, and falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, warmer fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, possibly by local rains, variable winds, mostly southeasterly, and lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer and partly cloudy weather, with local rains, winds mostly southerly, and stationary or falling barometer.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

A northeasterly gale has prevailed on the New England and Middle Atlantic coast. The temperature has fallen in New England and the Middle States, where it averages 10 degrees below the mean for the month. Southerly winds prevail west of the Mississippi River, and fair weather in the Lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley and Gulf States. General rains have fallen in the Middle States and New England. The heavy rains along the coast are reported in inches: Boston 4.36; Block Island 4.97; New York 2.87.

A special telegram from Pittsburg this evening reports the Ohio River seven feet and one inch above the danger line, and rising at the rate of two inches per hour. It also reports the lower portions of that and Allegheny City submerged. The rain has ceased in that region.

Fair weather is indicated for Sunday in the Atlantic States, and occasional rain in the Lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley.

The Ohio River will rise.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 10—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.098	52.1	85	N. E.	4	.00	Fair.
7:00 a. m.	30.100	54.0	83	E.	5	......	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	30.121	59.0	76	E.	7	......	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.091	64.4	66	E.	5	......	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.088	65.2	62	E.	6	.00	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.023	56.8	75	E.	6	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.031	56.8	75	S. E.	5	.00	Clear.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean barometer, 30.050.
Mean thermometer, 58.0.
Mean humidity, 74.6.
Highest temperature, 65.2.
Lowest temperature, 52.1.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 10—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p.m.	Wind.		R'n	W'tr.
Albany	57	54	N.W.	Gentle.	.05	L.rain.
Alpena	58	50	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Buffalo	70	61	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cairo	80	73	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Cheyenne	79	55	N.	High.	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	65	57	S. E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	72	66	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Cleveland	58	56	N. E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Davenport	76	69	S. E.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Denver	83	72	......	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	80	73	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	70	62	S.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Dodge City	91	74	S.	Brisk.	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	76	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	60	52	N.E.	Light.	0	Smoke
Erie	61	56	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Escanaba	65	55	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	77	..	......	......	....	......
Fort Gibson	93	79	S.E.	Gentle.	[illegible]	Fair.
Grand Haven	65	57	......	Calm.	[illegible]	Clear.
Indianapolis	73	66	S.E.	Light.	[illegible]	Clear.
Keokuk	78	70	S. E.	Brisk.	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	77	71	S. E.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Clear.
Leavenworth	84	73	S.	Fresh.	.4	Cl'dy.
Louisville	73	67	E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Marquette	66	63	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Memphis	88	79	E.	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	67	57	......	Calm.	0	Clear.
Nashville	80	71	E.	Light.	0	Clear.
North Platte	77	73	S.E.	High.	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	84	74	S.E.	Gentle.	.05	Cl'dy.
Oswego	63	53	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	64	63	S.E.	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	56	49	N. E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Rochester	68	56	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Sandusky	62	61	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Shreveport	95	83	S.E.	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Springfield	77	67	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
St. Louis	82	71	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
St. Paul	76	67	S. E.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Toledo	60	67	......	Calm.	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	95	79	S.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Bismarck	75	..	......	......	....	......
Denison	89	..	......	......	....	......
Fort Buford	71	..	......	......	....	......
Galveston	89	..	......	......	....	......
Moorhead	78	72	S.E.	High.	[illegible]	Th'ng.
Port Eads	85	82	S.W.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Clear.
San Antonio	94	..	......	......	....	......
St. Vincent	81	..	......	......	....	......

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

STREATOR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., June 10.—The Merchants' Employés' Union of this place have published a request to the merchants asking them to close their places of business at 8 p. m. sharp, except on Saturday night, pay-nights of the principal coal companies, and the night following the same, and have made arrangements to ring the fire-bells at 8 o'clock, that all may be on time. There seems to be little opposition to their request, and no doubt it will be complied with until the 20th of September, as they ask.

LAFAYETTE SHOEMAKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 10.—The shoemakers in the employ of Comstock & Murphy have returned to their lasts, and are once more pegging away as of yore. The difference arose over the fact that the firm desired a reduction of 50 cents a case on stogas, while the men thought there should be an increase of that amount, in view of the upward tendency of provisions, etc. After consultation, the firm consented to retain the old prices, and the men withdrew the request for increase, and went to work.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., June 10.—A German named Robert Leeper died very suddenly about 11 o'clock last night. He was affected with the asthma, and, while going down to the drug-store with his brother at that time, he suddenly fell down on the pavement in front of the First National Bank, where he lay in the agonies of death for about half-an hour till he expired.

CONKLING.

The Bribery "Fake" Only an Additional Blunder of the Ex-Senators.

Two Sets of Ballots Taken in the Joint Convention Yesterday.

First Ballot: Conkling 33 and Cornell 15; Platt 28 and Depew 54.

Second Ballott: Conkling 33 and Cornell 11; Platt 28 and Depew 54.

An Attempt Between Ballots to Adjourn Negatived by 77 to 70.

Speech of Assemblyman Raines in Changing His Vote from Platt to Depew.

Cornell, by His Double-Dealing, Has Lost His Chance to Be a Senator.

Depew's Real Force Now Musters Fifty-seven—Conkling's End Approaching.

THE VOTES.

ASSEMBLYMAN RAINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—The bribery charges, whether true or false, have failed to benefit the Bucks in any manner. Depew has made important gains in every ballot since the sensation was sprung, and has suffered no loss of strength. The accession of Sipp, yesterday, was followed on the first ballot to-day by the change of Assemblyman Raines, who has been the leader of the so-called half-Buck faction. He is ranked among the most influential and prominent members of the House. He has hitherto voted for Lapham and Tremaine, but has had a strong leaning toward Conkling. When his name was called, Mr. Raines asked to be excused from voting, and made a brief but very telling speech. He said he had taken special pains to discover what were the wishes of his constituents, and found nine out of every ten Republicans

IN ONTARIO COUNTY

were opposed to the reëlection of Conkling and Platt. He had accordingly voted for other candidates. In conclusion he said: "From the sentiment I gathered from the leading papers of my county, and from intercourse with the people of my county, I believe that they desire a change of one of the candidates for which I have been voting. It may be a bold man, Mr. President, who makes a change at this time, in the face of certain circumstances that have occurred on the floor of this House. Yesterday there was hurled into this contest an element which, like the rushing waters of Niagara, will tear everything, in all probability, before it; but, Mr. President, as these waters, when they plunge into the abyss, are broken against the rocks and sent again to the heavens in spray, so I consider that the force of that charge, when it struck on the rock of a solid public opinion, and upon the honest and better judgment of the men of this House, was shivered into the most infinitesemal spray. I withdraw my request to be excused from voting, and vote for Chauncey M. Depew."

GREAT APPLAUSE

followed.

Senator Forster also returned to Depew, who lost one vote by the absence of Assemblyman Butler. On the second ballot Assemblyman Beach, who had voted for Lapham, went to Depew. But Mr. Gorsline had stepped out, so that his total was only fifty-four. This score is of the highest importance, as it shows Depew is the choice of a majority of all the Republican members of the Legislature, and he is the only candidate that has received this vote. Three of his supporters were absent on the last ballot, so that his maximum strength, according to the balloting, is 57. Two Bucks were absent, and Cowles jumped back into the Conkling camp. Rogers and Lapham reached higher figures than at any time since the beginning. The former had 18 on the tenth ballot, his best previous score being 15. The latter had 11 on the last ballot, having had but 9 before.

CORNELL

dropped to 12 on the short term, his lowest point since the first day. It is freely predicted now that the Governor stands no chance of an election. He has let the opportunity slip by unimproved. The other features of the voting were unimportant. The interest in the bribery investigation and the exertions of the leaders of the different factions to prevent pairing will keep most of the members here to-morrow, and the attendance of at least 130 members is assured.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, June 9.—The Joint Convention met at noon, Senator Robertson presiding, and proceeded to vote for a successor to Roscoe Conkling.

The result in the Senate was:

Conkling	8	Cornell	2
Jacobs	5	Lapham	1
Wheeler	4	Folger	1
Rogers	8	Bradley	1

In the Assembly the vote stood:

Conkling	25	Lapham	6
Jacobs	42	Tremaine	5
Wheeler	16	Folger	1
Rogers	10	Harris	1
Cornell	13		

The combined vote stood:

Conkling	33	Lapham	7
Jacobs	47	Tremaine	5
Wheeler	20	Folger	2
Rogers	18	Bradley	1
Cornell	15	Harris	1

No choice.

The Convention then proceeded to vote to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Platt.

The result in the Senate was:

Platt	6	Kernan	6
Depew	14	Cornell	3
Folger	1		

In the Assembly the vote stood:

Platt	20	Lapham	3
Depew	40	Folger	2
Kernan	42	Crowley	2
Cornell	6		

The combined vote stood:

Platt	28	Lapham	3
Depew	54	Folger	3
Kernan	48	Crowley	4
Cornell	9		

Mr. Raines announced that he would change his vote from Tremaine to Depew, eliciting much applause.

No choice.

Mr. Hayes moved that the Convention adjourn.

Mr. Forster, on the part of the Senate, asked for the yeas and nays, and the Senate voted, 10 in the affirmative and 20 in the negative.

Mr. Alvord asked for the yeas and nays on the part of the House. They were: Yeas, 60; nays, 57.

The joint vote stood: Yeas, 70; nays, 77; and the motion to adjourn was declared lost.

Another vote was taken to fill the Conkling vacancy, with the following result:

The Senate voted as follows:

Jacobs	5	Conkling	8
Rogers	7	Bradley	1
Wheeler	5	Cornell	2
Folger	1	Lapham	1

The Assembly voted as follows:

Jacobs	42	Lapham	10
Conkling	25	Tremaine	4
Rogers	10	Harris	1
Wheeler	16	Folger	1
Cornell	9		

The combined vote stood:

Jacobs	47	Folger	2
Conkling	33	Lapham	11
Rogers	17	Tremaine	4
Bradley	1	Harris	1
Wheeler	21	Cornell	11

No choice.

The Convention then proceeded to vote to fill the Platt vacancy, with the following result:

In the Senate:

Platt	6	Kernan	6
Depew	14	Folger	1
Cornell	3		

In the Assembly:

Platt	22	Folger	2
Depew	40	Crowley	3
Cornell	6	Lapham	2
Kernan	42		

The combined vote stood:

Platt	28	Folger	2
Depew	54	Crowley	4
Cornell	9	Lapham	2
Kernan	48		

No choice.

The Convention then adjourned to 12 m. to-morrow.

THE INQUIRY.

SLOW PROGRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—The bribery investigation made slow progress to-day, and no important facts were developed. Neither Bradley nor Sessions was on the stand. At the morning session Speaker Sharpe and Senator Williams were examined. Their testimony was largely corroborative of points advanced by Bradley and Sessions. Speaker Sharpe handed the $2,000 over to the Committee, who deposited it with the State Controller. There were three $500 bills and ten $50 bills. He said he was alone in Vice-President Arthur's room, about 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, when Bradley and Jones came to see him. The interview was described as follows: "Mr. Bradley said that he had something important to say to me. I motioned to him to take a chair, and Mr. Jones also. He then stated to me that he had an improper approach made to him to vote for Mr. Depew, and had been offered some money. I asked him whether he had the money. He said yes, he had the money, and then took it out of his pocket. I took the money and looked it over. I asked him if he had mingled with it any other money. He said 'No.' We looked it over, and discovered that the smallest bill was $50. He said he had none other as large as that. Before he went away he spoke to Jones about mentioning the names who gave him the money. Jones thought he ought. He then told me it was the Senator of his district, Mr. Sessions. Bradley then said he would make a statement in the Assembly, and asked me when it would be in order. I told him it would be in order any time during the session. That's about all."

Senator Williams' evidence was of trivial value.

AT THE SESSION THIS EVENING

an hour was consumed in debate by Sessions' counsel and members of the Committee in regard to proceeding at once with the Bradley case. Ex-Speaker Henry Smith, in behalf of the accused Senator, strenuously urged the Committee to begin the cross-examination of Bradley to-night. In his remarks he said: "Give us an opportunity and we will show in a short time just where the $2,500 came from, and for what purpose it was paid." Finally, on the understanding that the Committee or Bradley would be provided with counsel to-morrow, the case was adjourned until 9 o'clock in the morning.

ASSEMBLYMAN ARMSTRONG,

of the First District of Oneida County, then told of the attempt to bribe him. His case did not amount to much. He said a man named Edwards, a lobbyist, had offered him, week before last, an envelope, supposed to contain money, as a present for his voting for a railroad bill which Edwards was pushing. Armstrong refused the present, and then Edwards said: "Armstrong, situated as you are, you can have twenty times what is in that envelope if you will go against Roscoe Conkling. I expect to have a place in the Custom-House, and you can have something nice for Oneida County." He was not asked to vote for any candidate.

BRADLEY

will probably be cross-examined to-morrow. The general impression around town is that the whole thing is a put-up job. Besides the theory that it is a Buck trick to kill off Depew, there is a rumor that Jones, Bradley, Commode, Vedder, and other Chautauqua District politicians have invented the scheme to overthrow Sessions' rule in his section and prevent his reëlection next fall. One fact that may have some bearing on the question is that within the past two weeks the Merchants' Bank of this city has made frequent calls on the other banks for $500 and other large-denomination bills. This bank is virtually under the charge of State Treasurer Wendell, and Boss Smythe is one of its Directors. Conkling and Platt have gone back to New York, evidently much disgusted with the situation. Their goings and comings now excite little or no attention. The bribery excitement has put an end to the adjournment scheme for the present, and no new Buck movements are talked of.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—The Special Committee to investigate the alleged Legislative bribery case met again this morning, all the members being present.

Speaker Sharpe, the first witness, was sworn and said: I know Samuel H. Bradley. I had an interview with him night before last at the Delavan House, about 9 o'clock, in my room. There was no one present except Bradley and Mr. Jones, a member of the Republican State Committee, and Bradley said he had an important thing to say to me. He said he had been approached a little while ago and was offered money to vote for Depew. I asked him if he had the money. He said yes; he was given the money. He then said he wanted me to take it. I asked him why, and he said that, as chief officer of the House, he preferred to give it to me. He said he was in doubt whether to make a statement in the House or in joint convention. He wanted my advice, and I did not want to give it. My impression is that he asked Jones whether he should tell who gave it to him. He told me it was a Senator from his district, Sessions. He then gave me the money. I counted it; there were $2,000, three $500 and ten $50 bills. (The Speaker here handed over the money to the Chairman of the Committee.) I put the money in that envelope, and put it in my pocket. I counted the money again before I went to bed and counted it again in the morning. I carefully examined the bills. These are the same bills. There are three $500 Treasury notes. The witness detailed the numbers and series of the bills.

THE MONEY.

Mr. Brooks moved that the money be deposited with the Controller to be held for final disposal by the Speaker. Carried.

Witness—I had no other interview with Bradley than I have stated, nor at all on that day other than related. Jones said he thought it to be Bradley's duty to do as he was doing. There was no reason for Bradley to think that I was in the room from 7 to 9. I was in the room receiving persons. It was known at the hotel I was there. I was not there specially to receive Bradley.

Mr. Peckham inquired what decision the Committee had reached as to counsel for Senator Sessions.

The Chairman—The Committee has no counsel.

Mr. Skinner said the Committee had decided to allow counsel.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Peckham cross-examined Speaker Sharpe. I did not give Bradley any advice; telling him that while I did not want to take the money, still I thought he had the right to leave it with me. When I took the money I asked him if he had mingled the money with any other. He said he had not. He asked Jones if he had ought to tell from whom he had received the money, and I think Jones told him he ought to. Bradley then said it was the Senator from his district, Sessions. He then asked me if I would recognize him on the floor in the Assembly next day. He asked when it would be in order, and I told him at any time. I did not advise him to see Sessions in the morning. I did not see him again until I saw him in the House. The room where the interview took place was Gen. Arthur's room. I was there receiving callers. Bradley and Jones were the only ones in the room at the time, and they staid only five or ten minutes. I was at Vice-President Arthur's room simply to receive calls. Three callers came on general business. The Senatorial question was spoken of.

FURTHER QUESTIONS.

Mr. Smith, of Sessions' counsel—Why did you ask Bradley if that was the identical money?

Mr. Sharpe—I knew of no reason for asking the question.

Mr. Smith—Did you ever ask such a question before?

Mr. Sharpe—I never had such a case before.

Mr. Smith—Why did you take a memorandum of the bills?

Mr Sharpe—I have no reason except that to a lawyer it would be reasonable to take particular memorandum. I spoke of the matter

TO GEN. ARTHUR

within half-an-hour. He was the first man to whom I communicated it. He was alone. I did not speak of it to anyone else that night. Jones is called "Orsini." He comes from the Cattaraugus district. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He is a supporter of Conkling. There was no prearrangement by which I made the statement from the chair corroborative of Bradley's statement. It was not my duty to do so, but as Bradley had said he gave the money to me I deemed it my duty to say the statement was correct.

To the Chairman—My impression now is that Jones is not now a member of the Republican State Committee.

Speaker Sharpe here left the stand.

SENATOR WILLIAMS

was then sworn. He related having seen Senator Sessions and Assemblyman Bradley at the Kenmore Hotel night before last. He had no conversation whatever about the Senatorial election with either. Did not see either after or before. Spoke to Senator Sessions, and walked toward my room.

The Committee then adjourned till afternoon.

AT THE EVENING SESSION

Assemblyman Armstrong, of Oneida County, testified that he had been offered money by Edwards, a lobbyist, to vote against Conkling, but had not been asked to vote for any one. Bradley's charges against Sessions will be taken up to-morrow. Counsel for Sessions says he will be able to show where Bradley's $2,000 came from.

HURLBUT.

HIS VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 10.—Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Belvidere, formerly Representative in Congress from the Fourth District, was in this city yesterday afternoon and last evening on business and bidding his old friends farewell before taking his departure for Peru. The General will leave New York on the 30th of June, accompanied by his wife and his son George and wife, with two children. From thence the party will go by steamer to the Isthmus. On the west side they will take a Government steamer to Callao, Peru's chief seaport town, Lima, the Capital, their destination, being some six miles inland. While the General was in the city he was frequently asked his opinion of the New York unpleasantness, and in conversation with a TRIBUNE representative late last evening he stated that he thought the Legislature was waiting to get rid of Platt, which would probably be done by Saturday, and then they would elect Cornell and Depew. It is quite evident, he said, that Conkling misunderstood his people. In speaking of other Senators, said the General: "I saw John A. Logan in Washington the other day, and I asked him why he didn't get mad and resign. Logan replied 'that Illinois was too good a State to resign to.'" Bradley's $2,000 package was a perfect insult to the Legislature, and was too old a scheme.

AT WASHINGTON.

PRIVATE NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—A private telegram from Albany to-night says that the breaking up of the Conkling forces is close at hand, and that the result of it is to be the election of two Administration Senators.

CANADA.

A BANK'S BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Que., June 10.—The annual report of the Merchants' Bank has been issued in advance of the shareholders' meeting next week. The Directors state that the business of the bank has made satisfactory progress, the institution having fully participated in the steady and continued improvement in banking operations. A considerable sum has been transferred to the contingent fund and the rest greatly strengthened. The net profits of the year's business, after deducting charges, interest on deposits, and provision for the bad and doubtful debts of the year, amount to $651,600.25; add profits brought forward from 1880, $4,911.47; total, $656,511.72, disposed of as follows: To amount of Dividend No. 24 at 3 per cent, $166,439.20; to amount of Dividend No. 25 at 3 per cent, $168,348.10; total, $334,787.30; to amount written off bank premises and furniture account, $23,506.16; to amount added to the rest, $50,000; to amount transferred to the contingent account, $235,953.67; to balance carried forward to next year, $12,264.59; total, $656,511.72.

THE LITTLE-CURRENT CHANNEL—SILVER-DISCOVERIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 10.—Mr. Farajani, the engineer who is superintending the dredging and blasting operations which the Dominion Government is carrying on in the Little-Current channel on the north side of the Manitoulin Islands, is in the city. The work was commenced last fall, and has been steadily proceeded with. The present channel used by Canadian steamers, deepened last year to fourteen and a half feet, he declares is amply adequate for the requirements of the vessels using it, the largest of which only draw twelve feet of water. Navigation on the Upper Lakes, he says, is only in its infancy, and a great growth may confidently be expected for it within the next few years.

In regard to the recent discoveries of rich lodes of silver at Thunder Bay and Isle Royale, he says that the intelligence has created quite a furor among mining men in the United States, and the result has been a rush to that region of prospectors from Chicago and Detroit.

CATHOLIC SEAMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, June 10.—The Archbishop of Halifax had an interview with the Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, with a view to obtaining for Catholic seamen on board her Majesty's ships-of-war at Halifax and Bermuda greater facilities for attendance to their spiritual duties. The First Lord promised to consider the application, and suggested a statement in writing of the alleged grievance; which statement will be sent.

THE LABRADOR FISHERIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, June 10.—Nova Scotia fishermen bound for Labrador are fitting out for the trip. The number coming to this port make much stir along the docks. Lunenburg County alone will send seventy vessels to the Labrador fishing-grounds this season.

AMERICAN CONSUL AT OTTAWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 10.—Judge Barnett has resigned his position as American Consul at this point, and will be transferred to some European port. Mr. Robbins, of Michigan, is his successor at Ottawa.

THE HALIFAX EXHIBITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, June 20.—The prizes offered at the Dominion Exhibition here aggregate $15,000. New England as well as Ontario manufacturers are expected to make large demands for space.

CONFIRMATION BY A BISHOP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 10.—Bishop Fabic administered the rite of confirmation to 500 young people in St. James' Church to-day.

SAENGERFESTIVAL.

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—The Sängerfest continues gaining attendance and interest. The second grand concert was given to-night. There was a brilliant parade this morning.

NATIONAL ACADEMIES.

Graduation of the Class of Naval Cadets at Annapolis, Maryland.

Speeches of President Garfield and Secretary Hunt, of the Navy.

The Young Men Given to Understand that the Country Is a-Lookin' at 'Em.

President Garfield's Breast Swollen with Envy at the Width of Their Opportunities, Etc.

Pretty Much the Same Kind of a Talk Given the West Pointers by Old Tecumseh.

ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 10.—President Garfield, Admiral Porter and staff, arrived at 11 o'clock to-day, and were received at the Academy with naval honors. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, delivered the address to the graduates, and President Garfield and Secretary Hunt made speeches. Secretary Hunt delivered the diplomas. In consequence of the rain all the exercises were in the chapel.

THE PRESIDENT ARRIVED

in a special train, accompanied by Admiral Porter and staff, Vice-Admiral Rowan, and Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, John L. Worden, Capt. Von Schaefer, and many others. The President was met at the depot by Commander Green, and driven to the Naval Academy by Admiral Balch, Superintendent of the Academy, where the Board of Visitors and a large number of officers in full dress uniform received them. Arm in arm with Secretary Hunt, the President walked up the main avenue to the parade-ground, where a battalion of cadets was drawn up. As the President appeared the Santee fired a salute, the band played "Hail to the Chief," and the battalion presented arms. The President and the members of his Cabinet with others watched the evolutions of the cadets. The President was then escorted to the residence of Admiral Balch. The chapel in the meantime was filled with spectators. The main and side aisles were reserved for the cadets, who marched to the chapel. The graduating class took seats in front of the chancel. The Presidential party soon entered, escorted by Commander F. V. McNair, and were provided with seats within the chancel rail. Mrs. Secretary Hunt had a seat there also, the first lady who has enjoyed the honor. After prayer by Chaplain Wallace, Admiral Balch introduced

SENATOR MORGAN,

of Alabama, who addressed the graduates. He said: "As the organ of the Board of Visitors, I am authorized to say they are highly gratified to be able to tender you and the country, through its Chief Magistrate, who honors the occasion with his presence, their warmest congratulations on the conduct of the officers, and the professors, and the Corps of Cadets, which has resulted in the most successful year in the history of the Naval Academy."

PRESIDENT GARFIELD

was then introduced by Secretary Hunt, and, after saying he was delighted to be present and witness the exercises, he continued: "This is one of the two schools supported and directed by the Nation itself, and every cadet before me has the honor of being under the care of this Nation, and being instructed in work imposed by it. This is a great responsibility, and should show to you all that you should be a representative of your Nation, and that you have an advantage over those who go out into the world alone. Let it be not forgotten; you cannot be a representative without your own help. There is no easy ground to success. I thank God for it. There is no success without you work for it. A uniform can give you position, but it cannot give you success. In peace or war the trained man makes his life tell. Without training you are left on the sea of luck, where thousands go down where one meets with success. Training, with brain-work, is what will bring success. Your work cannot extemporize success. It must be brought out with patience and work, and I know of none which have more successful advantages than you. The world is open to you, and, if the naval service does not bring you success, then you are lazy or hopelessly incompetent. [Applause.] Gentlemen, as I stand here I almost experience a feeling of envy when I think of the possible future before you. All of us on this stand have our characters set. There is no curiosity about our future. Even angels would hardly look down upon us. The very gods, if we lived in mythological times, would look down with interest on you. You have so much to mold, shape, and build up! All your friends will follow you so long as you work for this end. The profession to which you belong has made this Nation. A sailor was the first to give this land to you.

THE SAILOR HAS CRYSTALLIZED THE BORDERS OF THE SEAS.

The Mediterranean was the first through which they sailed, but it was too small for the rising ambition of the world. The Atlantic was the theatre of the world's drama. The Pacific is yet to be opened, and you, gentlemen, will be the ones to scout it for us. Before long you will sail through the isthmus to open up the Pacific. [Great applause.] I hope the American navy will be that one first, as it was the one to open up commerce with Japan. Gentlemen, I am glad to be with you to-day, and I hope what you do will redound to your honor and the honor of our common country.

The President was greeted with tremendous cheers and applause when he took his seat.

SECRETARY HUNT

arose and said: "It is now my duty, in my official character, to present to you who are about to graduate from this school the evidence of a successful termination of your studies. This is gratifying to me, and must be gratifying to yourselves. I hazard nothing in saying that so long as you live you will never forget this moment, made full of éclat by the presence of the President of the United States, of the members of his Cabinet, of a naval officer of distinction of the German Empire, and of those veterans of our navy, holding up to you for your emulation the character of unsurpassed honor and distinction in naval history. These diplomas are not mere pieces of parchment. They have a significance. They are not title-deeds to sloth and indolence, but rather commissions for your performance of high duties and achieving great aims. By them each of you becomes an officers of the United States navy, a position of dignity in a great nation of 50,000,000 of people. You are members of a select body of men of not over, perhaps, a thousand in your number. You are to guard our shores, and you are to carry abroad to foreign seas and into foreign harbors that flag that has never been dishonored by those whose duty it was to keep it pure and unsullied. It will be your office to protect in foreign countries our own commerce and all who may gratefully thank God they are American citizens. [Applause.] This is no commission from a town, or county, or State, but from a whole nation, and by it you must hold your duty to it above anything else. [Applause.] The fires of strife are all burned out. So little of fire is there left in the coals, that they can now be handled without peril. With no heartburnings for the past to come across the path of duty, with love of the whole country, take your diploma and go forth to show the world that an American naval officer is a man of culture and honor, and his handsome uniform is no mere brazen spangle to dazzle the eye, but is a badge of exalted duty, a source of pride that hies him to guard the rights of the Government and of his fellow-citizens, and to protect them in their rights of person and property abroad, and to maintain at all times their own dignity and self-respect. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of the remarks of Secretary Hunt,

CADET SHOCK,

who takes the first honors of the class, was given his diploma. Secretary Hunt said he had stood for four years at the head of his class. He had been diligent and devoted to duty. "You have won," the Secretary said, "the universal approbation of your instructors. You have deserved the honor you have received, and I believe you will never disgrace the distinction you have won."

The remaining "stars" were given diplomas, then the two Japanese, then the other cadets, including Euroye, another Japanese, who studied as a cadet Engineer but did not take a full course. After benediction had been pronounced by Chaplain Wallace, the cadets marched out and re-formed near the old mess hall. The graduates in the front battalion then gave three cheers for the class of 1881. The graduates gave three for the Naval Academy, and all joined in cheers to President Garfield, Secretary Hunt, and Superintendent Balch. The graduates then made haste for their new coats. The battalion hurried to the armory, whilst the band played for the gratification of the distinguished visitors.

The ball to-night was a brilliant success.

WEST POINT.

WEST POINT, June 9.—In consequence of the heavy rain the graduating exercises of the Military Academy were held in the chapel, which was crowded with cadets and visitors. To the right of the pulpit sat the Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman, and the Board of Visitors. The cadets occupied seats in the main body of the chapel, and the band was in the gallery. At 11 a. m. Gen. Howard introduced Dr. Laws, President of the University of Missouri, who made a prayer. Gen. Greene, President of the Board of Visitors, then delivered the address to the cadets, and the diplomas were presented by Gen. Sherman. Gen. Augur followed with an address. Secretary-of-War Lincoln congratulated the class upon having passed the ordeal. He did not suppose it was possible for one like himself to properly judge what labor it cost each of the class to entitle him to a diploma, but it was evident that each one not only possesses a military education of great value, but also the pluck and endurance on which the country can rely. He told them they were leaving behind them a part of their lives, and would be widely separated, but no doubt hereafter through life all will be strongly drawn to those who were their classmates. They had entered upon a career great and responsible, and for the performance of their duty they are certain of a reasonable reward. Very soon many will be engaged in the danger and responsibility of bringing together the two lines of frontier now advancing from the East and West, and he trusted that in their hardships they would so bear themselves as to make more manifest the benefits they had received from this country, and renew the laurels woven by those who had gone before. The Secretary of War was loudly applauded.

Gen. Sherman told the cadets they ought to feel a sense of gratitude to the people of the country for giving them their education at a considerable cost. He did not believe there was in the whole world a better representation of the people than the Corps of Cadets. "There are no aristocrats here. All are put on terms of equality, and, when each one thinks carefully, he will conclude that, after all, he has the right place in his class. Up to this time you have had a fair show. Now you have a hard course to pursue. Acts speak louder than words. Anybody can talk. You know that. Now it is a matter of deeds. There is no use of your saying, 'I am going to be a great General,' and all that sort of thing. You have got to do. It is the man that will do that will win, and though he is last in his class to-day, he may not be in a year or two hence. If the graduates of to-day will only do half as well as they know, they will be much better than the average of mankind, and all the Government expects is that they will do all the people have paid them to do." In conclusion, Gen. Sherman said: "Be respected and beloved by your associates. Don't look down on the citizens. You are employed by them, paid by them, and they are entitled to a fair return for their money." Gen. Sherman was loudly cheered as he sat down.

The Chaplain pronounced the benediction, the band broke forth in farewell strains, and the graduating exercises of 1881 were closed. The members of the class are rapidly leaving for their homes.

CASUALTIES.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 10.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred at noon to-day at Atkins & Bros.' Fishback Rolling-Mill. Eight or ten workmen were badly scalded; at least three will die.

Daniel Moran was found near his furnace, terribly scalded. James O'Neill was scalded about the hands, face, and head. Louis Blankenhorn was badly scalded, and otherwise hurt about the neck and body. Jeremiah Reed was severely scalded about the face and breast. James Williams, Henry Louisberger, and others, to the number of twelve, were also badly scalded and otherwise hurt by flying missiles. The explosion created intense excitement, and the mill was soon thronged with anxious families of employés. The explosion was caused by leakage. Orders were given yesterday to draw the fires that the boiler might be repaired, but the orders were disregarded.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 10.—Last evening Edward Vischer, a switchman at the Junction in the employ of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, was knocked down and pushed over the track, lacerating his side and thigh dreadfully and inflicting possibly fatal injuries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 10.—Christ Anderson, a stonemason of this city, while crossing the railroad yard in Rock Island this evening, was struck by an engine and killed. He was literally disemboweled, and pieces were distributed along the track for some distance.

POISONED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., June 10.—News has just reached here that John Bowker's son, aged 17 years, while playing around Salt Creek with some other boys, pulled up and ate some poisonous roots, and then went in bathing. In a few minutes he was taken violently sick, and died a short time afterwards from the effects of the poison. The other boys recovered soon afterwards.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., June 10.—While trying to ford the St. Joe River at the foot of Second street, this city, to-day, Quincy Conner, of Alexandria, Ind., an employé of Van Amburgh's circus, was thrown from his horse and drowned. He was the only support of a mother and six children. The body has not been recovered yet.

TROUBLE IN A SAWMILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 10.—The governor of the belting in Webster Batcheller's sawmill at Ferrysburg broke this afternoon, causing the running gear to revolve so rapidly that pieces of the machinery flew in all directions. The damage amounts to about $2,000. The employés got out of the mill in time to escape injury.

POISONED BY PARIS-GREEN.

CLINTON, Ill., June 10.—A boy named Bowker, living at De Witt, about ten miles from Clinton, ate new potatoes that had been sprinkled over with Paris-green to kill bugs, and was so severely poisoned that he soon after died.

DROWNED IN A SHIPWRECK.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 10.—The Norwegian bark Mette Margoethe was wrecked on St. Paul's Island on the morning of the 5th inst., and the Captain, first officer, carpenter, two seamen, and a boy were drowned.

A LAND SLIDE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 10.—A freight train on the Philadelphia & Erie Road ran into a land slide, wrecking most of the train, killing one train hand, and injuring several others.

A Will-Contester.

Sarah C. Sauerbier, of Philadelphia, devised an estate worth $750,000 to her four nephews and two nieces, entirely cutting off a fifth nephew, Charles Christman, who had formerly been her favorit. He determined to contest the will. He obtained citations for the six heirs, and went to their residence to serve the papers. A few minutes afterward he was flung into the street, having been beaten, scratched, and bitten. He infers that he will meet with some opposition to his suit.

his diploma. Secretary Hunt said he ood for four years at the head of his He had been diligent and devoted to "You have won," the Secretary said, universal approbation of your in- ors. You have deserved the honor you received, and I believe you will never ce the distinction you have won." remaining "stars" were given diplo- hen the two Japanese, then the other s, including Europe, another Japanese, studied as a cadet Engineer d not take a full course. After bene- n had been pronounced by Chaplain ce, the cadets marched out and re- d near the old mess hall. The gradu- n the front battalion then gave three for the class of 1881. The graduates hree for the Naval Academy, and all l in cheers to President Garfield, Secre- unt, and Superintendent Balch. The ates then made haste for their new The battalion hurried to the armory, the band played for the gratification distinguished visitors. ball to-night was a brilliant success.

WEST POINT.

st Point, June 9.—In consequence of eavy rain the graduating exercises of Military Academy were held in the l, which was crowded with cadets and s. To the right of the pulpit sat the ary of War, Gen. Sherman, and the of Visitors. The cadets occupied in the main body of the chapel, and the was in the gallery. At 11 a. m. Gen. rd introduced Dr. Laws, President of University of Missouri, who made a r. Gen. Greene, President of the Board Visitors, then delivered the ad- to the cadets, and the diplomas presented by Gen. Sherman. Gen. r followed with an address. Secretary r Lincoln congratulated the class upon passed the ordeal. He did not sup- was possible for one like himself to rly judge what labor it cost each of the o entitle him to a diploma, but it was at that each one not only possesses a ry education of great value, but also uck and endurance on which the coun- n rely. He told them they were leav- hind them a part of their lives, and be widely separated, but no doubt ter through life all will be strongly to those who were their classmattes. had entered upon a career great and sible, and for the performance of their they are certain of a reasonable re- Very soon many will be engaged in nger and responsibility of bringing er the two lines of frontier now ad- g from the East and West, and he d that in their hardships they would so hemselves as to make more manifest efits they had received from this y, and renew the laurels woven by who had gone before. The Secretary was loudly applauded. Sherman told the cadets they ought a sense of gratitude to the people of untry for giving them their education onsiderable cost. He did not believe was in the whole world a better repre- on of the people than the Corps adets. "There are no aristocrats All are put on terms of y, and, when each one thinks care- ne will conclude that, after all, he has ht place in his class. Up to this time had a fair show. Now you have a ourse to pursue. Acts speak louder ords. Anybody can talk. You know Now it is a matter of deeds. There is of your saying, 'I am going to be a General,' and all that sort of thing. ave got to do. It is the man that will will win, and though he is last in his o-day, he may not be in a year or two If the graduates of to-day will only as well as they know, they will be much than the average of mankind, and Government expects is that they will the people have paid them to do." In sion, Gen. Sherman said: "Be re- d and beloved by your associates. ook down on the citizens. You are ed by them, paid by them, and they itled to a fair return for their money." herman was loudly cheered as he sat

Chaplain pronounced the benediction, d broke forth in farewell strains, and duating exercises of 1881 were closed. bers of the class are rapidly leaving homes.

CASUALTIES.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

ville, Pa., June 10.—A terrible boil- sion occurred at noon to-day at At- Bros.' Fishback Rolling-Mill. Eight orkmen were badly scalded; at least ll die. Moran was found near his fur- ribly scalded. James O'Neill was about the hands, face, and head. ankenhorn was badly scalded, and e hurt about the neck and body. n Reed was severely scalded about and breast. James Williams, Henry ger, and others, to the number of were also badly scalded and other- t by flying missiles. The explosion tense excitement, and the mill was nged with anxious families of em- The explosion was caused by leak- lers were given yesterday to draw that the boiler might be repaired, rders were disregarded.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

al Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ette, Ind., June 10.—Last evening Vischer, a switchman at the Junc- e employ of the Wabash, St. Louis Railroad, was knocked down and ver the track, lacerating his side dreadfully and inflicting possibly ries.

al Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

port, Ia., June 10.—Christ Ander- nemason of this city, while crossing ad yard in Rock Island this even- truck by an engine and killed. He lly disemboweled, and pieces were l along the track for some dis-

POISONED.

l Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

, Ill., June 10.—News has just ere that John Bowker's son, aged while playing around Salt Creek other boys, pulled up and ate onous roots, and then went in bath- few minutes he was taken violent- nd died a short time afterwards effects of the poison. The other ered soon afterwards.

DROWNED.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

r, Ind., June 10.—While trying to Joe River at the foot of Second city, to-day, Quincy Conner, of , Ind., an employé of Van Am- cus, was thrown from his horse d. He was the only support of a six children. The body has not red yet.

UBLE IN A SAWMILL.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

aven, Mich., June 10.—The gov- belting in Webster Batcheller's Ferrysburg broke this afternoon, running gear to revolve so rap- ces of the machinery flew in all The damage amounts to about employés got out of the mill in pe injury.

NED BY PARIS-GREEN.

Ill., June 10.—A boy named ing at De Witt, about ten miles n, ate new potatoes that had ed over with Paris-green to kill s so severely poisoned that he ed.

NED IN A SHIPWRECK.

N. S., June 10.—The Norwegian Margoethe was wrecked on St. on the morning of the 5th inst. ain, first officer, carpenter, two a boy were drowned.

A LAND SLIDE.

rg, Pa., June 10.—A freight Philadelphia & Erie Road ran lide, wrecking most of the train, rain and, and injuring several

A Will-Contester.

erbior, of Philadelphia, devised $ 750,000 to her four nephews and tirely cutting off a fifth nephew. man, who had formerly been her etermined to contest the will. He ons for the six heirs, and went to to serve the papers. A few min- e he was flung into the street, eaten, scratched, and bitten. He will meet with some opposition to

---

NEW YORK.

Opinions of Eminent Clergymen Regarding the Revised New Testament.

Belief that There Will Be a Revision of the Revision.

The Produce Exchange Opposed to Making the New York Canals Free.

What Edison Has to Say About the Cost of Storing Electricity.

O'Donovan Rossa Forecasts Any Number of Dynamite Explosions in England.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

OPINION OF PROMINENT CLERGYMEN REGARDING THE REVISION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, June 10.—The *Christian Union* performs valuable service this week in giving brief opinions from prominent men as to the revised New Testament. What Mr. Talmage considers "profanation" is highly esteemed by the distinguished scholars and preachers whose opinions are now given to the public. President McCosh, of Princeton, Mass., "to place it alongside the old version on the pulpit of our college chapel." President Porter, of Yale, thinks the people will give the revisers "hearty thanks and blessings for their labors." Prof. Seelye, of Amherst, has no doubt it will "secure acceptance with all classes as the standard version in the English tongue." President Bartlett, of Dartmouth, wishes the work had been more "progressive," but says: "Since I have received it I have read it in the college chapel." President Chapin, of Beloit College, believe

IT COMES A "RICH BLESSING FROM GOD

for the millions of English-speaking people in all parts of the world." President Fairchild, of Oberlin, says its diffusion "will give a great impulse to the study of the Scriptures." All the thirty men whose opinions are given regard the revision with hearty favor, believing it destined to take the place of the King James version in general. Dr. Bacon, whose strong common sense seldom permits a mistake in one of his deliberate judgments, says: "We must give our confidence to this latest revision as a better representation of the original New Testament than that which was set forth by Royal authority in the year 1611." The verdict of the thirty men is especially valuable because they represent almost all important denominations and shades of theology. Dr. Peabody, of Harvard University, finds it "difficult to imagine how or why a sincere Christian believer can be otherwise than friendly to the circulation and use of an aid so essential to the understanding of the Scriptures."

FATHER PRESTON, OF ST. ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,

this city, does "not hesitate to say that the work of the revisers deserves the appreciation of the Christian community," and that it is a "more correct rendering of the inspired Scripture than the translation authorized by King James." Bishop Clarke, Episcopal; Bishop Cheney, Reformed Episcopal; Dr. Armitage, Baptist; James Freeman Clarke, Unitarian; Dr. Vincent, Methodist; Dr. Chambers, Reformed; and Prof. David Swing, and Dr. W. H. Thomas are among those who accept the revision, and believe it will be accepted throughout the world. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, who belongs to a denomination in whose pulpits the new version cannot be used without the formal consent of the highest authority of the body, says: "I shall make constant use of it myself," and he has no doubt as to the practical utility of the new version of the New Testament for private personal and home use.

THE REVISION TO BE REVISED.

But while the verdict of these thirty eminent men is that the new version is better than the old one, many of them predict that there is to be a revision of the revision, although Prof. David Swing says that, "As revised, the Testament will now be for fifty years a better book than ever for the house of God and the home of man." He thinks "there will perhaps be a demand for an American revision," evidently regarding the contents of the appendix of the new version worthy of an insertion in

THE TEXT ITSELF.

Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, directs attention to the use of italics in the sentence of the Lord's prayer, "Deliver us from the evil," and italicizes one as indication that a change from the old version was not necessary. His remark indicates a demand for a restoration of some expressions of the old version, just as Prof. Swing's criticism indicates a demand for the introduction of changes which British conservatism refused.

STORED ELECTRICITY.

WHAT EDISON HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, June 10.—The letter from Sir William Thompson on stored electricity and Faure's plan for transporting that element and applying it without resorting to the present battery or generator appliances has created considerable interest among those interested in this science. Mr. Thomas Edison was questioned to-day by The Tribune representative as to whether he thought Faure's box would answer for electric lighting without the generating power. Mr. Edison replied:

"Sir William Thompson says so, I see by this article, and he indorses a discovery that I made two years ago. On the 8th of August, 1879, I procured a patent for the process of storing electricity and using it. It is No. 218,167. I used the plant battery, the same that Faure does. The only difference is that he puts salt of lead on the plates, while I used them plain."

Mr. Edison showed the document from the Patent-Office and

A PLATE OF LIGHTS

fed from a reservoir of boxed electricity. It was arranged with two wires, and worked automatically, so that when one failed the other took up the current. Mr. Edison was then asked for his opinion as to the solution of the problem of storing electric energy. His reply was:

"Experiments will prove the result that I reached. The theory can be applied, but practically it is next to worthless."

"Does it facilitate the work of the surgical electrician?"

"Yes, in that respect it is a good thing."

"Could the boxes be used on a steamship regardless of the motion of the vessel?"

"The motion would have little or no effect, in my opinion. Let me tell you my experience with stored electricity. After I succeeded in establishing the fact that it could be boxed and

MADE AVAILABLE FOR LIGHTING PURPOSES,

I found it necessary to invent an appliance to regulate the pressure. I also have a patent for this appliance. The last and chief thing was to furnish light from stored electricity as cheaply as from the generator."

"Did you succeed in that undertaking?"

"Well (hesitating and laughing), I am not working on that line now."

After a moment's reflection, Mr. Edison continued:

"Here is where the difficulty arises. The theory is all right, but the expense involved in the practice renders it valueless. One cubic foot of electricity boxed is equivalent to one-half horse power, but it requires a three-quarter horse power to box it. There is a waste of 33 per cent in getting it in the box and letting it out. That is

A WASTE THAT CANNOT BE AVOIDED.

Then take into consideration the investment, depreciation, and expense for buildings to store in. I can put all the necessary apparatus required to furnish light for one square mile in this city in a room 25 by 100. If you box the electricity, you want, let me see, 2,200 horse-power, and will demand about 25,000 cells (allowing for spare ones) of a cubic foot each. Well, you can compute the store-house space required. More capital would be needed, and the necessary number of extra batteries and bells, taken in connection with the cost of the boxes, would swell the expense about 50 per cent beyond what it would be to keep the engines at work. This system cannot be put into practice unless you

REDUCE THE COST

of putting it in operation, and I experimented long enough to satisfy myself on that point. I had rather have an engine and a pile of coal than all the electricity that you can box up. Rents are too high to pay storage on it. Steamships will find is cheaper and better in the long run to keep in the old rut. The plea that stored electricity discounts the risks of disabled engines or machinery don't apply here. I have two spare engines always ready for work, and if an engine should give out at one station I can instantly make connection with either or both of the other stations."

STREET TALK.

THE DEMAND FOR WHEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, June 10.—The wheat market this morning was strong, and other grain sympathized with it. The chief demand for wheat comes from Cincinnati and Ohio generally, where damage to the winter-wheat crop was last located. Baltimore was buying pretty free here yesterday. Still the market lifts heavily under the weight of cash wheat, which the holders seem willing to part with still at the old prices, notwithstanding the enormous shortage in the crop they have lately discovered. This is what staggers the belief of shippers and outside speculators here in a short crop, which, if anything like as bad as represented, ought to send the price of spot wheat up 10 cents a bushel, whereas it is about on the level of

THE BIG CROP OF LAST YEAR.

"The election of officers of the New York Produce Exchange," said a grain-dealer today, "showed the sentiment of its members upon an important subject. Two tickets were in the field,—one regular, the other called the 'Free Canal' ticket. The test was made on the office of Vice-President, J. M. Herrick's name appearing as candidate on the regular ticket, while Samuel A. Sawyer occupied a similar position on the 'Free Canal' ticket. The result of the voting showed clearly that a free canal was not desired by the Exchange, Mr. Herrick receiving a majority of 550 out of a total vote of 896. The question of a railroad commission was involved in the discussion, and drew out a strong feeling to the effect that it

WOULD BE VERY UNWISE

to have the New York Central Road tied up by a State law which would prevent its competing freely with the Erie and Pennsylvania Roads. It was argued with great force that if the Central or New York roads were confined to specified rates it would give the opposing roads a position which could not fail to result to the disadvantage of the Port of New York. It was stated that the Erie and Pennsylvania Roads were desirous of having a law in this State which would hamper the New York Central, as its effect would be to give one or both of these roads a monopoly for a longer or shorter time of the business.

O'DONOVAN-ROSSA.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE LEADER OF THE SKIRMISHERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, June 10.—O'Donovan-Rossa, who is mentioned in some of the dispatches from London as probably implicated in the plot to destroy the Town-Hall at Liverpool to-day, from papers found in the possession of one of the conspirators, said to-night that he knew neither Roberts nor McKevitt, nor did he believe that they were instigated by the United Irishmen, because in that case he would have known of the plot beforehand. "But I am sure," he continued, "that the plot was prompted by the same spirit that animates our organization, and which led to the Mansion-House plot. All of this skirmishing as we call it, is to show England that she cannot send her armies into Ireland with impunity. It is only the beginning of the trouble. No work of this kind will be done in Ireland, however, as it would serve England as

A PRETEXT FOR INVADING THE COUNTRY.'

"Was the British war-ship Doterel destroyed through the agency of the United Irishmen?"

"Well, I will say this much—that I received intelligence last December that explosive materials had been placed in the hold of the vessel for the purpose of destroying her. Furthermore, Irishmen in the British navy have given us assurances that they are ready to do the same thing again."

"How do you account for your name being found on the papers in possession of the Town-Hall conspirators in Liverpool?"

"There is only one explanation that I am able to think of. It is this: I am constantly engaged in establishing agencies in England. On our books I find that one of our our agents at Liverpool is named James McKevitt. If this is the man, he can have no letters of mine, except those relating to business connected with the paper. As regards correspondence relative to the operations of the organization to which I belong, that is carried on entirely through persons passing back and forth. I never write a letter to anybody on the subject."

ITEMS.

THE BREWERS AND THEIR MEN.

New York, June 10.—Twenty-five non-Union brewers obtained employment to-day in the different breweries in this city through employment agencies. While going to the breweries they were threatened with violence by Union brewers, who used most threatening and abusive language, and were only restrained from doing bodily harm by being outnumbered. There is a strong feeling among the members of the Saloonkeepers' Union to buy Milwaukee lager in preference to the beer from the breweries in this city employing non-Union men. The employing brewers are determined not to yield to the strikers. They report having nearly all the men they need. The saloonkeepers have resolved not to receive beer or any proposals from the Union brewers.

STORM DAMAGE.

The cold rain-storm which has prevailed in this city for the past twenty-four hours has been very general in the Middle and Southern New England States. High winds and damage are reported at Long Branch, and accounts of railroad washouts and detention to travel are coming in. The Chief Signal Officer reports dangerous floods anticipated for the mountain region of West Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Eastern Ohio.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Father La Rocco, General of the Dominican Order of the entire world, accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Carberry, arrived to-day from Europe. Gen. Longstreet also arrived today from Turkey.

GOING TO EUROPE.

Seven steamers leave here to-morrow for Europe. The number of passengers sailing will exceed 650.

THE ELEVATED RAILROADS.

In the suit begun to-day against the several elevated railroad companies, Judge Blatchford granted an injunction to restrain the collection from the Manhattan Company of $750,000 arrears of taxes pending a settlement of the suit.

IMPOSITIONS ON IMMIGRANTS.

The German Consul has called the attention of the authorities to the practice of impositions on German immigrants by the Rev. Mr. Newmann, formerly missionary at Castle Garden.

A MEETING OF RAILROAD PRESIDENTS.

A meeting of Presidents of the trunk line roads was held at the office of Commissioner Fink to-day to discuss "cut" freight rates. The conference lasted several hours, but of its results nothing could be learned from the Presidents or Commissioner Fink beyon the fact that the meeting had adjourned.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

Mary Hamilton, a young woman of 22 years, who recently came here from Fond du Lac, Wis., and who is employed as a domestic in Mr. Smith's boarding-house at No. 2253 Indiana avenue, is lying at home in what Dr. Pottle, who is attending her, considers a dangerous condition, the result of maltreatment she received last Wednesday night at the hands of two young men named Charles Cope and John Meehan, who are employed at Ash & Hanchett's livery stable on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street. The police did not hear of the outrage until 7 o'clock last evening, when Lieut. Beadell incidently heard of the case through some private source. Officers Toomey and Durr were sent to investigate. From all they were able to ascertain, the girl met the young men early Wednesday evening, at or near the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-second streets, and was induced to accompany them in a carriage ride. After a short drive, they returned to the stable, where they locked the doors upon her, and abused her in an outrageous manner, until 3:30 in the morning, when one of them consented to accompany her to the boarding-house. The young men were arrested last night, and were locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station upon a charge of rape.

POLITICAL.

IOWA.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Newton, Ia., June 8.—Central Iowa is full of promise now. Des Moines, a place thirty-five miles west of Newton, seeks to monopolize all the attention Iowa gets; but while she is showing considerable enterprise she is only prosperous because she sits queen in the centre of as fine a country as is found in the world, and is surrounded by fifteen to twenty thriving, pushing towns, many of which dare to compete with her in her best enterprises.

Newton, for beauty, healthfulness, the superior character of her citizens, and for general enterprise, is one of the foremost among the towns of Central Iowa. She is just beginning work on her third railroad, with a company organized to start a fourth.

Among her enterprising citizens she numbers Lieut.-Gov. Frank Campbell, who now stands prominently before the people of the State as a candidate for Governor.

We here believe he is destined to be the successful one in the next State Convention. He has no faction espousing him over-zealously, but his strength comes up from all parts of the State, and he stands well with all. His record is a good one. He has been eight years in the Senate, and is the only one who has ever been honored with a reëlection to the post of Lieutenant-Governor. No man among all our public men would go into the office with a cleaner record, or having the confidence of all classes more than he.

No man in the State is better posted in regard to her material interests.

No one is better acquainted with the wants of her public institutions.

He will not go into the place looking upon it as a stepping-stone to something higher, but to fill it faithfully as a servant of the people.

Several times he has been on the State ticket, and each time he has led the ticket by a handsome vote.

We look for his nomination, and, if nominated, we know he will make one of the most popular candidates ever put before the people for the office of Governor.

A new mineral well has been developed here which, it is said by those who know, will prove to be equal to our best chalybeate waters.

Two of the finest elevators in Iowa are being erected,—one by William Manning, who the past season has shipped about 300,000 bushels of grain; the other by Miller & Hough, who have done about the same, this being one of the great grain points along the road.

Crop prospects are good here, notwithstanding the prolonged winter. Observer.

CAMPBELL VS. CANNON.

Salt Lake, Utah, June 10.—Learning that Clerk Adams, disregarding Gov. Murray's certificate, had placed Cannon on the roll of members of the House of Representatives, Campbell yesterday brought suit in the Third District Court here to establish that Cannon is not a citizen, was incapable of becoming one at the time he claims to have been naturalized, to annul and declare void the bogus certificate of naturalization on which he depends, because it was fraudulently obtained, and is not a part of the records of any court, but is such a certificate as was often sold in those times, nearly thirty years ago, by the Clerk for $3. With any proceedings being held in court it will be shown that when Cannon's certificate purports to have been issued he had not resided in this country five years or one year, and was therefore not entitled to naturalization under the statutes, and this certificate, besides being void on its face, in the absence of any legal record of his naturalization, is voidable, because no court could legally have issued it in that time, even if it had desired to. This showing conclusively made, it is hoped here that the House of Representatives will consider it sufficient cause to send the apostle of polygamy back to his harem.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORSHIP.

Concord, N. H., June 10.—The State Supreme Court decides that the present Legislature is the proper body to elect a United States Senator. The Republicans go into caucus Monday.

THE SONS OF MAINE.

Preparing for Thursday's Banquet.

The Banquet Committee of the Society of the Sons of Maine met at the Palmer House last night. There was a full attendance of the Committee, and everything indicated a successful carrying out of the program arranged for next Thursday night. Letters were read from various gentlemen expressing their acceptance of the invitation or their regrets at being unable to attend. The following well-known people have accepted invitations and will be present: Ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin; ex-Gov. Washburn, Massachusetts; the Hon. Ira T. Drew, Boston; the Hon. Henry W. Paine, Boston; the Hon. George F. Emery, Boston *Post*; the Hon. Cyrus Woodman, Cambridge; Col. E. B. Haskell, Boston *Herald*; the Hon. L. D. M. Sweatt, Maine; the Hon. Bion Bradbury, Maine; Gen. S. J. Anderson, Maine; the Hon. C. A. Boutelle, Maine; Charles McLaughlin, Esq., Maine; the Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, Minnesota; ex-Gov. Samuel Merrill, Des Moines; ex-Senator Lot M. Morrill, Maine; the Hon. Daniel Wells, Jr., Milwaukee; the Hon. Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin; the Hon. James Howe, Wisconsin; the Hon. C. C. Washburn, Wisconsin; the Hon. W. D. Washburn, Minnesota; ex-Gov. Israel Washburn, Jr., Maine; the Hon. D. J. Morrell, Pennsylvania.

The Committee sent telegrams last night to Mr. Blaine, urging him to atted, and to Gov. Cullom, inquiring if his presence could be depended upon. The Committee did not desire to make public as yet any of the details of the banquet, and it could only be learned that Judge Drummond would preside.

Henry A. Hersey, Secretary of the Banquet Committee, leaves for Boston to-night to complete arrangements for the transportation of the Eastern guests and accompany the party to Chicago. Mr. Hersey will meet the excursionists at the Tremont House, Boston, Monday evening, and the party will leave that city Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, reaching Chicago Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. The Eastern people will be guests of the Sons of Maine from the time they leave Boston till they return, including transportation, sleeping-cars, and hotel-bills. If this Western hospitality does not meet with a hearty response, the New-Englanders must be a stoical people indeed. Thursday will be devoted to seeing the sights of Chicago, the affair culminating with a banquet in the evening, for which neither labor nor expense has been spared. The Palmer House will be the headquarters of the occasion, though many of the New-Englanders will be entertained at the homes of their Chicago friends.

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, & MANITOBA RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., June 10.—In the office of the Secretary of State there was to-day filed a copy of the following preamble and resolution adopted by the Directors of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company at a meeting held on the 17th ultimo:

Whereas, This Company, to-wit: the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company, has determined to build a branch railroad commencing at a point in its present constructed line, or near the Village of Carlisle, in Otter Tail County, in this State, and running thence in a northerly direction, via Pelican Rapids, through the Counties of Otter Tail, Becker, and Polk, to the Red Lake River in said Polk County, now, therefore, it is hereby

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the Company, that the route of said proposed branch is designated as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on its present constructed line at or near the Village of Carlisle, in the County of Otter Tail, in this State, and running thence in a northerly direction, via Pelican Rapids, in and through the Counties of Otter Tail, Becker, and Polk to the Red Lake River in said Polk County.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Paris, Ill., June 10.—This has been a gala day with our citizens and neighbors. The corner-stone of our new high-school house was laid to-day under the auspices of the Odd-Fellows and Masons, according to the ancient custom of the Order, by Grand Master Scott, of the Grand Lodge, assisted by other members and Grand Chaplain J. C. H. Hobbs, of Kansas, Edgar County. Over 1,500 people were in the procession, including all the secret orders, fire companies, pupils of the public schools, etc. A special train was run from Terre Haute over the Illinois Midland Railway, bringing Terre Haute Commandery and a large crowd of citizens. Senator Hunt delivered a brief oration. The school building will cost $26,000 when completed.

SPORTING.

JACKSON RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Jackson, Mich., June 10.—The attendance at the races to-day was large, the weather fine, and the spectators delighted with the trials of speed. Three races were given, and the lovers of the turf found much to please.

SUMMARY.

Two-thirty class, purse $800, divided:

J. A. Batchelor, Fort Wayne, b. m. Mattie Graham	4	2	1	1	1
J. A. Dusten, Philadelphia, b. g. Troubador	1	1	3	8	7
G. W. Voorhees, Detroit, ch. g. George V	5	5	4	2	2
John Spian, Boston, ch. g. J. W. Thomas	9	3	2	9	3
W. G. Whiting, Appleton, Wis., b. m. Annie Law	8	8	7	4	5
Mark Hopkins, Detroit, b. m. Ethel Medium	3	6	8	3	6
G. D. Wilson, Missouri Valley, Ia., b. g. Little Sioux	2	9	9	6	dr
William Mayo, Chicago, b. g. Resolute	7	4	6	5	8
D. B. Hibbard, Jackson, br. s. Tekonsha	6	7	5	7	4
J. L. Wilson, West Liberty, Ia., s. s. Jim Lane	dr.				

Time—2:31¼; 2:31½; 2:31½; 2:35½; 2:33.

Free for all stallions, purse $1,000, divided:

J. W. Conley, Chicago, b. s. Voltaire	1	1	1
W. H. McCarthy, Chicago, b. s. Bonesetter	2	2	2
John Spian, Boston, b. s. Wedgewood	4	3	3
J. E. Turner, Philadelphia, ch. s. Hannis	3	4	4
H. H. Gilman, Topeka, Kas., ch. s. Robert McGregor	dr.		

Time—2:29¼; 2:30; 2:28.

Two-thirty-four class, purse $600, divided:

Wyatt & Bracken, Greensburg, b. g. Big John	1	1	2	1
Dewey & Stewart, Owasso, b. s. Jerome Eddy	6	4	1	2
Gus Glidden, Chicago, b. m. Alice Taylor	2	2	3	3
W. B. McDonald, Buffalo, N. Y., s. m. Lady Mack	3	3	5	4
S. A. Browne, Pentwater, s. s. Grand Sentinel	4	6	7	6
J. H. Dustin, Philadelphia, g. s. Independence	5	7	4	7
John Hines, Greenville, Pa., blk. s. Nigger Doctor	7	5	6	5
Fringe, Hermes, Jim Lane	dr.			

Time—2:32¼; 2:31¾; 2:27; 2:32¼.

ST. LOUIS RACES.

St. Louis, Mo., June 10.—The attendance at the races to-day was 9,000, the weather fine, and two of the events were specially noteworthy. For the first race, a selling race, purse $250, one mile and a quarter, there was but one entry, Knight Templar, and a walk-over was the consequence. The Association then added a five-furlong dash for a purse of $250, which was won by Lizzie S., Knight Templar second, Pope Leo third; time 1:02, the fastest on record.

The second race, Merchants' Stakes for 3-year-olds, $50 entrance, $700 added, one and a half miles, had thirty-four nominations and six starters. Uberto won, Windrush second, Nero third; time 2:38.

The third race, a Club purse of $300, for all ages, $50 to the second horse, heats of one and one-eighth miles, resulted as follows:

Getaway	1	2	1
Pacific	2	1	2
Billy Ward	3	dis.	
Jim Murphy	dr.		

Time—1:57, 1:57½, 1:58¼.

Pacific was the favorit at the start at $150 to $100 for the field. After the first heat Getaway sold even against the other two. After the second heat, the pools opened at $1,000 on Pacific to $200 on Getaway, and closed at $300 to $75. Milton Young, owner of Getaway, backed his horse right along at these odds, and took in several thousand dollars. Getaway's performance is considered very remarkable for a 3-year-old.

MAUD S. WILL TROT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Columbus, O., June 10.—The entries for the summer meeting of the Columbus Driving Park Association close on Monday night, June 13, at 11 p. m. The indications are now most promising for an unusually successful meeting. The track is being greatly improved, the short turn near the starting point being lengthened out,—an improvement long needed. In addition to the regular entries, a special purse of $2,500 has been offered to Capt. Stone for an exhibition of speed by Maud S. Capt. Stone has accepted the offer, and proposes to make the fastest time ever made on the Columbus track. The purses amount to $8,200. The meeting opens June 28, continuing four days.

THE TRIGGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dubuque, Ia., June 10.—The second day's tournament of the Upper Mississippi Shooting Society passed off pleasantly with good weather. The attendance was increased today by the arrival of delegates from Toledo, O., Wheatland, and Bellevue to the number of fifty. Over 15,000 shots were fired at the different targets. There are over $1,800 in cash prizes distributed on the four prize targets,—the Haubt target, for prize target, with first prize of $75 and a gold medal valued at $50, and two second prizes of $500 each, best three shots out of a possible 75. The following is the highest score for to-day: W. D. Beagg, Monroe, 65; S. Mennier, Milwaukee, 59; T. Smith, Dubuque, 59. On the King target, the second-prize target, with a first prize of $50 and a gold medal, 200 yards range, best ten shots out of a possible 200, the following is the best score so far: S. Mennier, Milwaukee, 200; W. D. Beagg, Monroe, 187; W. W. Wormwood, Dubuque, 186. The test continues two more days, and a grand ball will be given the visiting sharpshooters by the Dubuque society at Turner-Hall this evening.

ROWING.

The entries for the fourth annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association, to be held at Peoria, Ill., June 22-24 inclusive, were made public yesterday. There are nine entries in the senior four race, five in the senior double sculls, four in the senior single scull, seven in the junior four, six in the junior double sculls, six in the junior single sculls, one in the junior pair, nine in the free-for-all four, three in the free-for-all pair, three in the free-for-all double, five in the free-for-all singles, four in the six-oared barge, and three in the four-oared gig races.

HANLAN MATCHED.

Toronto, June 10.—A race in lapstreak boats has been arranged between Wise, of Riverside, and Edward Hanlan. The race is for $1,000 a side, and to come off in six weeks in Toronto Bay. The course will be five miles with turn.

CENTRAL PARK MATINEE.

There will be a matinée at the Central Park track this afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. A number of interesting races have been arranged, and good sport may be expected.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toronto, Ont., June 10.—The Convention of the International Typographical Union closed to-day. George Clark, of St. Louis, was elected President; Thomas Wilson, of Toronto, First Vice-President; W. H. Hovey, of Norwich, Conn., Second Vice-President; William H. Trayes, of Boston, Secretary-Treasurer; John Schley, of Indianapolis, Corresponding Secretary.

COERCING AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 10.—The jury in the suit of Israel Ulrich, of Cambridge City, vs. The Continental Fire-Insurance Company, tried the last two days in the United States Court, gave a verdict for $1,900, half the amount claimed, they declaring their disbelief of the defense of the Company that Ulrich set fire to his barn to secure the insurance-money.

SWINDLING J. V. FARWELL & CO.

Denver, Colo., June 10.—W. L. Beardsley, of the firm of Beardsley & Frost, of Tincup and Ashen, Colo., has been arrested here, charged with having in a business transaction swindled J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago,—an amount not positively known, but said to be $30,000 or $40,000. An officer with the prisoner left for Chicago this morning.

JUNKETING BUSINESS-MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lafayette, Ind., May 10.—A delegation of thirty-five business-men of Sandusky, O., arrived here this evening on a special over the Lake Erie & Western Railway. The visitors were met at Tipton by Mayor McGinley and a number of Lafayette business-men, who were given a special train by Manager Waldron. It has been arranged to show the guests over the city to-morrow forenoon. In the afternoon the party go to Tippecanoe battleground in carriages, returning on the cars Sunday morning. They visit Bloomington, Ill., on a special.

ANOTHER DEAD "CO-OPERATIVE."

History of the Rise and Fall of the Iowa Life-Assessment Concern.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Des Moines, Ia., June 9.—It is gone! The Iowa Assessment Life-Insurance Company, I mean, about which I wrote you a year ago. In that communication, headed "An Honestly Managed Coöperative—The Result," I predicted that this Company, which had lived about the allotted time for one of its kind, would not continue much longer. The past year has verified my prophecy.

A brief review of its history may not be uninteresting. The Iowa Life was organized in 1874, and had for its officers a number of the leading business-men of Keokuk, all of the highest social and commercial standing. It was to be run on the "insurance-at-cost" theory, and its projectors expected to demonstrate the superior economy and substantiability of the assessment plan.

Certainly the assessment plan can never be tried under more favorable auspices. The popular feeling in 1874 and for some years later was against the old-line companies on account of the failure of a number of small and imperfectly-organized concerns. Taking advantage of this, and urging the greater "economy" of the assessment plan, the officers of the Iowa Life built up at once a very prosperous business. At one time in 1876 its certificate-holders numbered 6,298. Up to that period the death-rate had been small, as in all new companies, and the assessments were correspondingly light. It was believed that the perfection of the system had been demonstrated.

Students of life-insurance told the officers, however, that the trying time for their Company had not come; that any system of life-insurance which did not provide against increased death-rate, based on experience, either by increased assessments, or, better, by providing a sufficient *reserve*, must ultimately fail. Such has been the fate of hundreds of assessment societies; it is now true of the Iowa Life, and it will be true in time of every such society.

But, the result: The death-rate began to increase with the third year, members grew uneasy, the management of so many voluntary members developed unexpected difficulties, and hundreds of policyholders drew out. Since '77, yearly, there has been a steady decline. The following statistics are from the Company's sworn statements:

Total number policies in force Dec. 31, 1874	336
Totel number policies in force Dec. 31, 1875	1,253
Total number policies in force Dec. 31, 1876	5,060
Total number policies in force Dec. 31, 1877	1,009
Total number policies in force Dec. 31, 1878	522
Total number policies in force Dec. 31, 1879	457
Total number policies in force Dec. 31, 1880	49

Of course, after reading the above, the reader is prepared for the announcement that the officers have concluded to close out the business. What good did the Iowa Life accomplish by its ephemeral existence? The following table tells the story:

	Death losses.	*Other expenses.*
In 1874	$ 1,016.00	$ 3,174.17
In 1875	3,234.00	17,415.85
In 1876	15,998.50	77,604.40
In 1877	108,050.00	49,164.48
In 1878	27,684.45	6,287.02
In 1879	3,251.85	2,658.29
In 1880	1,811.00	1,463.55
Total	$ 159,234.80	$ 157,767.76

It has cost the members $318,813.56 to pay $159,234.80 in death losses. To make it plainer, of every dollar paid into the Company by its members nearly one-half of it went into the pockets of the officers, agents, and for "other expenses." And yet the boast of the Coöperative is their "economy." The Iowa Life was probably neither more nor less economically managed than all other companies of its class, but the most extravagant old-time company that ever existed never was one-tenth part as extravagant as this.

The beauty of the assessment system is best illustrated, however, by applying it to individual cases. According to the sworn statements of the Company the deaths were as follows: One in 1874; 3 in 1875; 11 in 1876; 38 in 1877; 15 in 1878; 7 in 1878; 8 in 1880. Total, 83 in nearly seven years.

The heirs of these eighty-three members got $159,234.80. The other 6,215 individuals who were at one time members paid this and as much more, which went to the officers, agents, et al., and what do they get, or what are they likely to get? Nothing!

Gigantic discovery! The assessment insurance plan has enabled 6,298 men to pay to a company $318,813.56, in order that eighty-three beneficiaries might get an average of $1,918.48 each. Very few got as much as this, however. At first each beneficiary received $1,000, but during the past four years it has only been a few hundred.

Thus ends the Iowa Life, which has lived the time allotted the majority of such concerns. Its history ought to be a warning to all who contemplate embarking in similar schemes. It had one merit, however, which most of its fellows have not. It never worked the "charity and benevolent" dodge to "rope in" members by false pretences. C. R. S.

BOYTON, THE SWIMMER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Davenport, Ia., June 10.—Capt. Paul Boyton, who left Clinton at 6 o'clock this morning, landed here at 6 this evening, quite fatigued, owing to the hot sun. He will start down the river to-morrow afternoon a 5 o'clock.

DEBARRED FROM THE SCHOOLS.

Cincinnati, June 10.—Missouri Scott, a colored girl, brought suit for damages in the United States Court to-day against the School Directors in Goshen Township, Clermont County, for debarring her from the privileges of the school.

TITUSVILLE OIL MOVEMENT.

Titusville, Pa., June 10.—Oil opened at 83⅛c; highest, 83⅛c; lowest, 82⅛c; closed, 82⅛c; shipments, 55,600; charters, 56,200; runs, 90,000.

Tramps in Sport and Prisoners in Earnest.

Altoona (Pa.) Sun.

It was noted in the papers a short time since that two "tramps" had called at the house of a lady residing in the neighborhood of Plane No. 10, and demanded chickens, eggs, butter, milk, etc., as food for themselves and a companion. They represented that their companion was sick with the small-pox, and the lady was so frightened that she has been ill ever since. Three of our prominent business men yesterday explained the transaction. The party were on a fishing excursion, and the demand for food they considered a good joke; but it looks now as though the laugh will be on the other side. It seems that the persons upon whom the joke was played have preferred charges, and that warrants for the arrest of the jokers have been issued.

A Premium for Scorpion Scalps.

San Antonio (Tex.) Herald.

A Durango correspondent describes a terrible scorpion, known as the alacran, which infests that region. Its sting is mortal in every case, and no remedy has ever been found to counteract its deadly poison. The spasms are so violent that it takes three or four strong men to hold a patient stung by it. Happily, the suffering is short, for after two or three hours it is all over. Patients emit from their mouth a greenish yellow scum, which turns into a black spongy matter in a short while. Every year thirty or more deaths are recorded as the work of the alacran. The Government pays a premium for their scalps, and boys hunt them and derive quite a revenue from that source, but the pest does not seem to diminish any. They are said to occupy but a small belt of land running east and west, taking in Durango and Mazatlan.

The New Thing in Shoes.

London Truth.

Japanese robes, adapted to harmonize with the corset-molded waist and European bonnet, were *a la mode* last winter. Some foreign leaders of fashion intend this summer to go farther in the direction of Orientalism by wearing, in seaside casinos, Japanese shoes. The Japanese shoe accommodates itself to the anatomy of the foot. It is rounded and wide at the toe and narrow at the heel. The uppers are of fine straw, plaited openly and laid over some bright-colored lining. The soles are of thick leather. In our climate the leather upper is requisit, but there is no reason why it should not be cut *a la Japanese* and prettily embroidered like an Indian moccasin. In shoes thus made, stout or deformed feet would not be at the disadvantage they now are. The easy size at the rounded end would afford concealment to protuberances. To be tolerably well off, in the ordinary boot the foot must be very slim. There is no handsomer object than a human foot which has been allowed to grow up in liberty and in a mild and dry climate. Nor is there a more unsightly object than one that has been deformed by tight, narrow-toed boots. Observe with what care the Parisienne at Trouville—though the beach there is smooth—fastens on, before she goes into the water, her sandaled bathing-shoes. If her feet looked well bare, she would be as careful to display them nude as she is to cover them up. Is there anything more ridiculously ugly than a European boot, which has taken the form of a particular foot, when seen apart from its habitual wearer? I have known of flirtations begun at watering-places which might have led up to the hymeneal altar but for imprudent exhibitions of boots at bedroom doors in hotel corridors. The Japanese shoe would not be so ridiculously tell-tale, because, it being more easy, it would not be forced by the wearer's foot into a particular shape.

A Mother's Devotion.

Boston Journal.

A very peculiar case of a mother's devotion to her son, a maniac, has just come to light. About eighteen years ago a family named Harrington moved to Portsmouth, R. I. Nearly four years after, a son, William, then about 2 years of age, suddenly disappeared. About three weeks ago the mother of the boy died. Some of the people at her funeral heard a strange noise, and on going to a small dark room in the attic found there a young man, having scarcely any clothing, covered with hair. The husband of the woman told the following story: The young man, he said, was his son, who had mysteriously disappeared so many years ago. When about 2 years old the boy became insane, and was soon a raving maniac. The mother refused to let him be taken from her, but placed him in an attic-room, where at times she was compelled to tie him. During all these years he had been confined there, and the mother was the only living person whom her son had seen. She was accustomed to visit him and feed him with her own hand, and had jealously guarded her secret from the neighbors, fearing that steps would be taken to tear the boy away from her. When she died the father attempted to follow her example, but was not equal to the task. Young Harrington has been removed to the Insane Asylum at Cranston, R. I.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.

ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.

The Vital Forces Restored Without Medicines

GALVANIC
SPINAL
IOWAR
GALVANIC SHIELD

OUR ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are unequaled in their construction and efficacy, generating and diffusing a mild, continuous current, reaching at once the seat of disease, and by their electro-galvanic action upon the centres of the NERVOUS, MUSCULAR and GENERATING systems speedily restore the VITAL FORCES, LOST MANHOOD, and curing the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, Exhaustion, Impotency, and all diseases of the Urino-Genital Organs, without drugging the stomach. Nature merely wants natural aid, which our appliances promptly give There is no known remedy that will so promptly and thoroughly reach and restore the nervous, muscular, and generative systems as electricity administered by the mild, continuous currents.

For Young Men, Middle-Aged Men, and Old Men there is a Natural Way out of Suffering and Trouble.

Special illustrated pamphlet sent in sealed envelope on receipt of 6 cents postage. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

TO LADIES—Special circular on Female troubles, and explaining special Electrical Appliances for cure of same on receipt of 6 cents postage.

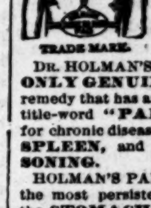
AMERICAN GALVANIC CO.,
Rooms 1 and 2, 134 Madison-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Cut this out for reference.

HOLMAN'S PAD.

HOLMAN'S PAD

Acts by Absorption through the Nerve Forces and the Circulation.


TRADE MARK.

Dr. Holman's Pad is the ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE CURATIVE PAD, the only remedy that has an honestly-acquired right to use the title-word "PAD" in connection with a treatment for chronic diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER, SPLEEN, and MALARIAL BLOOD POISONING.

HOLMAN'S PAD has such complete control over the most persistent CHRONIC DISEASES of the STOMACH and LIVER, including INDIGESTION, all forms of DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUS and SICK HEADACHES, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, and SLEEPLESSNESS, as to AMPLY justify the eminent Professor Loomis' high encomium: "IT IS NEARER A UNIVERSAL PANACEA THAN ANYTHING IN MEDICINE."

BEWARE OF BOGUS AND IMITATION PADS. EACH GENUINE HOLMAN PAD bears the PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP of the HOLMAN PAD COMPANY, being the above Trade-Mark printed in green.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

Or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $2.00. FULL TREATISE SENT FREE.

HOLMAN PAD CO.,
744 BROADWAY, N. Y.
(P.-O. Box 2112.)

Dr. Holman attends daily. Consultation free. Suitable rooms for the reception of lady patients.

VITAL RESTORATIVE.

RICORD'S Vital RESTORATIVE

Restores Nervous and Physical Debility, etc.; purely vegetable. Boxes of 50 pills, $1.50; 100, $3; 400, $10, of LEVASSOR, 10 bis Rue Richelieu, Paris. None genuine without the French trade-mark and signature of S. B. SIGESMOND, General Agent. CAUTION.—A former agent of mine is now advertising a spurious imitation of the celebrated Dr. Ricord's VITAL Restorative under the assumed name of Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills, to have a similarity in name. The testimonials are fraudulently copied from my circulars to deceive the public. The genuine can be had of T. Braun, 351 S. Clark-st. and 139 E. Madison-st., of Gale & Blocki, 81 S. Clark-st. and Palmer House, Chicago, and all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Lake-st., Wholesale Agents for the drug trade. Inclose stamp for descriptive circular and testimonials, with exposure.

AMUSEMENTS.

ELOCUTION.

S. S. HAMILL

WILL OPEN HIS

SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION

In Union Park Hall, 517 W. Madison-st.,

JUNE 15, 1881.

Residence, 483 Washington-st.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

JAY RIAL..........Lessee and Manager

Every evening this week, and Saturday matinee, JAY RIAL'S IDEAL

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Introducing the only TRAINED BLOODHOUNDS. Prices 25c, 35c, and 50c. No higher. Absolutely no free list.

MONDAY, June 13—Return and farewell engagement of the celebrated ACME OLIVETTE CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

THE TWENTY-SECOND GRAND

SANGERFEST

OF THE

North American

SANGERBUND

WILL OCCUR AT THE

Exposition Building, Chicago,

June 29 and 30

AND

July 1, 2, and 3,

AND WILL BE THE

Greatest Musical Event

OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY!

SEVEN

Grand Concerts!

A Mighty Chorus of 2,000 Singers!

A Magnificent Orchestra of 150 Artists!

HANS BALATKA, Musical Director.

The BEETHOVEN SOCIETY, of Chicago; the MUSICAL SOCIETY, of Milwaukee; the APOLLO CLUB, of Chicago; and Seventy German Singing Societies from all parts of the country will take part.

Among the principal works to be performed are:

"DRUSUS DEATH," by A. Heissmann.

"SALAMIS," by Max Bruch.

"PRAYER BEFORE BATTLE," by Mohring.

"ODYSSEUS," by Max Bruch.

The entire First Act of "Lohengrin."

The Seventh and Ninth Symphony, by Beethoven.

The Second Symphony of Schumann.

Wagner's "KAISERMARSCH."

THE SOLOISTS WILL BE

Mme. Peschka-Leutner,

(GERMANY'S GREATEST SOPRANO,)

Annie Louise Cary,

EMMA DONALDI,

WM. CANDIDUS,

FRANZ REMMERTZ,

MYRON W. WHITNEY,

AND OTHERS.

GRAND PICNIC

At Wright's Grove,

SUNDAY, JULY 3.

RATES OF ADMISSION:

Season Tickets, for One Reserved Seat..........$10.00
Family Tickets (Seven Seats in One Concert).... 10.00
Single Reserved Seats..........$2.00 and 1.50
Single Admission.......... 1.00

REDUCED RATES

Will be given on all the Railroads leading to Chicago.

A GALA WEEK,

Beginning June 20.

W. C. COUP'S

MONSTER FOUR-RING CIRCUS.

CIRCUS,

With Three Circus Companies.

MUSEUM,

With Automatic and other Wonders.

MENAGERIE,

With Rare and Costly Animals.

PARIS HIPPODROME,

With Roman Chariot, and Jockey Races.

Larger and Grander than any other Show in the World. Tent seating 14,000 People.

Beginning June 20, on the Lake Front.

Admission to everything only 50c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

The management take pleasure in announcing an engagement for the week of June 13 with the justly celebrated

ACME OLIVETTE COMPANY,

Whose recent unqualified triumphs in Audran's brilliant opera are well remembered in this city.

The engagement of the favorite young actor, MR. JAMES O'NEILL, supported by ROSE WOOD, LEWIS MORRISON, and a selected company, will commence on Monday, June 20, with D'Ennery's grand melodrama,

A CELEBRATED CASE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

West Side, Halsted-st., near Madison.

WM. EMMETT..........Sole Proprietor.

J. H. Browne, Stage Director. John Muir, Treasurer.

MONDAY, JUNE 6—A Carnival of Fun. Extra Attraction. TONY DENIER'S PEERLESS HUMPTY-DUMPTY PANTOMIME TROUPE. With that Princely Son of Momus, GEO. H. ADAMS, and a Select Coterie of Brilliant Specialists. A Gorgeous Transformation, presenting Scenes of Dazzling Splendor. Popular Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Extra performance Sunday afternoon and evening. Sunday, June 19—Benefit of John Muir, Treasurer, afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Every evening this week and Saturday Matinee the greatest attraction of the present season, the world-famed

HARRIGAN & HART COMBINATION,

In their great New York success,

Mulligan Guards' Nominee.

Monday, June 13—Last Week of Harrigan and Hart—Mulligan's Silver Wedding.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

VOKES FAMILY,

PRESENTING TWO PIECES—

Belles of the Kitchen

And the charming comedietta, COUSIN JOE.

Every evening at 8, and Saturday matinee at 2.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

Every evening at 8, and matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. ADD. WEAVER'S CELEBRITIES COMBINATION, with Sheehan and Coyne in

MRS. DRISCOLL'S PARTY.

Monday, June 13, one week only of Pike's Sea of Ice Combination.

BAUM'S PAVILION.

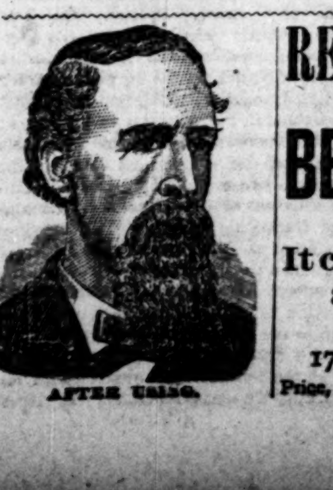
Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove, and Indiana-avs.

This Evening and every evening during the summer, Sunday evening and Sunday Matinee,

GRAND CONCERT.

Admission, 25c; Sunday Matinee, 15c.

BENTON'S HAIR GROWER.


AFTER USING.

READ TO-MORROW'S TRIBUNE!

YOU WILL FIND A TREATISE ON HAIR AND

BENTON'S HAIR GROWER

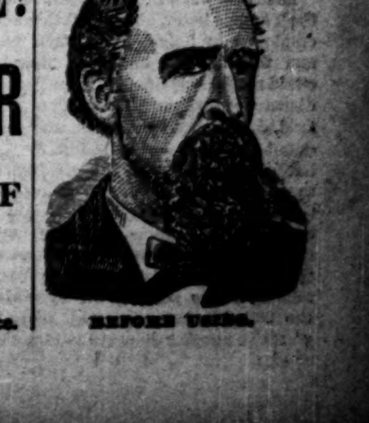
THAT WILL INTEREST YOU AND CAN BE RELIED UPON.

It cures BALDNESS and DANDRUFF and stops Hair FALLING OUT.

FOR SALE AT DRUGGISTS' AND AT

178 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer House.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle. Sent prepaid on receipt of price.


BEFORE USING.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.	
Daily edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	14.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	6.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	6.00
Sunday, 16-page edition, per year	2.00
WEEKLY EDITION—POSTPAID.	
One copy, per year	$ 1.50
Club of five	5.00
Twenty-one copies	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

Foreign and Domestic.	*Per Copy.*
Eight and Twelve Page Paper	2 cents.
Sixteen Page Paper	3 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Harrigan and Hart. "Mulligan Guards' Nominee." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Vokes Family. "Belles of the Kitchen." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Engagement of Tony Denier. "Humpty Dumpty." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1881.

MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW yesterday received fifty-four votes in the joint convention of the New York Legislature. This is a clear majority of all the Republican members in the Legislature. Mr. Depew has therefore become the majority candidate. He has been voted for to succeed Platt in the long term; and, as the latter had but twenty-eight votes, he has barely one-half the strength of the Administration candidate. All pretense that Platt is before the people as the representative of the majority, or that his candidacy signifies the defense of certain political principles, ought to be abandoned. He is an entirely insignificant personage, without principles or opinions, or even prejudices, in his own right. The fact that the machine, after long labor, has turned out such a United States Senator as Platt is alone sufficient reason why the machine should cease to exist.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER's newspaper, the Concord (N. H.) *Monitor*, says:

> MacVeagh's retirement is not at all unlikely, but, whether he goes or whether he stays, the star-route investigations, which he did not originate, will be continued, and the guilty ones brought to punishment.

There is no love lost between Chandler and MacVeagh; and on some accounts it is a pity. They are both able and honest men, and have this point in common: that they are perfectly fearless. Chandler is one of the clearest-headed political managers in the country, a good lawyer, a clean and reputable man in private life, and a magnificent hater. He is still a young man, and if he lives the United States Senate is his manifest destiny. But, even to have Chandler in Washington, the Republican party cannot spare MacVeagh from the Cabinet. Whether he originated the star-route investigations or not, he is prosecuting them, and should not be interfered with. It is doubtless true that if he should die to-morrow they would be carried on as vigorously as ever. But it would be a shame to deprive him of the opportunity of finishing what he has so well begun.

FOR the sake of all persons concerned, it is to be hoped that the investigation at Albany will be vigorously and impartially prosecuted till the whole truth is known. Neither side can afford to let it drop. The man who brings the charge is bound to substantiate it; if he fails, he will himself be liable to the accusation of fraud and conspiracy. The man against whom the charge is brought must, from the nature of the case, stand on the defensive; he cannot prove a negative; but he ought to be able to adduce circumstantial evidence sufficient to convince any reasonable jury of his innocence. This is the situation as it stands. It is an affair between Chauncey M. Depew and his friends and Roscoe Conkling and his friends. If the charge is proven it will end Mr. Depew's political career; if not, the reaction in his favor will be strong, and perhaps conclusive. But whether the investigation ends in one way or the other, it will in nowise affect the merits of the dispute between the Republican party and Mr. Conkling. It will not be said that the Republican party, or the Administration, or any person acting for them, or either of them, has been at all involved in the accusation of Assemblyman Bradley. Each tub must stand on its own bottom. This is Depew's tub. Let him take care of it.

IN the letter of Gen. Schofield concerning the Nashville campaign, which THE TRIBUNE gave to the public some days ago, the following statement was made:

> In all those operations from Pulaski to Nashville, including the battle of Franklin, the commanding General in the field was left that freedom of action which properly belonged to his rank and command. While all his intended movements were promptly reported to his superior at Nashville by telegraph, and all received full and unqualified approval, *in no case were those movements made at the instance of Gen. Thomas, and in very few cases could his approval be received in time to influence action.* Every movement was made by Gen. Schofield in the exercise of his proper discretion, or at his instance with Gen. Thomas' approval. Especially was this true of the battle of Franklin, with which Gen. Thomas had absolutely no more to do than had Gen. Sherman or Gen. Grant.

The New York *Sun*, in a careful review of the Thomas letter, shows "that the language employed by Schofield is much too broad, and that a claim based on that language could not be sustained." The *Sun* submits dispatches and orders from Thomas to Schofield, dated Nov. 19, Nov. 21, and each subsequent day up to and including the day of the battle, giving the most minute instruction as to what Schofield should do in certain contingencies expected to arise. On the 28th Schofield telegraphed that the enemy had crossed in force, and Gen. Thomas replied that Schofield must "make preparations to take up a new position at *Franklin*." On the 29th Thomas repeated these identical words in another dispatch to Schofield. The official files show not only that Schofield's language was "much too broad," but that it was much too false. He was constantly under the orders of Thomas for days before the battle of Franklin.

THE statement has been made by several newspapers, the Philadelphia *Press* among the number, that the Bourbon managers in Virginia tendered Riddleberger the nomination for Governor on their ticket after his late disappointment in the Readjuster Convention. We have looked for an authoritative contradiction of this report, but none has yet been made. It is sufficiently astounding as it stands. Yet it is not incredible. The course of the Bourbon party in Virginia on the debt question has been marked by every variety of tergiversation. The managers seem to be anxious to sink that issue and to appeal to race prejudices and sectional animosities to carry them through. Certainly they could adopt no more certain way of accomplishing their purpose than by nominating for Governor the author of the Riddleberger bill and foster-parent of the Readjuster party in Virginia. It is due to Riddleberger to say that (according to the report) he spurned the offer, though sorely tried by the refusal of his own party-friends to give him the nomination. In the light of these statements what face can be put on the refusal of the Bourbons in the Senate during all of the extra session to permit a vote to be taken on the question of confirming Riddleberger to one of its petty offices, the only ground of objection being that he was an improper man to be voted for? Can it be possible that one who is not fit to be Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate is fit to be a Bourbon Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia?

THE efforts of some of the Bourbon leaders in Virginia to bring about the nomination of a straight Republican ticket this year are not likely to succeed. The motives are too plain. It is true, however, that some of the so-called Republican leaders in the State are opposed to the coalition for the simple reason that they do not wish the party to be successful in the State election. It is to their interest that the party should be kept small, and that the number of eminent white leaders in it should not exceed the quota of offices to be filled. The two Republican Congressmen-elect of the State—Jorgensen and Dezendorf—are said to be decidedly of this way of thinking. So far as Dezendorf is concerned, his opposition to a coalition is extremely shortsighted. He could not have been elected to Congress but for the diversion in his favor made by the Readjusters. Though he had a nominal majority over both candidates, it is well known that many Readjusters plumped for him; and the proof of it is the fact that Goode defeated him in 1878 by nearly 3,000 majority. The district had been regularly Democratic for many years until last fall. If Dezendorf should succeed in "showing under" the Readjuster party this fall his first term would also be his last. But it is not probable that the Republican bolt will amount to much. All the leaders of the party in the North are in favor of coalition, and what they advise must be done by the local magnates if they would not be permanently out of favor, not only at home, but in Washington.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

When the International Monetary Conference agreed a few weeks ago upon a recess, which will last till the latter part of this month, it looked very much as though no decisive result was to be expected from the discussion. Of course nothing has occurred since then to change this outlook. It may be accepted, then, that the late Secretary of State—Evarts—was misled as to the conditions which he believed to be favorable to an agreement upon an international bimetallic union, and which induced him to urge American participation in the Conference.

The English Commissioner represents his Government as indisposed to depart from the single gold standard which was adopted in 1816. The Commissioner from India would only say that his country will continue to use the single silver standard. Belgium followed England in this matter, as in most other affairs. The most that the German delegate would promise was that the Empire is willing to abstain during some fixed period from the sale of any more of its surplus silver, amounting now to about $150,000,000; that thereafter it would, during another period, agree to sell a fixed amount per annum, so as not to glut the market; that it would also call in the five-mark notes of the Imperial Bank, amounting to about 68,000,000 marks, and recoin the silver pieces at the rate of 15½ to 1 instead of 14 to 1, the present ratio of the five-mark and two-mark silver pieces. These concessions on the part of Germany were regarded by M. Cernuschi, of France, to be utterly insufficient, and, along with the unwillingness of Great Britain to make any concession whatever, the formation of an international bimetallic union seems to be almost out of the question for the time-being. It is possible, but not likely, that some new suggestions will be made when the Conference shall reconvene which shall lead to some partial arrangement.

There seemed to be an impression among the European delegates to the Conference that the Americans have a specially selfish purpose in advocating bimetallism—viz.: to create a foreign market for the product of the American silver mines. As a matter of fact, no other country on earth will be able to bear up so well as the United States under the stringency of a contraction of international hard moneys to the basis of gold alone. The representatives of the European Governments have not taken sufficiently into account the relative and enormous advantages which America will have over Europe in the absence of an international agreement that shall give recognition and stability to both metals as money. These advantages can be clearly indicated.

In the first place, what is commonly understood by the term "balance of trade" is almost sure to continue in favor of this country. Such progress has been made in the development and utilization of American resources that we may hold ourselves practically independent of foreign countries in time of trial. The only imports which America actually needs to make are teas, coffees, spices, dyes, and other products of tropical climates. The luxuries and fancy goods which we take from France and some other European countries may be and will be cut down to meet any stringency that may come. But Europe is dependent upon America in a way which cannot be escaped. The population of Europe is growing at the rate of three or four millions a year. These cannot be permitted to starve nor go naked. They cannot produce enough food for their own wants. No other country can furnish them with the necessities of life so cheaply as America. They must continue to buy our cereal and animal food, our cotton, and our petroleum in enormous quantities. Hence the exchanges must, in the nature of things, continue to be in favor of America, and Europe must pay the balances against her.

Now, in case there shall be a failure to agree upon international monetary union, including both silver and gold, it is not unlikely that the United States Government will determine to suspend the coinage of silver. There will be no difficulty in maintaining the present stock of legal-tender silver at par, no matter how low the commercial value of silver bullion may go. Aside from the silver actually needed for change, the silver certificates now outstanding will continue to circulate at par, like Government and National-bank notes. The product of the American mines, which during the past three years has been almost wholly consumed at home in coinage and the arts, will be thrown on the market. If this product shall continue at the rate of $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year, it is safe to say that three millions a month will be thrown upon the London market. It will have the effect of depressing constantly the bullion value of silver. The demand for coinage will be shut off entirely, except as to India and China. The supply will be augmented from Germany, and perhaps elsewhere. The result will be such a reduction in value as to create something like a panic in France and other countries which shall still retain large amounts of silver as money, and create havoc in the trade relations with the foreign countries which have no money except silver.

But even this serious disturbance will not be the worst feature of the situation so far as Europe is concerned. The balances which England, Germany, France, and other countries will be compelled to pay for American products will need to be paid in gold. The gold will be readily absorbed in this country. It need not to be sent abroad again except in the way of loan. By the simple process of gradually retiring our bank-note circulation we can make room for 350 millions more European gold without inflating our currency, and an absorption of that amount from England, France, and Germany will produce a commercial stringency of terrible severity. Europe will suffer from a steady drain of gold to this country from which it cannot escape, and unemployed silver will steadily depreciate until France will be compelled to demonetize it, and that will help to knock it still lower. When silver falls to 40 or 50 per cent, in what condition will the finances of India be? If the British Government undertakes to demonetize silver in India and replace it with gold, where will it be had, and where will a market be found for the 1,000 millions of demonetized silver of the Indian Empire?

Financial chaos will stare Europe and India in the face, while America will continue to be prosperous with vastly more than its proper share of the only money then recognized the world over. It will then only be a question of time as to when the Governments which are now perversely holding out against an international bimetallic union will plead for such an agreement; and it may be, in such case, that America will be as selfish and obstinate as Great Britain now is.

If the present Monetary Conference shall fail to arrive at any agreement because the European financiers are under the impression that the United States will open up the gates for silver and leave the gold for Europe, the European Government will be obliged to bear the penalty of such an error. The United States can afford to wait for an international agreement upon the double standard infinitely better than any other country, not excepting England. If greed and bad advice shall deceive the British and German statesmen now, they or their successors will be seriously embarrassed, at some day not very far distant, by such a contraction of legal-tender and international money as Europe has never felt before.

THE BETRAYAL OF THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK.

The people of New York have always been distinguished for their pride, not to say hauteur. They are justly proud of the political and commercial importance of their State; it is the "Empire" State; its chief city is the financial and commercial metropolis of the country. They are proud of the long line of statesmen they have furnished to the Nation, from Jay and Hamilton, who contributed so powerfully to the formation of the Government, to Seward, who rendered such splendid services in its preservation in the hour of its supreme trial. They are proud of their old families, proud of their contributions to art, science, and literature, proud of their railway kings and merchant princes, and proud of the prestige which those distinguishing characteristics confer upon their State as a member of the family of States. The public men who represent the State of New York in the councils of the Nation must reflect this distinction, must realize that they hold the post of honor, or they will fail to satisfy their constituency. To a degree the prestige of the Empire State is always at stake; its charm may be dispelled, its fascination transformed into repulsion. To the critical observer this prestige appears to have received a rude shock. New York seems to be peculiarly unfortunate in her prominent National representatives. In addition to her constitutional representation in Congress, New York York now has the Vice-Presidency. *Harper's Weekly* has this to say of the incumbent:

> The present Vice-President is from New York, but by common consent he has already compromised the character of his office. During the brief period since his election he has been conspicuous for three things: his speech at the Dorsey dinner, his prevention of the election of a President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and his lobbying for the reëlection of Mr. Conkling. The Vice-President's speech at the Dorsey dinner was a hilarious congratulation, scarcely veiled, that he had been elected to the Vice-Presidency by the skill of the star-route contractor in putting money where it would do the most good. The prevention of the election of a temporary President of the Senate the Vice-President is reported to have explained by saying that if he had left the chair, as is customary, the temporary officer would have been a Democrat. But this would have been the consequence of the resignation of the New York Senators, whose cause the Vice-President has made his own. His lobbying for the reëlection of Senators who in order to wage war upon the Administration, of which he is a part, betrayed the Senate into Democratic hands, is the most discreditable incident in the career of any Vice-President, and it has received both the public and private condemnation which it deserves.

It may be admitted that Mr. Curtis, the presumed author of this severe paragraph, is rather unfriendly than friendly to Vice-President Arthur. But we venture to say that no disinterested observer of Mr. Arthur's course will dispute the justness of Mr. Curtis' judgment and censure. And, if this be true, it may be assumed as a fact that the people of New York are not proud of their representative in the Vice-Presidency, but rather that they deplore Mr. Arthur's incumbency as in derogation of the dignity of the State, and as a stain upon the honor of its citizens. This would be quite enough to shame a proud people, but it is not all of dishonor that rests upon the Empire State. Both her representatives in the United States Senate have resigned their seats, and resigned without sufficient cause,—without any cause, indeed. On this act the country has rendered its verdict of condemnation; and in this verdict the people of New York, so far as their voice can be heard, acquiesce with great unanimity. It follows that in the contest now waging at Albany the historic renown, the honorable prestige, and the well-earned fame of the Empire State are at stake. One of her citizens is oblivious of his obligations to maintain the traditional dignity which attaches to his station as Vice-President of a great Nation. At a public dinner he made an unseemly speech importing his obligation for his election not to the free choice of the people, but to the use of money and the aid of the arts of machine politics. As presiding officer of the Senate he has neglected an important duty whose performance was necessary to provide for the constitutional succession to the Presidency; and the design of this willful neglect was to relieve the resigning Senators from New York of the just imputation of endangering the supremacy in the Senate of the party to which they professed allegiance. Last, but not least, Mr. Arthur appears in the lobby of the Assembly where the ex-Senators seek a reëlection as their agent and manager,—agent and manager of their machine! This is the attitude of New York's trio of representatives in the high places of the Nation. They represent a defeated conspiracy to usurp one of the chief constitutional functions of the President of the United States. There is no disputing this bald fact. The two Senators from New York and the Vice-President demanded, in writing, that the President should surrender his initiative in the nomination of a Collector for the Port of New York,—surrender it to them! And there is not a shred or patch of evidence to show that there was any other motive for the demand in the minds of the trio than a desire to control the patronage of the Custom-House of the chief port of the country. It was an audacious attempt to run the "machine" through the White House,—an attempt to make the President obey its autocratic behests, to compel him to sacrifice to its mandate a prerogative conferred upon him by both the spirit and the letter of the Constitution.

This is the case the jury at Albany is trying; and the man who does not know that the honor of the Empire State is involved in the verdict which shall be rendered, and that it cannot be in favor of the three conspirators without covering her people with confusion and shame, is an intellectual and moral dolt. The fame of New York trembles in the balance. It is not sufficient merely to prevent the reëlection of the ex-Senators; they should be rebuked by the prompt choice of their successors. The people have petitioned to this end. On Wednesday Senator Winslow presented a petition praying him to vote against Conkling and Platt, and expressed regret that he could not carry out the will of his constituents. His regret will be keener still when his constituents relegate him to private life. The people of New York are being betrayed and disgraced, and the sense of shame is deepened with every day's prolongation of the contest.

CONKLING'S BOLT.

The occasional divisions of parties and the more frequent secessions of factions and leaders are common in all countries, and fully as frequent in this country as elsewhere. Even as far back as the days of Washington and John Adams these revolts or separations from parties took place, and they have come down to the present day. The close of the "era of good feeling," when all the country was of one party, saw a general disruption of political fraternity. All the candidates for the Presidency in 1824 were members of the National Republican party, and all, except Gen. Jackson, had been members of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet. When Gen. Jackson was inaugurated in 1829 the Democratic party became a distinct organization, and during the eight years of that Presidency there were many serious defections, among the leaders as well as among the rank and file. Mr. Calhoun, the Vice-President, resigned his office to place himself at the head of an opposition to the Administration. Others did the same, and the Democracy of Pennsylvania was supposed to be so seriously rent because of the President's bank policy that the party in that State was destined to defeat forever after. In 1840 thousands left the Democratic party on the tariff and bank issues and joined the Whigs, electing Harrison and Tyler, but in a comparatively brief time the Whig party went to pieces, and Tyler, having no party, set up one of his own. At a later day there were large defections from the Democratic party because of the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war; and Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster differed widely from the other wing of the Whig party led by Mr. Seward on the question of slavery in the Territories, this difference nearly dividing the party into two. The Democratic party in 1854–'5 suffered immense defections because of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, calling into existence the Republican party, which was largely officered in all the States by Democrats. Even Gen. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for President, had been a Democrat. Still later, Horace Greeley, differing from the Republican party, became the leader of the Democratic party. The cases of individual defection from parties are numerous and conspicuous. Banks, Sumner, Boutwell, and Rantoul in Massachusetts; Palmer and Trumbull in Illinois; Doolittle and Carpenter in Wisconsin; Morton in Indiana; Dix and Van Buren in New York; Wilmot and Hickman in Pennsylvania; Blair in Maryland, and Blair in Missouri; Hamlin in Maine, and others equally well known in all the States, left the Democratic party to become leaders in the opposition thereto. Of these, Palmer, Trumbull, the Blairs, Doolittle, and others, have at a later day returned to their old State-sovereignty faith. All these defections in the history of American politics, whether of individuals or factions, were the result of differences of opinion as to great political questions. Thus Horace Greeley and his Liberal associates in 1872 left the Republican party on a question of administrative reform, and because the reconstruction policy was considered too extreme. Had Mr. Greeley lived to the present day he, as most of his adherents in 1872 have done, would have returned to the Republican organization.

The point to which we wish to call attention is, that there has never been an individual or even factional separation from either of the great parties from Washington down to Garfield that was not caused by a difference of opinion upon some political principles directly affecting the National welfare; some question of finance, the tariff, or other economical policy; on slavery, suffrage, civil rights, freedom of the ballot, protection to life and property, or the manner of executing the laws. It has been reserved for 1881, and for Roscoe Conkling and thirty-four of the 106 Republican members of the New York Legislature to secede from and abandon the Republican party on a difference of opinion as to the appointment of a Collector of Customs! To-day Mr. Conkling and the Vice-President of the United States are lobbying in the halls and barrooms of an Albany hotel to induce the Republican members of the New York Legislature and the Republican party of New York to disband, and, uniting with the Democrats, make war upon, and if possible break down, the Republican Administration, and with it the Republican party.

All this upon a mere question of party spoils; disrupt the party because one Republican was appointed to a subordinate office instead of another; abandon the Senate and deliver it over to a Democratic majority, and subject the Republican Administration and the Republican party to the control of a Democratic branch of Congress. Conkling, with a full knowledge that the Senate was a tie, including Mahone as a Republican, resigned, taking Platt with him, because only nine out of ten of his personal friends had been appointed to the Cabinet, to foreign missions, and to the Federal offices of New York. For this he and the Vice-President have revolted, seceded, and abandoned the Republican party, and with his thirty-four adherents in the Legislature he is now trying to defeat the election of two Republican Senators, that the Democrats may elect two Democrats in December next.

In the history of American politics there has been no such defection of individuals or factions from any party for such a cause. No man holding a high position has ever disgraced himself by abandoning his party because he did not get all the offices for his friends that he claimed. It remained for Roscoe Conkling to leave the Republican party and give over one branch of Congress to the opposition because he was not permitted to dictate to the President all the persons to fill all the Government offices in New York. Let him have the exclusive glory of such an ignoble distinction.

THE ALBANY BRIBERY CASE.

The alleged bribery case at Albany is certainly very perplexing. The two men, Sessions and Bradley, make statements of interviews that agree substantially except as to the alleged transfer of money. Bradley swears up and down that Sessions gave him $2,000, and Sessions swears down and up that he didn't give Bradley the money. And there the case stands. The fact that the money was put into the possession of Speaker Sharpe, and has since been transferred to the custody of the Controller by order of the Investigating Committee, cuts no particular figure. Of course the money would need to be produced, even if the charge of bribery had been trumped up. But it does not follow that it came from Sessions. If the latter shall prove to the satisfaction of the public that Bradley communicated to several other persons his intention to vote for Depew, and did this before the time at which he charges Sessions paid him the $2,000, his story about the money would be considerably weakened; because it would be folly for Depew, or any agent of his, or any one acting for him without his knowlege, to pay $2,000 for a vote that had already been proffered voluntarily. The question of veracity must be determined between Bradley and Sessions by collateral circumstances.

Bradley's story is evidently received at Albany with great misgiving, since yesterday's ballots not only gave Depew all the votes he had before, but one more. If bribery were going on, or if it were credited, after exposure, the chances are that Depew's vote would fall off instead of increasing. It may be readily credited, however, that this story will enable Conkling to hold his men together longer than would otherwise have been possible. It has prepared the way for subjecting to a suspicion of having been bribed every man who shall desert Conkling for some Republican who can be elected. The fact that such a suspicion will be unjust, whether the present bribery charge shall be sustained or not, will not deter Conkling and his managers from using it as a menace to hold votes and a punishment to those who shall abandon Conkling. But such a suspicion will not gain currency nor make a lodgment among fair-minded people. That Conkling cannot be reëlected was determined before there was any question of bribery. It is therefore the duty of Republican members of the Legislature to decide without any reference to the alleged bribery whether they may honestly and conscientiously continue to vote for a man who cannot be elected as a means to defeat the election of any Republican to the Senatorial vacancy. Such a consideration cannot properly be influenced by any bribe that may be charged, or even proven, to secure a vote for some other candidate. The contest does not lie between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Depew, but between Conkling and some Republican. If Mr. Depew were to drop out of the contest altogether the issue which Mr. Conkling has made would still remain.

MR. GLADSTONE put the truth concerning Ireland and the Land-bill in a few words when he said in his speech on the second reading of the bill:

> Confiscation has come nearer to Ireland in previous legislation. It is now admitted that the improvements are really the work of the tenants. We encouraged the landlord to carry these improvements into the market and sell them as his own for his own benefit and advantage. That was indeed something like confiscation.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* supplements these sentences with the following extract from a paper read at the Statistical Society giving an account of the operations under the Incumbered Estates act.

> The Commissioners being carefully selected, the new Court sat in 1849, and continued its operations for nine years, during which period the amount of work got through far exceeded all anticipations. In round numbers, 3,000 estates were sold, in 11,000 lots, to more than 8,000 purchasers, of whom only 324 were not Irishmen. The incumbered estates sold under the judicial hammer produced £23,000,000 sterling, this large amount being distributed, after very careful inquiries into the titles and particulars of the charges, among the mortgagees and other creditors.

Of this sum of twenty-three millions how much was in equity the property of the tenants? What compensation did the tenants receive when property which they had made was thus rudely sold away from them? Not a single shilling, of course. This "was indeed something like confiscation."

MLLE. MARIA DERAISME, the heroine of the recent Anti-Clerical Congress in Paris, is said to be a wonderful orator. She has the unusual qualities—for a woman—of calmness, clearness, and directness. Her logical faculties are remarkable. A correspondent says there is no orator in the French Assembly who surpasses her in argumentative power. "There is a tinge of acrimony in her style and a sub-acidity which gives it zest. Her figure is slightly awry, her face is long and pointed, and her forehead wide, high, prominent, and very smooth. It rises above pencilled eyebrows and bright and feverish hazel eyes. Mlle. Deraisme is a woman of some fortune; keeps a carriage, has a town and country house, and will never marry as long as the status of the married woman is based on the Orientalism of the Christian religion. St. Paul, who was the exponent to the Greek and Roman churches of Oriental ideas on women, is the pet hatred of Mlle. Deraismo. There is not a grain of eccentricity in the manner or the method of this oratress when she is on the platform or on her feet at a banquet. She dresses richly and in excellent taste, wears sparkling rings on her slender fingers, flirts a fan worthy to figure in an art museum, gesticulates with ease and sobriety, and astonishes by her intellectual force. If she only sacrificed to the Graces—but that she will never do—she would be a peerless speaker."

THE cast-iron statute under which the star-route rogues will be punished, if they are convicted, reads as follows:

> If two or more persons conspire, either to commit an offense against the United States or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, all the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $1,000 and not more than $10,000, and to imprisonment not more than two years.

"All such parties," is a comprehensive term. It covers contractors, straw-bidders, go-betweens, officials, and accomplices. It would seem to be time for somebody to get out from under.

GOLDWIN SMITH told a story in his speech at Toronto that will commend him forever to the grateful remembrance of newspaper writers:

> I recollect sitting at table in London beside the editor of a leading journal. He said: "I am in distress; I have lost one of my regular writers." I did not know about journalism at the time, so I remarked: "I suppose you will have to get another." He replied: "Get another! I will have to get three, and I will be surprised if at the end of a year one of those three writers does as well as the writer I have lost."

D. V. TODD, of the Nautical Almanac office at Washington, has just completed the comparison of individual measures of the American photographs taken of the last transit of Venus. The result is 92,028,000 miles for the mean distance of the earth from the sun, taking as the base Clark's value of the earth's equatorial radius. The value of the parallel corresponding thereto is 8.883 seconds, plus or minus 0.034 seconds.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* is reminded of one of Mr. Lincoln's little stories:

> A city merchant, who had formerly been a resident of a country town, was in the habit of making annual visits to his native place. On one of these occasions he missed a minister who had preached there for many years, and on asking for him one of the deacons said: "Oh, you mean Mr. Chancel; yes, we sent him his resignation last fall."

J. RANDOLPH TUCKER is said to be the member of the Ways and Means Committee referred to by Fred Conkling as having a "brother" with an itching palm. If Beverly Tucker really did receive $100,000, as alleged, he doubtless obeyed literally the injunction: "See that this goes no farther."

IF Mme. Patti persists in her determination to foist Nicolini upon her audiences wherever she goes, the American public will not be so grateful to her for coming over. Nicolini's voice is gone, if he ever had any. He would be decidedly the fly in the ointment of an American tenor.

AN unmistakable cold wave went over the country when it was reported that ex-Senator Spencer, of Alabama, was to be made First Assistant Postmaster-General. The common opinion is that Brady would be better. He has got enough.

THE Supreme Court of Delaware has decided that the word "white" in State Constitutions and laws limiting suffrage was virtually erased by the Fourteenth Amendment. It seems there may some good come out of the political Galilee.

MR. GLADSTONE has had the felicity of being burned in effigy by the young Jingoes of Natal,—an honor which he did not court, but could not shrink from.

COMMISSIONER-OF-AGRICULTURE LORING will continue to experiment with sorghum, but will abandon the efforts to raise $20 tea.

PERSONALS.

"Nothing succeeds like a walk-over."—*Gov. Charles Foster.*

It is understood that Mr. Wheeler will change his bait July 1.

Gen. Longstreet will reach home about Aug. 1. It is hardly necessary to state that he is coming back to an office.

Bernhardt declares that the story about her intended marriage to Angelo was all a hoax. Mr. Angelo isn't in such bad luck as some people imagined.

There are no more Ohio men left for Government office. The Convention at Cleveland Wednesday to nominate State officers took the brightest gems of the Maumee Valley to its bosom.

Bishop, the American mind-reader, is making a great success in London. It is a noticeable fact that when Bishop was in this country he carefully avoided tackling any St. Louis editors.

If the horse that is named after him runs well this season, there is not the slightest doubt that Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky, will be renominated by acclamation and triumphantly elected.

A Cincinnati photographer, whose establishment is largely patronized by the belles of that city, advertises that he takes pictures "as quick as a wink." He is obliged to do it out of regard for the safety of the machine.

"What is the matter with Maud S.?" imploringly exclaims Mr. Dana on the editorial page of the New York *Sun*. We cheerfully accord our contemporary with a record of 2:19¼ the information he so earnestly desires. Maudie has a splint on one of her dear little front legs, and the horrid thing has been blistered.

The Great American public, which has been quivering with anxiety about the matter for the past week, will be pleased to learn that President Garfield's youngest son, who fell from a bicycle about ten days ago and scraped more or less cuticle from his person, has fully recovered, and will be sent to Ohio for the summer.

A story of Mr. Conkling's curl is related by the *Auburnian*. An old lady, who knew the ex-Senator's father and mother, says: "One day when Roscoe was visiting my father's family, as horse and gig were brought up to the door, and my father was just getting ready to start out for a ride among his patients, young Roscoe, thinking he would get some life out of the old horse, took a pin and stuck it in his haunches, when the usually staid animal suddenly gave a kick and hit Roscoe a severe blow on the forehead, cutting a gash that to this day leaves a scar on the brow. And this is why the ex-Senator permits a little Auburn curl to drop down over the blemish."

When he told me that he loved me,
'Twas the flowery time of May,
I put roses in my ringlets,
And went singing all the day;
When he told me that he loved me,
In the pleasant month of May!

Still, he told me that he loved me
In the summer time of June,
When the roses blushed the redder,
And the birds were all in tune—
And I blushed (because he loved me)
Redder than the rose of June!

Yes! because I knew he loved me,
I went singing with the birds.
All the day I listened to him,
All the night I heard his words,
Dreaming nightly that he loved me,
I was blither than the birds!

—*Platt on Conkling.*

A very poetic and touching incident is related by the Rockland (Me.) *Free Press* of the terrible storm that raged along the Atlantic coast week before last. The steamer Cambridge lay over at Rockland during the worst of it, and finally went out, with the weather still threatening. The Captain's wife, who lives in Rockland, remarked that she wished a little dove would come and tell her the boat was safe. Just then one of the children ran in, exclaiming, "O, mother, the cat has caught a bird!" Mrs. Ingraham went out, and, depriving kitty of her prey, found it was a young dove, which she placed in bed with her little boy. The next morning the bird was all right, and, as it flew merrily away, the loving wife declared, "Now I know the Cambridge is safe in Boston." Something similar to this recently occurred in Chicago. A lake Captain's wife knew that her husband's vessel was out in a terrible storm, and remarked that she wished something would tell her that the boat was safe. Just then a dog went sailing up the street with a tin can tied to his tail. The next morning her husband came home.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Milwaukee *Republican* (Rep.): Mahone hasn't responded to Conkling's telegram. Mahone hasn't any time to spare on persons who are not in public life.

Cleveland *Herald* (Rep.): Gen. Grant has arrived at St. Louis. He says nothing about politics, and is the same silent man he used to be. He probably realizes that his talks so far only caused him to put his foot in it.

Cincinnati *Commercial*: There are over thirty thousand British troops in Ireland. The bloody British, knowing that Jim Redpath was on the way, and that he had dared Garfield to allow him to be detained in prison, have been pouring in reinforcements.

Denver *Tribune* (Rep.): The history of the row: (1) Garfield appoints Robertson. (2) Conkling objects. (3) Garfield doesn't seem to mind it. (4) Conkling objects more. (5) Garfield continues to stick. (6) Conkling makes a fight in the Senate. (7) He is whipped and resigns. (8) Robertson is unanimously confirmed. (9) Conkling goes to Albany to receive a reëlection. (10) He is whipped again: for, 33; against, 73.

Columbus (O.) *Journal* (Rep.): Gen. Grant, if correctly reported, complains that some one has criticised his letter to Senator Jones. The General says that he has the same rights that other private citizens have to express opinions on public topics. No one will deny him that right; but when a private citizen discusses public questions he becomes a public character in a certain sense, and has no right to complain because of newspaper criticism of his utterances.

Boston *Journal* (Rep.): Proper party organization seeks to promote its growth and success by legitimate agencies. It recognizes the power of the people, and at once seeks to enlighten public sentiment and to commend its principles and its aims to the mass of voters. On the other hand, the machine seeks to use the organization to promote personal ends. The former elevates politics, the latter degrades. The former wins victories by putting forward its best men and manfully fighting for the principles of its party. The latter puts a price upon every man, and resorts to corrupt methods to secure success simply to control legislation and patronage for the benefit of a faction.

Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* (Ind.): The Vice-President ought to resign. The country has been outraged by his degradation of his office. No harm can come of his resignation worse than a possible Democratic succession, and that would be preferable to a succession of Arthur. His nomination was a disgrace to his party; his career in office has been a disgrace to the country. The latter should be the penalty of the former,—the just desert and punishment for a nomination dictated by truckling to Conkling at Chicago. All that the Republican party suffers now from the spectacle of its Vice-President it deserves, for it knew him, and it chose him to groom and jockey the sulky Conkling. It filled the second office in the Nation with a stable-boy to the defeated manager of a defeated candidate.

Philadelphia *North American*: While the merits of the Boyton case are yet unknown in this country, it is probable that had he minded his own business, as every American citizen is bound to do, both at home and abroad, but especially when abroad, he would not have been arrested at all. He claims to be an American citizen, and if that be true, he is entitled to all the rights and privileges of an American citizen. But no American citizen has a right to enter a foreign country and take any part whatever in local affairs. This country is not responsible for the British policy in Ireland or in India. We, as a people, do not regard that policy as very wise; and, standing on our own ground, we generally express our dissent from that policy with freedom. But every dog should bark in his own doorway. If he goes into a neighbor's doorway and sets up his howl, and the neighbor kicks him out, we know of no law that compels the kicker to apologize to the owner of the dog.

Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.): The Washington *Capital* publishes a merciless criticism of Badeau's "Life of Grant." It calls it "a rigmarole of falsehood and ignorance," and says it is impossible to tell where in it the history ends and the romance begins. The vain effort to falsify history by extravagant eulogy always reacts upon the author and subject. It is well known that the lives of such men as Grant can never be written for posterity until, as in the case of Bacon, 100 years have passed. The attempt to unduly magnify him cannot but damage his fame. We are just beginning to get the life of the true Napoleon. Grant has been a great figure in American history. A century hence his will be one of the very few names remembered in connection with the Civil War. Badeau's Life, if as inaccurate as described, will not float out this generation, but a true life of Grant will one day appear and retain its place in literature while our language lasts.

Albany *Evening Journal* (Rep.): Some day in the future, the far distant future, when some traveler from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken section of the New York Elevated Railroad to sketch the ruins of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, mayhap as he sweeps the horizon with his field-glass his eyes will be arrested by a moss-covered headstone bearing the simple but sufficient inscription:

R. C.
Died in Parlor 57
of
The Delavan.
He
Didn't Know It Was Loaded:
Et Me Tu
T. C. P.
They Were Resigned
in Their Lives,
And In Their Death
They Were Not Divided.

Philadelphia *Bulletin*: Talmage, in his furious onslaught upon the revised edition of the New Testament, quoted and denounced many of the changes that have been made in familiar passages. He did not venture to assert that the new translations are incorrect, for Talmage is not very strong in his Greek scholarship; his proposition simply was that the new translations are not the old translations, and that the old translations are dear to him. This, it will be perceived, is rather a slender basis for attack. A thing is not necessarily sacred because it is dear to Talmage. There are millions of good people who would actually prefer a correct translation which is hateful to Talmage to an incorrect translation which is dear to Talmage. The point at issue is not the condition of Talmage's feelings, but the right of unlearned people to a version which shall, as nearly as may be, interpret the originals. And it may be said further that, if the old version is in any way responsible for the kind of religion which Talmage represents, that very fact alone demonstrates the necessity for a new version.

Boston *Herald* (Ind.): It is unfortunate that in the New York Senatorial contest the Democratic candidates still average lower than the Republican. Notwithstanding the inflated arrogance of Conkling, which makes him practically useless as a Senator, and the mere opacity of Platt, content to serve as Conkling's shadow,—these two average better than Kernan and Jacobs, nominated by the Democrats. Indeed, it would be hard to select two out of the many Republicans mentioned who would not better fill the Senatorial seats than the Democratic candidates. Cannot the Democratic party afford to exhibit its ideal by making nominations when there is no danger of electing them? Has it no men of high, statesmanlike character in the whole State? Are the great Democrats all dead or turned Republicans? We would rather vote for the memory of Silas Wright, for instance, than for a regiment of Jacobses, whether original or not. Why not take Horatio Seymour as a figure-head, elevate him before the country, and say: "Here is a specimen of the Senators *we* would elect if we had the power." There must be some respectable Democrats left in so large and populous a State as New York. But the Democrats learn nothing. They do not even learn to "make believe" wise when they can do it without expense. Their stupidity and obliquity are the best security for the Republican thieves and scoundrels. If the Democratic party were what it should be, offering a reasonable alternative to the independent voter, it would now be in possession of the Government.

London *Truth*: Widows and orphans are a generic term to define a class of beings who are supposed to be helpless and the easy prey of the stock-gambling spoiler. Nothing can be more erroneous. Widows and orphans are usually persons with a very keen eye to making money, ready to take risks, but much inclined to represent themselves as plundered when the risks turn to their disadvantage. As a rule, when they take shares in companies it is not with a view of permanent investment, but in the hope that they may sell them to other widows and orphans at a handsome profit. It is not so much on their credulity as upon their gambling proclivities that astute speculators count when they fish for them. So, too, it is with the clergy. A clergyman generally has a small income and a large family. If he manages to save money, he deludes himself into the notion that he will be able, from the quiet retreat of his parsonage, to increase his savings by judicious speculation. He generally wants to know, not what will pay, but what will go up. When an enticing circular comes to him, explaining that an application for certain shares will result in an annual dividend of 30 or 40 per cent upon investment, he snaps at the bait, not because he believes that the 30 or 40 per cent will ever be paid, but because he fancies that so many other gudgeons will rise to it that he will be able to make money by being first in the field. His calculation is frequently an erroneous one, and he remains the possessor of the shares for which he has applied. Then, when the inevitable smash arrives, he comes forward as the victim to the wiles of designing men. They have robbed him, he sadly complains, of his little all, and he never loses an opportunity to parade his wrongs. People of this class cannot possibly have an idea of the intrinsic value of the properties they invest in, nor do they want to have any. All they look for is a gambling profit.

New York *Sun*: The intelligent financial writers of the London press seem to be in the same position as their confreres in New York. They are disgusted and tired of fighting what they describe as "the strange, wild, unthinking stock gambling mania which rages now." Mr. Labouchere, who—an old stock gambler himself—was the first to see the perils of the situation and to sound the alarm, has been speedily followed by the *Times*, the *Daily News*, the *St. James*, and the *Pall Mall*. "But what is the use," says he, for himself and for his colleagues, "of preaching to people who seem for the moment to be divested of the power of adding together two and two!" The danger ahead would not be particularly alarming were the fate of the professional speculators only concerned. But the gambling mania has pervaded all classes of the community, and the crash which must inevitably come will be more terrific than anything of the kind the world has known. We can no longer have a local London, Paris, New York, Amsterdam, or Frankfort panic. The stock markets of the two continents are so closely connected now that the crash to come will necessarily and immediately be universal, no matter where it begins. Its fatal consequences will also not be confined to the representatives of the financial and commercial interests. Every class of society will be affected, for everybody gambles in stocks nowadays. The *Sun* gave last week an account of a pastrycook's shop, in the Place de la Bourse, in Paris, where the Parisian grandedame, the Parisian bourgeoise, and the Parisian cocotte meet on terms of perfect equality for the purpose of stock gambling. In New York City we have at least four "Ladies' Stock Exchanges," Boston and Philadelphia have one or two each, while Chicago is said to have half a dozen, and the women who frequent them gamble freely, not only in stocks, but also in grain and provisions. Apart from that, the number of women who speculate in almost every city of the Union in a secret way, through their "gentlemen friends," is simply incalculable.

r hand, the machine seeks to use the
to promote personal ends. The
ates politics, the latter degrades.
wins victories by putting forward
and manfully fighting for the prin-
party. The latter puts a price upon
and resorts to corrupt methods to
ss simply to control legislation and
r the benefit of a faction.

d (Mass.) *Republican* (Ind.):
esident ought to resign. The coun-
outraged by his degradation of his
harm can come of his resignation
a possible Democratic succession,
uld be preferable to a succession of
s nomination was a disgrace to his
areer in office has been a disgrace to
. The latter should be the penalty
r,—the just desert and punishment
ation dictated by truckling to Conk-
go. All that the Republican party
from the spectacle of its Vice-Pres-
rves, for it knew him, and it chose
m and jockey the sulky Conkling. It
cond office in the Nation with a sta-
he defeated manager of a defeated

phia *North American:* While the
e Boyton case are yet unknown in
, it is probable that had he minded
iness, as every American citizen is
, both at home and abroad, but es-
en abroad, he would not have been
ail. He claims to be an American
if that be true, he is entitled to all
nd privileges of an American citizen.
erican citizen has a right to enter a
ntry and take any part whatever in
. This country is not responsible for
policy in Ireland or in India. We, as
not regard that policy as very wise;
g on our own ground, we generally
dissent from that policy with free-
every dog should bark in his own
f he goes into a neighbor's doorway
his howl, and the neighbor kicks
know of no law that compels the
pologize to the owner of the dog.

olis *Journal* (Rep.): The Wash-
tal publishes a merciless criticism of
Life of Grant." It calls it "a rig-
alsehood and ignorance," and says it
e to tell where in it the history ends
mance begins. The vain effort to
tory by extravagant eulogy always
n the author and subject. It is well
the lives of such men as Grant can
ritten for posterity until, as in the
son, 100 years have passed. The at-
nduly magnify him cannot but dam-
e. We are just beginning to get the
true Napoleon. Grant has been a
e in American history. A century
will be one of the very few names re-
in connection with the Civil War.
Life, if as inaccurate as described,
at out this generation, but a true life
ill one day appear and retain its place
e while our language lasts.

Evening Journal (Rep.): Some
future, the far distant future, when
oler from New Zealand shall, in the
vast solitude, take his stand on a
non of the New York Elevated Rail-
tch the ruins of the Fifth Avenue
hap as he sweeps the horizon with his
is eyes will be arrested by a moss-
dstone bearing the simple but suf-
ription:

R. C.
Died in Parlor 57
of
The Delavan.
He
n't Know It Was Loaded:
Et Me Tu
T. C. P.
They Were Resigned
in Their Lives,
And In Their Death
They Were Not Divided.

hia *Bulletin:* Talmage, in his
laught upon the revised edition of
estament, quoted and denounced
e changes that have been made in
sages. He did not venture to assert
translations are incorrect, for Tal-
very strong in his Greek scholar-
position simply was that the new
are not the old translations, and
translations are dear to him. This,
rceived, is rather a slender basis for
thing is not necessarily sacred be-
ar to Talmage. There are millions
ple who would actually prefer a cor-
ion which is hateful to Talmage to
translation which is dear to Tal-
point at issue is not the condition of
eelings, but the right of unlearned
version which shall, as nearly as may
the originals. And it may be said
, if the old version is in any way re-
r the kind of religion which Tal-
ents, that very fact alone demon-
ecessity for a new version.

erald (Ind.): It is unfortunate
New York Senatorial contest the
candidates still average lower than
can. Notwithstanding the inflated
Conkling, which makes him prac-
s as a Senator, and the mere opacity
tent to serve as Conkling's shadow,
verage better than Kernan and Ja-
ted by the Democrats. Indeed, it
to select two out of the many Re-
entioned who would not better fill
seats than the Democratic candi-
t the Democratic party afford to
eal by making nominations when
o danger of electing them?
men of high, statesmanlike
the whole State? Are the great
dead or turned Republicans? We
vote for the memory of Silas
nstance, than for a regiment of
ther original or not. Why not take
our as a figure-head, elevate him
ntry, and say: "Here is a speci-
nators *we* would elect if we had
There must be some respectable
in so large and populous a State
But the Democrats learn nothing.
ven learn to "make believe" wise
an do it without expense. Their
obliquity are the best security for
athieves and scoundrels. If the
rty were what it should be, offer-
le alternative to the independ-
ould now be in possession of the

th: Widows and orphans are
to define a class of beings who
be helpless and the easy prey of
bling spoiler. Nothing can be
s. Widows and orphans are
with a very keen eye to making
o take risks, but much inclined
emselves as plundered when the
their disadvantage. As a rule,
e shares in companies it is not
permanent investment, but in
ey may sell them to other widows
a handsome profit. It is not so
credulity as upon their gambling
astute speculators count when
m. So, too, it is with the clergy.
enerally has a small income and
If he manages to save money,
imself into the notion that
e, from the quiet retreat of
to increase his savings by
lation. He generally wants to
will pay, but what will go up.
ing circular comes to him, ex-
application for certain shares
annual dividend of 30 or 40 per
tment, he snaps at the bait, not
ieves that the 30 or 40 per cent
, but because he fancies that so
geons will rise to it that he will
e money by being first in the
lation is frequently an errone-
remains the possessor of the
he has applied. Then, when
ash arrives, he comes forward
the wiles of designing men,
ed him, he sadly complains, of
he never loses an opportunity
ngs. People of this class can-
an idea of the intrinsic value
they invest in, nor do they
y. All they look for is a gam-

n: The intelligent financial
ondon press seem to be in the
their confreres in New York.
d and tired of fighting what
"the strange, wild, unthinking
ania which rages now." Mr.
—an old stock gambler him-
to see the perils of the situa-
the alarm, has been speedily
Times, the *Daily News*, the *St.
all Mall*. "But what is the
himself and for his colleagues,
people who seem for the mo-
d of the power of adding to-
o!" The danger ahead would
alarming were the fate of
speculators only concerned.
mania has pervaded all classes
, and the crash which must
ill be more terrific than any-
the world has known. We
have a local London,
rk, Amsterdam, or Frank-
tock markets of the two conti-
sely connected now that the
necessarily and immediately
matter where it begins. Its
will also not be confined to
s of the financial and com-
Every class of society will
erybody gambles in stocks
n gave last week an account
hop, in the Place de la Bourse,
e Parisian grandedame, the
se, and the Parisian cocotte
perfect equality for the pur-
bling. In New York City we
"Ladies' Stock Exchanges,"
elphia have one or two each,
id to have half a dozen, and
equent them gamble freely,
but also in grain and provis-
that, the number of women
most every city of the Union
through their "gentlemen
incalculable."

FOREIGN.

Archbishop Croke's Significant Speech to His People in Tipperary.

The Land Bill Must Not Be Foolishly Opposed by Irishmen.

It Is a Bill Which Will Be a Great Boon to the Poor Old Sod.

Ireland Must Speak Daggers, but Use None—Brickbats Also Barred.

Another "Nihilistic" Attempt—The Town-Hall of Liverpool Damaged.

The Dynamite Fiends Supposed to Be Fenians Sent from America.

Great Excitement in Paris and France Over the Action of the Senate.

Patti Asks Only $400,000 to Come Over and Sing Us Some Songs—Deaths.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

THE MEETING IN TIPPERARY.

DUBLIN, June 10.—Archbishop Croke's conference with the clergy and Land League yesterday at Tipperary is discussed by all the papers. The Archbishop was received at the Limerick Junction railway station at noon, and escorted to Tipperary by members of the local League, headed by brass bands. At a mile from town the horses were taken from the carriage, and he was drawn by the people through the streets. His Grace ascended a temporary platform outside the church, and addressed an assemblage of 4,000 persons, thousands more filling the streets out of sight of the speaker. The Chairman of the Town Commissioners read an address from the people of Tipperary and adjoining parishes. The Archbishop, in the course of his speech, said:

"THIS OLD LAND OF OURS

has special claims upon the love and devotion of her children. She has had troubled times ever since she sprang out of the ocean. Once the chief civilizer of Western Europe, she has suffered from the ruthlessness of the Dane as well as from the rapacity of the Saxon. Her history presents all the continuity of an epic, and, though many times defeated, she has never been subdued. We see her on her legs again to-day, fresh and fearless, and I trust invincible. [Cheers.] The only arms she intends to use are the organization and enlightened of public opinion. It appears to me that two things only can prevent her of achieving a material victory and gathering in its most ample fruits. These two things are mismanagement or disunion on part of the leaders of the people, and indiscretion or something worse on the part of the people themselves. By the leaders of the people I mean the advanced parliamentary party in the House of Commons, with their immediate followers, headed, of course, by

THE IMMORTAL PARNELL.

[Immense cheers.] I earnestly trust and pray they will prove themselves—and I believe they will—equal to the occasion, but their policy for the next two years must be one of judicious flexibility as well as firmness. They must be firm in their determination not to accept the bill now before the House of Commons unless it shall come out of Committee in such shape as to render it a clear, substantial boon to the tenant farmer of Ireland. At the same time, they must be most careful not to imperil the measure by voting against it if some minor amendments are not incorporated in it. Though the bill is not believed to be perfect, I say the bill ought to be accepted, not as a final settlement of the land question, but as conveying a large installment of justice, and as one calculated to effect a needful improvement in the condition of tenant farmers of Ireland. [Cheers.] With regard to the people themselves, they, too, must put themselves under a slight restraint during these days of great national excitement, and, while they are determined not to submit to extortionate and obviously unfair rents, the payment of which, even when possible, can only be made by the sacrifice of themselves and their children, they must make up their minds to

MEET THEIR ENGAGEMENTS AS HONEST MEN,

and turn to the best possible account the provisions of the bill when it has passed into law. Under all circumstances, bill or no bill, the people must take care not to bring themselves into dangerous collision with the armed forces of this great Empire. If you should do so, what will be the issue? I recommend the people to be conspicuous by their absence, for the future, wherever police or military appear in large numbers, whether to evict a tenant or sell a farm. Opposition can do no good. Hooting and stone-throwing may become a very dangerous pastime, and

I RECOMMEND AND ADJURE THE PEOPLE

to abstain from the practice, for, independently of the danger, it is an unmanly style of warfare. He who commits a crime gives strength to an enemy. But the Government may commit crime as well as an individual. Is it not a crime to punish a man who has committed no offense? What crime has the tenant committed, who, from adverse circumstances, cannot pay his rent? [Loud cries of "None," and cheers.] I want it clearly to be understood that, with those who can pay a fair rent and will not, I have no sympathy. What crimes, let me ask, have those committed who are now paying the penalty of a crime in jail? [Loud cries of "Dillon!" "Davitt!" "Father Sheehy!"] It was the boast of England that, if she was not the cradle she was the nurse of liberty. But it outrages our sense of liberty and fairplay when a man is punished as guilty when his guilt has not been proved. It is an old Roman maxim that no man should be presumed guilty of an offense unless the offense had been proved against him. This maxim is

IN DIRECT OPPOSITION TO THE BRITISH LAW.

There are more political offenders in prison in Ireland to-day than in any other civilized country in the world except Russia, and there is not one of these political prisoners who would be convicted of any crime before before an honorable court or an impartial jury."

THE IRISH "TIMES,"

commenting on the Archbishop's address, says: "This frank, bold, counsel can hardly fail to exert a great effect upon the leadership of the Irish party. It offers them a fresh opportunity for a really new departure. Parnell has, in his latest manifesto, said, as nearly as possible, the opposit of all this, but the time has evidently come for restraint. The policy of exasperation promises less for the people every day. The Archbishop wishes to take the movement out of the hands of the bitterest and least prudent of its apostles, and the people are prepared, by repeated disappointments and confusion of mind and failure of hope, for this new leading."

THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL"

says: "The Archbishop's references to the Land bill were in their every word weighted with sound sense, true patriotism, and practical wisdom. The time has come for Ireland to determine her attitude toward the Land bill. She could have no better adviser than the Archbishop, and no wiser counsel than that which he gives her. The advice of his Grace to Ireland and the Irish party is to confine all their efforts to improving the Land bill, instead of opposing or obstructing it. As Archbishop Croke has truly said, the time has come for plain words, and we must say plainly, that we hold that the passing of a good Land bill at this time would be an enormous boon to the Irish people."

GREAT BRITAIN.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Special Cable.

LONDON, June 10.—A special from Cork says: "The riots at Cork yesterday were totally without political significance. They were not connected in any way with the land war. They would not have reached their actual proportions but for the general irritation and agitated state of the people. It would not be well to trust exaggerated accounts sent last night by a Press Association to London. The disturbance arose during the closing movements of the races. According to rule the refreshment tent was closed at 6, but the people refused to go out, and the police, on trying to clear the tent, were violently attacked with stones. They used their clubs freely, but got a dreadful beating, being only thirteen in number. When reinforcements were received from the grand stand they fought their way through the crowds, into the city, and to the barracks.

STONES RAINED DOWN

on them from every side, but the crowds kept at a safe distance from their bayonets. All policemen were cut and bruised, several of them dangerously. The Chief Magistrate, Capt. Stokes, who happened to be driving from the races in a covered carriage, was recognized by the mob, and the vehicle was riddled with stones. The Captain was cut on the head. During a charge by the police one Constable was dangerously stabbed in the groin, and many others injured. About thirty people were arrested. The rioting was entirely confined to mobs of boys and roughs, who were finally scattered by a company of mounted police charging up and down the Parade,—a wide street running through the middle of the city and through the adjoining streets. Exaggerated accounts of the affair were telegraphed hence last night. No military were called out."

Special Cable.

CORK, June 10.—I visited Skibbereen this morning, and found the town, as it was reported to be, already tranquil, and showing but few signs of the outrage alleged to have been committed by the mob early in the week. I called upon Bishop Fitzgerald, and was received with extreme courtesy. He assured me that there were great exaggerations in the reports of the late occurrences at Skibbereen and Skull. He knew, and his curate confirmed the statement, that no one of the respectable inhabitants of the town or of its neighborhood had been engaged in the disturbances. The rioting was carried on by

ROUGHS AND RECKLESS BOYS.

The police were absent from Skibbereen at the time of the riot, so that the mob had full rein and took advantage of it. The Bishop also was positive that the demonstration was in no way connected with the Land League. There were not fifteen members of the League in Skibbereen. There was no doubt that the people throughout the country are much irritated and excited at present. The Bishop thought that much forbearance was necessary on the part of the police and of the authorities. He also thought that if the evictions were stopped until the Land bill should be passed there would be little further violence. The trials arising from the recent

MITCHELLSTOWN RIOTS

were to take place to-day, but the Crown Prosecutor was "Boycotted," and, being refused a conveyance, he could not get within ten miles of the town where the court was held. Mr. Eaton, the Resident Magistrate, who presided, intimated that further evictions would occur soon, and warned the people that, if they assaulted the police, they would be fired on. He said that the evictions were under military control, and cautioned them to be careful.

PROCLAMATIONS.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, June 10.—The Dublin *Gazette* to-night contains no less than four of the newly-framed proclamations, stating that, as it has come to the knowledge of the authorities that attempts will be made to hold meetings in the neighborhood of Callow and Kilcroney, in County Louth; Drumconrath, in County Meath; and Keadire, in County Roscommon, for the purpose of obstructing, by intimidation and threats of violence, the execution of several writs by the Sheriff, such assemblies are declared criminal and illegal, and all persons are warned at their peril against so assembling, or they will be dispersed by force.

A FURTHER PROCLAMATION

states that a meeting having been advertised to take place at Mill street, County Cork, on Sunday next, and the authorities believing that it would be likely to disturb the public peace, the Irish Executive prohibits the meeting, and warns any persons attempting to hold it that they will be dispersed by force if they attempt to take part in such an illegal and criminal gathering. This latter proclamation shows that the Government seems at last to be awakening to the danger of permitting Sunday meetings to go on unchecked. This will be a great disappointment to Mr. Healy, M. P., who intended to make a southern lecturing tour.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A TOWN-HALL.

To the Western Associated Press.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—An attempt was made last night to blow up the Town-Hall in this city, but it only resulted in breaking the windows in the hall and in Brown's buildings on the opposit side of the street. Two men were arrested with a quantity of dynamite and loaded revolvers in their possession. The persons captured have been identified as Liverpool Irishmen, named McKevett and Roberts. Both men were well supplied with money. Documents were found in their possession connecting them with Fenianism. Roberts has been for some years in America.

The prisoners will be also charged to-morrow with complicity in the attempt to blow up the Central Police Station in this city on the night of May 6.

IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Commons, Harcourt, the Home Secretary, stated that both the Irishmen arrested in Liverpool in connection with the attempt to blow up the Town-Hall recently arrived from America.

GLADSTONE

says there is no foundation whatever for the statement that the Government intends to abandon portions of the Land bill.

ARREST.

DUBLIN, June 10.—Joyce, the Secretary of the Kilmallock, County Limerick, branch of the Land League, has been arrested under the Coercion act.

THE PRISONERS

will be charged under the "Malicious Injuries to Property act," which provides that the punishment may, under circumstances which apply in this case, be life-long imprisonment.

M'KEVITT

is a native of Warren Point, County Down, Ireland. He had been employed as a dock laborer at Liverpool since 1870.

ROBERTS

is a native of Glasgow, of Irish parentage. Circumstances point strongly to a belief that these plots are hatched in America and carried out by emissaries from there, who find foolish accomplices here. It is also believed that in some instances Fenian skirmishers from New York bring explosive material with them.

SENTENCES.

CORK, June 10.—Of forty-three rioters charged with taking part in last night's disturbances, twenty-three have been sentenced to from two to four months' imprisonment. Others were liberated on their own recognizance. The city is now quiet.

THE MITCHELLSTOWN MAGISTRATE

solemnly warned the people from the bench that, if the riots were renewed, the troops would be under military control, and any assemblage would be treated as an act of warfare.

FENIANS.

LONDON, June 10.—The Government informs the police of Chester that the Fenians in America have detailed a number of men to destroy buildings in various cities of the United Kingdom, including Chester.

THE DUBLIN "GAZETTE"

proclaims that illegal meetings held in several places for purposes of obstructing the execution of writs will be dispersed by force.

THE RESIDENCE OF COL. ROLLINS,

near Cork, has been burned. A servant has been arrested.

FRANCO-ENGLISH COMMERCE.

LONDON, June 9.—In the House of Commons last evening a motion that no commercial treaty with France will be satisfactory which does not reduce duties was carried—77 to 44. Dilke, the Under Foreign Secretary, said the Anglo-French Commissioners were now engaged on the draft of a convention and tariff which had been confidentially communicated by France, some of the items of which are worse than statu quo and some better. Her Majesty's Government, he said, were thoroughly alive to the injuries which might be inflicted on British trade by the exclusion, through the operation of specific duties, of the cheaper kinds of articles, and would not consent to any scale causing such exclusion. Some points were already provisionally settled in regard to iron, steel, chemicals, and pottery, but the intentions of France in regard to the most important questions—namely: that of textiles—has not yet been formally announced.

DIED.

Sir Duncan McGregor, K. C. B., Inspector General of the Constabulary force in Ireland in 1848, is dead.

He was born in 1787, and, as his name indicates, was of Scotch parentage. He entered the military service at an early age, and was actively engaged in Italy and Sicily in 1806; was present at the battle of Maida and at the capture of Catrone, where he was wounded. He was for many years Inspector-General of the Irish police force, and was honored with the Order of the Bath for his services connected with the suppression of the Young Ireland outbreak in 1848. He retired from the army in 1877, having become too old and infirm for active duty.

THE CORNELL FOUR.

are dissatisfied with the exclusion from the race for the Visitors' Plate in the Henley regatta, which they believe they could win. They doubt their ability to win the Stewards' cup. Efforts will be made to secure their admission to the contest for the Visitors' Plate.

PATTI.

The American agent endeavoring to negotiate for a tour of America by Patti says: "Nicolini was the stumbling block. He demanded 2,000,000 francs for Patti and himself." It is believed that Nicolini will take Patti to America on his own account.

AT THE WOOL SALES

to-day 9,100 bales were offered, chiefly Port Philip, New Zealand, and Sidney. Bidding was brisk, and prices obtained indicated an upward tendency.

FRANCE.

THE DEFEAT OF THE SCRUTIN DE LISTE.

Special Cable.

PARIS, June 10.—The defeat of the Scrutin de Liste bill in the Senate yesterday is, of course, hailed with joy by the Reactionary and Intransigeant journals. Rochefort is in ecstacies, and Maynard, of the *Figaro*, heads his jubilation with the expressive fling at Gambetta: "Echec au Roi." *La Republique Francais*, the Gambetta organ, takes the blow philosophically. Addressing the Republicans who voted against the measure, it says: "You have separated yourselves from us. We regain our liberty and we shall use it. On Jules Simon and Waddington devolves the responsibility of this unfortunate event. They have allowed themselves to be made tools of by the Right, and have endangered the existence of the Senate, for it is undeniable that the revision of the Constitution will be made one of the principal issues of the forthcoming general elections."

THE SCRUTIN DE LISTE BILL REJECTED.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, June 9.—The Senate, by a secret ballot of 148 to 144, refused to pass the discussion of the clauses of the Scrutin de Liste bill. The Ministers abstained from voting.

PARIS, June 10.—The Senate's rejection of the Scrutin de Liste bill marks the beginning of another revolutionary era,—a duel between Gambetta and Grévy.

PRESS COMMENT.

The *Republique Francaise*, Gambetta's organ, admits the defeat of its party, and compares the vote on the Scrutin de Liste in the Senate yesterday to the reactionary proceedings of the 15th of May, 1877. The relations between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, it says, will now become greatly strained. The general election, preceded, as it will be, by a strong agitation, will be adverse to the Senate, if the people pronounce in favor of Scrutin de Liste. The article concludes as follows: "We are not discouraged. We shall regain our liberty of action and shall use it." Moderate journals declare that the question of Scrutin de Liste will now be referred to the electoral body, which is its natural judge.

The Irreconcilable and Monarchist papers profess to regard the vote as putting an end to Gambetta's dictatorship.

RUMORS.

There are rumors current that Constans, Minister of the Interior; Cascot, Minister of Justice; and Gen. Farre, Minister of War, will tender their resignations, and that Gambetta will resign the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT PRELATE.

Monsiegneur Louis Gaston de Segur, an eminent French prelate, and author of many religious works, is dead.

He was born in Paris sixty-one years ago, of noble parents; was educated for the priesthood, and soon became an active member of the extreme Clerical party, upholding in numerous pamphlets the authority of the Church in the affairs of the State. He was the author of several religious works, including one on the Infallibility Dogma, and one on the "Truths of Religion."

THE GRAND PRIX.

PARIS, June 10.—Americans are crossing the Channel in great numbers to attend the race for the Grand Prix Sunday.

RESIGNATION IMPROBABLE.

PARIS, June 10.—Rumors of the impending resignation of some Ministers are unconfirmed. *La France* and other journals consider that public opinion will calm down, and declare that the Scrutin de Liste question has in no way excited the country.

SPAIN.

CONFERENCE OF DEMOCRATS.

Special Cable.

MADRID, June 10.—Great interest prevails here over the conference to be held to-morrow (Saturday) and the following days at Biarritz between the principal exiles of the Democratic party, Rinz, Zovilla, and Salmeron. A large number of statesmen and Deputies leave this city to-day to attend this conference. It is to decide the whether the Democratic Republicans are to abandon their benevolent attitude towards the present Cabinet.

CUBAN CONTRACTORS.

The Government has decided to admit the claim made by the celebrated Cuban contractors, Dominick and Baralona, upon the Colonial Treasury for several million dollars, but even if the Council of State approves the petition of the plaintiffs, this sum will never be charged upon the mother country budget, but will be included in the future consolidations of the Cuban debt.

The Government, yielding to the advice of Gen. Blanco, has allowed him to tell the Cuban planters that the corporal punishment of blacks in the West Indies shall be continued until the Cortes meets and can reform the regulations by Senor Conovas in 1880.

THE CORTES WILL BE DISSOLVED

by royal decree in the *Gazette* on June 15, but the decree invoking the constituencies will only appear in July, fixing the date of the elections for the last Sunday of August. The Cortes will meet in this city on Sept. 20.

SOCIETY OF AMERICANISTAS.

The fourth Congress, of the Society of Americanistas will be held here on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th of September next under the patronage of King Alfonso and of the Council. The last Congress took place in Brussels. The Congress that assembled here will discuss and examine all data existing and relating to history, geology, archæology, anthropology, linguistic ethnography, and the paleontology of North and South America, especially in the epoch before the discovery by Columbus. The object of this Society and its Congress is to develope studies and investigations in America befor the time of Columbus, with the assistance of individual research, and that of Government archives and museums on both sides of the Atlantic. The Congress will, it is believed, be numerously attended.

RUSSIA.

DISCONTENT.

Special Cable.

LONDON, June 10.—Private advices from St. Petersburg say that the greatest discontent prevails among the peasantry, particularly in the South. The peasants had been led to believe that Alexander III. would complete his father's work by relieving them of the arrearages in which the imperfect scheme of emancipation has involved them, and the announcement that the relief measure has been postponed indefinitly has rendered them furious. The Russian Executive—there is no doubt of this—permitted the maddened peasants to rob and murder the Jews, in the hope that their rage would exhaust itself on these victims, but the cry in the country districts is for more blood. This time the Government officials and the military will suffer. Telegrams report the outbreak of agrarian riots in Kharkoff and other southern districts. The Government buildings have been fired and arsenals robbed. Large bodies of troops are being thrown into the disturbed region, but the reports say the peasants are everywhere rising and that the movement is rapidly spreading through the South.

DISTURBANCES.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—Disturbances were reported at Kharkoff and other cities in Southern Russia. Several incendiary fires are reported.

TUNIS.

TREATY RATIFIED.

TUNIS, June 10.—The French-Tunisian treaty has been ratified. Roustan, the French Minister, informed the foreign representatives here that the Bey, by a special decree, has appointed him sole Intermediary for the transaction of business with them.

WEST INDIES.

SAN DOMINGO.

HAVANA, June 10.—President Marino has accepted the dictatorship of Santo Domingo.

SUGAR IN CUBA.

The severe dought in Trinidad did immense damage to the sugar crop.

GERMANY.

THIS WILL MAKE THE OLD MAN STILL SICKER.

BERLIN, June 10.—The Reichstag rejected, 153 to 102, the credit demanded by Bismarck for the establishment of an economic council.

MEXICO.

RAILROADS.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 9.—Work has begun on the Vera Cruz, Jalapa & Chalchicomula and Toluca & Ixtapa Railroads.

ROME.

THE POPE'S REFUSAL.

By Mail.

ROME, May 26.—The *Osservatore Romano* officially contradicts the report that Leo XIII. had, without imposing the usual conditions, granted a dispensation from the canonical impediments of consanguinity and mixed religion in the case of the marriage of the Princess Maria Windischgrätz and the Duke Paul Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who is a Protestant Lutheran. Dispensation was, indeed, asked for, but the Holy See replied that it could not be granted until, in the first place, the contracting parties had promised that all issue of the marriage, whether boys or girls, should be baptized and educated in the Roman Catholic faith. The Holy See could make no other answer for the reason that guarantees both for the maintenance of faith on the Catholic side and for the Catholic education of all issue are required by natural and Divine law.

A New Photographic Wonder—The Faintest Motion of Animal Life Made Plain to the Sight.

San Francisco Post.

The zoöpraxeoscope is a long name to give to a very simple apparatus, but probably none other conveys an idea so briefly of its objects, uses, and capabilities. The instrument itself is the zoögyroscope in an improved form, and by the revolution of two disks parallel with each other, but revolving in contrary directions, certain visual illusions are obtained which are as astonishing as they are inexplicable—excepting so far as their effects are governed by the general laws appertaining to the persistency of vision.

Apart from many essential modifications in the instrument itself, quite a large number of movements of various animals can now be illustrated, including in one picture horses executing various movements and traveling in different directions at various rates of speed; a race-track wherein one horse gradually overtakes his competitors in the race, and a number of excited spectators are waving their arms and throwing up their hats in celebration of the victory of their favorit; a deer hunt, where a deer, followed successively by dogs and horsemen, traverses over the illuminated screen; an acrobat turning a somerset upon the back of a horse. A man pursuing the even tenor of his way is suddenly astonished by the appearance of a wild bull, and, seeing no other means of escape, turns a somerset over the animal's back.

When it is remembered these are simply reproductions by photography from the life, with all the movements of limbs exactly as made by the living animal, without any imaginary interpolations, their value to the artist and scientist is self-evident.

For the purpose of attempting to study the movement of the horse, Meissonnier leased a railroad and chartered a locomotive and car, wherein he patiently sat day after day, watching the animal as he ran or trotted at a similar rate of speed on a race-track parallel with the railroad. With what intense gratification would the artist Meissonnier, or the scientist Marey, watch the movements of animals as delineated by the zoöpraxeoscope, and obtain in a few minutes the information they have been for years patiently investigating without securing the results they have so earnestly desired.

A Strong-Minded Girl.

Mr. Labouchere, who owns Pope's Villa, on the Thames, where he resides during the summer, writes the following as among the annals of the boating season on that classic river: "A friend of mine, under the influence of a spring evening, moonshine, and other romantic surroundings, was led on to ask a pretty but somewhat strong-minded young lady to 'row in the same boat with him for life.' 'On one condition,' she answered promptly, 'and that is that I steer.'"

THE FIRE RECORD.

Seven Persons Known to Have Perished in the Quebec Conflagration.

The Fire Said to Have Originated in a House of Ill-Repute.

The Calamity Followed the Upsetting of a Coal-Oil Lamp.

Narrations of an Eye-Witness of the Progress of the Flames.

Rents Rising and Houses Scarce—Depredations of Thieves and Robbers.

Smaller Blazes Occurring in Various Portions of the Country Yesterday.

QUEBEC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, June 10.—The more that is heard of the fire the more terrible the disaster appears. The origin of the fire was first located in the dwelling of Mr. La Pierre, near the corner of Ste. Marie and Oliver streets. It appears now that it occurred in a house of bad repute in front of Mr. La Pierre's residence. A number of young rakes had been indulging in a night of revelry, and in their deviltry one of them upset a coal-oil lamp, and then, when the oil took fire, they tried to save the house by throwing the furniture out of the window. As there was a good deal of loose straw lying around the yard, this took fire, and like a trail of gunpowder led the way with lightning speed to the stable and other buildings, which were of wood and easily ignited. It did not take long for the whole of the stables to become enveloped in flames, and by the time the fire-engines arrived on the spot several houses were in flames. Then there was no water to be had, as by some peculiar arrangement of the Water-Works the other end of the city was then being supplied, Quebec not having enough water to supply both ends at the same time. By the time the water came it was of no use, as the firemen were powerless to stay the devouring element. From all accounts thus far furnished, it is to Col. Vohl, of A Battery, and some of his men, that much of the credit is due of the fire having been at length stopped. According to reports in possession of the authorities, up to this morning nine persons are missing. Seven bodies have been recovered. Mr. Harley, on Oliver street, saved his six children and returned for his wife, who was sick in bed, but both perished in the flames. The inquest opened to-day. Rents of houses are rising, and nearly all those which have been empty since the 1st of May and long before are being taken possession of by the sufferers. Those less fortunate are glad to take shelter in outhouses, barns, or stables. The question of insufficient supply of water is strongly agitated in letters to the press, and it is thought the corporation will this time put aside all other questions and give the water-works all and every consideration necessary to make it more efficient.

Mr. E. Reynolds, conductor on the North Shore line, was present at the scene of the fire from near its commencement to its close, and, in conversation to-day, gave some of his impressions of the great disaster. He corroborated the statements that the firemen were completely demoralized, but adds that is no wonder, as many receive as a class but 80 cents a day. The people also, men and women, seemed to have entirely lost their heads, as he saw some running about most aimlesly, others making attempts to save their property by carrying some trifling article a long distance and depositing it carefully, and leaving valuable goods behind to be destroyed. A. M. Boyle and other gentlemen, proprietors of trucks and carts, brought them upon the scene and gave people their use free, thus helping to save great quantities of household goods and property. In the midst of the fire on St. John street Mr. Reynolds saw the Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier trudging along with a feather-bed on his shoulder, and Judge Plamondon dragging a similar article through the mud. He also saw a gentleman rescue a 6 months old child which was lying on the pavement before the advancing fire. It had been placed there by its mother, and in her hurry and anxiety to save her furniture forgotten. A number of thieves from St. Sauveur swarmed over to the scene of the fire and stole everything they could get their hands on. He saw plenty of them with boxes of cigars and bottles of whisky under their arms and drinking whisky out of pitchers. No policemen were to be seen. The wind, which was from the northwest, was, at the hight of fire, most terrific. Blazing shingles would be carried 400 or 500 yards, and chairs and heavier furniture placed in the clear spaces were seen to whirl ten or twelve feet in the air. The glare of the fire at its hight was so great that a letter could be read in every corner of the city. Mons. Bageard, of the French troupe, Theatre Royal, Montreal, has telegraphed the Mayor of Quebec that he will at once give a grand benefit performance for the victims of the fire.

To the Western Associated Press.

QUEBEC, June 9.—The excitement attending the conflagration is subsiding. That there is less distress than on former occasions is most encouraging. Piles of furniture remain in open places and yards all over the city. Many houses surrounding the fire present the appearance of second-hand furniture stores. Goods, oil-paintings, coffins, and fancy ware were all thrown together in indiscriminate confusion. Out of the mass all classes pick whatever they prefer to call theirs No one knows how to detect or put a stop to the wholesale robbery. Yesterday and to-day the insurance people are busy adjusting claims. The companies seem desirious of paying the losses with as little delay as possible. There are new rumors concerning the origin of the fire; but, as four houses were in flames when the fire was discovered, the real origin may be proved by the evidence of the Coroner's and Fire-Commissioner's inquest. Generally it is said a drunken man entered Cartier's stable with a candle and caused the conflagration. It is most surprising that more damage was not done in other parts of the city. Whole shingles fell as far as Bergoville, three miles from Quebec. A committee charged with the work has already canvassed the collection of a relief fund. The Seminary of Quebec has subscribed $300. The ladies of the Good Shepherd are distributing food to any in need to-day. There have been but few applications. The provisions provided for the Viceregal ball and "suitable" have been distributed to the most needy by command of the Governor-General. The St. John (New Brunswick) *Globe* urges that a few thousand dollars of the relief fund of that city be forwarded. The Mayor of St. John telegraphed to Quebec asking if assistance would be accepted. There are no individual losers of an amount greater than $15,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—A private dispatch from Toronto states that the loss of the Western Assurance of that city by the fire at Quebec was under $15,000, not $200,000, as has been reported.

AT FARIBAULT, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 10.—The elevator owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company was burned at Faribault to-day. It contained about 50,000 bushels of wheat, mostly owned by Pratt & Robinson, who had an insurance of $15,000.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 10.—Fire this morning damaged one of the buildings and much of its contents of the Grand Rapids Manufacturing Company's Works in this city. The buildings, machinery, and stock were insured for $11,000,—$3,000 each in the Continental, the North American, and the Phœnix of New York, and $2,000 in the London & Globe. The loss is from $3,500 to $4,000. The fire is believed by many to be the work of an incendiary.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 427 at 12:30 o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of some kerosene oil on the steps of the three-story brick building at the northeast corner of Throop and Harrison streets, known as the "Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor." It is supposed, without definit information, that some malicious persons poured oil upon the steps and set fire thereunto.

AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—The fine residence of Mrs. William Turney, on South Sixth street, was partially destroyed by fire this afternoon. Most of the furniture was saved. The loss will be about $5,000; fully insured.

CRIMINAL.

Selling Liquor to Minors—The Furniture-Polishers—Took Up His Pass.

C. Cummings, the keeper of a saloon on Dearborn, near Randolph street, gave $300 bonds at the South Side Police Court yesterday for appearance at the Criminal Court, for selling liquor to minors. The prosecution is brought by the Society for the Prevention of the Sale of Liquor to Minors, through its agent, Mr. Paxton.

S. P. Shields, a Clark-street railroad-ticket scalper, was arrested yesterday on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant in the case is a man named H. A. Harvey, who alleges that day before yesterday he bought from Shields, for $5, a pass over the Grand Trunk Railroad to Port Huron. When he presented the pass to the conductor, that official asked him if the name on the pass was his own name. Harvey was honest enough to admit that it was not. The conductor thereupon seized the property, giving Harvey a receipt therefor. The would-be traveler then returned to this city—a distance of about six miles—and told Shields. The scalper agreed to return to him his $5, which Harvey refused. He demanded a real ticket to Port Huron. This was denied him, and hence the arrest. The accused gave bonds in the sum of $500 for a hearing Monday morning.

The police of the West Lake Street Station arrested last Wednesday a young thief named Thomas Hunt, and on Thursday another named Henry, alias Cobey, Johnson. The two, when separated, confessed that, on the night of May 30, they entered the saloon of John Masinski, No. 174 North Halsted, and stole from a room, in which Mrs. Masinski was sleeping, a pocket-book containing $650. They will have a hearing this morning before Justice Ingersoll.

The furniture-polisher is abroad in the land. He called yesterday at the residence of Mr. D. D. Williams, No. 784 Fulton street, and, after obtaining permission from the lady of the house, polished some furniture. When he left, a pair of gold-rimmed eye-glasses were missing. The polisher is about 35 or 40 years of age, slim of build, and bearded as to the chin, with a sandy growth of hair.

INDIANA COAL-OIL INSPECTOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.—Elias H. Swayne, of Richmond, nephew of ex-Justice Swayne, was to-day appointed by the Governor as State Inspector of Coal-Oil.

A PROSPEROUS MINING COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Northern Belle declares a regular dividend of 50 cents and an extra dividend of 25 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Last Chance!—Remember to-day is positively the last day of the great bankrupt sale of men's clothing, hats, etc.; also ladies' goods, at 172 State street. Men's cloth pants, $1.09, guaranteed worth $4.50 or money returned. Men's fashionable hats 31 cents, guaranteed worth $1.75 or money returned. Also bargains in ladies' goods at 172 State street, two doors from Monroe street.

A thousand healthful elements are blended in Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, containing as it does all the virtues of the celebrated Seltzer Spring whose name it bears. Sold by all druggists.

Redding's Russia Salve has genuine merit, as all who use it will testify. Price, 25 cents.

DINNER SETS.

Dinner Sets in Minton, Wedgewood, Copeland, Royal Worcester, and Crown Derby. Also, Printed and Enameled Goods in great variety. Table Services in courses, and Centre Pieces in entirely new and elegant designs. Modern shapes in French China. The public are cordially invited to inspect Novelties in our Art Room.

Burley & Tyrrell,
83 & 85 State-st., Chicago.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's
SPECIAL

TRADE MARK

FLAVORING
EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,
Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

SILKS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S
West End Dry Goods House
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

ATTRACTIVE OFFERING
OF
SILKS
Much Under Present Value!

The following lines of Summer Silks are Real Bargains:

One case neat Dark Stripe Silks, 37 1-2 cts. yd.; worth 50 cts.

Large lot Fancy Silks, good desirable styles, at 50 cts.

60 pcs. extra quality Summer Silks at 60 cts.; cannot be duplicated elsewhere under 75 cts.

Rich lines of $1.00 best quality Fancy Silks, choicest styles and a veritable bargain, reduced to 65 cts.

50 pcs. Colored Poult de Soie reduced from 75 cts. to 60 cts.

Job lot Changeable Silks, in dark or light summer shades, at 75 cts.; well worth $1.00.

Handsome line of Col'd Gros Grains at $1,00; very cheap goods.

Colored Surahs, Merveilleux, and richer Gros Grains proportionately cheap.

Extra value in Black Gros Grains at $1.00 and $1.25.

25 pcs. Rich Bl'k Lyons Cachemire at $1.40; a special bargain, 24 inches wide.

One case extra Satin lustre Bl'k Cachemire Silks at $1.75.

Very rich Cachemire Sublime Quality Lyons Silk at $2.00; worth $2.50.

Job lot of Bl'k Brocade Silks at 50 cts., 65 cts., and $1.00.

24-inch richest Lyons Satin Brocades, choice patterns, the regular $3.75 quality, for $3.00 per yd.; a bargain.

A large line of Colored Brocades, Satin Polka Spots, Satin Cords, &c., reduced from $1.75 and $1.50 yd. to the uniform price of $1.00.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Silk Dept."

Black
Satin Surahs,
$1.15, $1.20, and $1.25
PER YARD.
Extra Values!

Colored
Satin de Lyons
$1.50, $1.75, and $2.00
PER YARD.
A Reduction of
50 and 75c per yard.

106-110 State-st.,
56-62 Washington-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

Out To-Day in Clear, Bold, Handsome Type, Seaside Library, No. 1,015. The Correspondence of Prince Talleyrand and King Louis XVIII., During the Congress of Vienna, Hitherto unpublished. Price 20c.

Out To-Morrow in Clear, Bold, Handsome Type, Seaside Library, No. 1,017, the Old Testament on the Jewish Church. By W. Robertson Smith. Price 20c.

LATE ISSUES.

1,0[illegible]—The Revised New Testament and the Authorized Version of the New Testament in parallel columns, side by side on same page, with Tischendorf's Notes. Part I., containing the Gospels. [illegible]
1,0[illegible]—The Revised New Testament and the Authorized Version of the New Testament in parallel columns, side by side on same page, with Tischendorf's Notes. Part II., containing Acts of the Apostles to Revelation..........[illegible]
1,014—Told in New England. By Mary Cecil Hay....[illegible]
1,013—Lady Gwendolin's Dream. By the author of Dora Thorne..........[illegible]
1,011—My First Offer. By Mary Cecil Hay..........[illegible]
1,010—Mrs. Geoffrey. By "The Duchess"..........[illegible]
1,005—Matrimony. By W. E. Morris..........[illegible]

For sale by all newsdealers, or sent to any address, postage free, on receipt of 12 cents for single numbers and 25 cents for double numbers. GEORGE MUNRO, Publisher, 17 to 27 Vandewater-st., N. Y. (P.-O. Box 3751).

MINERAL WATER.

FRIEDRICHSHALL

NATURAL BITTERWATER owes its great reputation to the happy proportion of its ingredients. Cures Indigestion, Constipation, Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, Gout, Impurities of the Blood and Skin, Eruptions, and Blotches. Sold by all first-class Druggists.

THE ONLY GENUINE VICHY

Is from the Springs owned by the French Government.
HAUTERIVE or CELESTINS, } For Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, Gravel, Diseases of the Kidneys, etc., etc.
Grande Grille—Diseases of the Liver.
Hopital—Diseases of the Stomach, Dyspepsia.
For sale by all first-class Wine Merchants, Druggists, and Grocers, or Wholesale from the Agents,
BOUCHE FILS & CO., New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Joseph H. Brown & Company, has been dissolved by the sale of the entire property of the firm to Rhodes, Bradley & Co., of Chicago, who also assume the liabilities.

JOSEPH H. BROWN,
EDWARD L. BROWN,
JOSEPH T. TORRENCE.

Chicago, June 10, 1881.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having purchased the entire property of the late firm of Joseph H. Brown & Co., will hereafter conduct the business carried on by said firm, and pay its liabilities, pursuant to a contract in that behalf.

RHODES, BRADLEY & CO.,
1[illegible] Dearborn-st.

Chicago, June 10, 1881.

SATURDAY'S REVIEW.

Damp Weather Made Their Corns Ache in the East, but Not Their Hearts.

The Break Early in the Week Was Artificial and Temporary.

Furniture Men Have Been Supplying the Summer Hotels.

The Iron Trade, However, Is a Weak Spot in the General Prosperity.

Sugar, Notwithstanding the Cuban Shortage, Has Not Further Sweetened in Price.

Boston Boot and Dry Goods Men Well Pleased Over the Week's Business.

A Healthy Tone Prevails in St. Louis—Receipts and Shipments of Grain.

Cincinnati Fairly Satisfied with the Present Condition of All Her Markets.

Discouraging State of Affairs in the Pittsburg Iron Trade—Reports from Other Cities.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather of the week, the wholesale trade has been more satisfactory than anticipated. Purchases for the late spring trade were larger than hoped for, and the demand, especially in dry goods, was in the main satisfactory, and at prices yielding some return. Some considerable purchases have been made of heavy staples for the fall trade even thus early, in order to make available cheap rates of freight by canal and lake.

The produce market has been active in all leading lines, and the volume of business large. Speculative operators, as a rule, control the market. Grain has been strong and steady, with the exception of corn, which dropped some from its own weight. Oats have advanced.

Cotton has been rather weak, but with fluctuations sufficient for operators for quick turns to realize some profits.

Oils, as a rule, have been steady, with petroleum in fair request.

In wool prices stiffened, which some large sales in the Eastern markets served to strengthen, and the improvement in prices has been fairly established.

Freights were steady; grain in fair request and a better feeling generally prevailing.

In lumber, the demand continues up to the supplies in all leading grades. Prices were in sellers' favor. Special parcels of yellow pine bring extra prices for quick delivery. The whole market, both domestic and export, was buoyant, with good prospects of a continuance through the season.

The furniture market shows limited sales, with prices fairly sustained. Much of the late business has been from summer hotels.

Business in raw furs is moderate at present, but for dressed skins there is a good demand, and manufacturers are all quite busy.

In the hat trade there is a prospect of a lively war between two manufacturers of a hat-sizing machine, each one claiming to be the sole owner of the patents under which it is made, and each being actively engaged in getting machines ready for delivery.

In the iron trade the market is weak, the demand light, and the outlook not encouraging.

In leather the demand of the past week has not been large, but prices were well sustained, and indications are favorable to a good fall trade. The advance of 2 or 3 cents per pound some weeks ago has materially lessened the demand for leather for exportation.

In teas the market is firm for most grades, and moderately active. Auction sales show full prices. Large operators are cautious.

In raw sugars the activity has been checked by the high prices asked, and by the moderate demand. Refiners are working on their own importations, as they are well provided for by their early contracts in Cuba. Refined sugars are in fair demand.

In Brazil coffee there is a strong market for fair cargoes at 11¼, but no invoice sales reported. Sales at auction were more satisfactory; sales of 7,500 bags. Mild grades were moderately active and firm. Large English orders have given animation to the market, but otherwise there is no speculation, and heavy operators are wary under the prevalent idea that good crops of Rio are being harvested.

Money is steady. Stocks showed signs of depression early in the week, but recovered later, and at this writing are strong.

The week has been an uneventful one in the matter of failures. The number is less, and the importance of the names reported as in trouble small. There have been only two or three failures of any consequence, and indeed nearly all that have occurred recently of any moment have been in larger cities. The country trade, especially in the West and South, seems to be in a much improved condition in this respect.

The Mining Associated Press furnishes the following résumé for the past seven days: Mining stocks at the New York exchanges are quiet and generally weak, with the exception of the Bonanza stocks, Consolidated Virginia, and California, Consolidated Virginia being the favorit, advancing from 350 to 465 under large dealings, closing at 400. No special causes were assigned by dealers for the general weakness except that of bear manipulation and realizing sales. No unfavorable news from the mines. The bullion production is increasing. State line stocks developed more strength on restricted business. Mining stocks are attracting the attention of large operator on Wall street. Large private transactions are reported. A better market is expected next week, the transactions the past few days having been based on bedrock prices. Bullion receipts in New York the past week, $357,990; total sales of mining stocks at both exchanges, 866,355 shares.

Exports for the week ending Friday: Flour, 71,315 barrels; wheat, 912,778 bushels; corn, 604,000 bushels; oats, 7,619 bushels.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 10.—Flour maintains the strong tone which characterized the market the past few weeks. There was a fair demand, but the market closed quiet. Wool continued firm, with a more active demand from manufacturers. Prices close about 1 cent per pound higher than last week, the advance having extended to nearly all descriptions. The sales of the week foot up 3,604,768 pounds of domestic and 895,000 pounds of foreign, the largest business of any week of the present year.

The market for boots and shoes was active and firm. The attendance of interior buyers was large. If values were based upon the present quotations of leather an advance would be necessary upon several descriptions of footwear. This advance of upwards of 9 cents per pound on the best sole leather and ½ cent per foot on prime light kip will cause an increase of 50 cents per case in the cost of manufacturing boots in which such classes of stock are used. There has been as yet no well-defined advance to correspond with the increased cost of stock, but occasional manufacturers are refusing to duplicate orders at the old prices. The largest advance in leather has been in the crop of sole. The leather market was quieter, but a good deal of stock is being delivered to the boot and shoe manufacturers on old orders, and there is also a moderate new inquiry for some of the most seasonable descriptions of leather. Hemlock sole was quiet and unchanged.

Considering that this is the usually quiet season of the year, the trade in dry goods of nearly all descriptions has been exceptionally good the past week. Cotton goods maintained the buoyant tone noted a week ago, and a more active inquiry has set in for goods adapted to the fall trade.

The trade for beef cattle opened more actively than last week. Prices upon all grades advanced ⅛ cent per pound. A number of best lots of cattle were bought up by parties for shipment to the English and Glasgow markets, although prices are about the same in those ports as last week. The following shipments were made from Boston for Europe during the week ending Friday, the 10th inst: 1,516 head of cattle, 2,160 sheep, and 2,860 quarters of dressed beef.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Money abundant, but there being less speculation the demand is limited. Southern bonds show a general decline, and there seemed only a moderate disposition to deal in them. Of the more stable securities the amount on the market is very small. The continued rainy weather militated against the dry-goods trade, and only a moderate jobbing trade was done. The grain markets were fairly active. Wheat ruled steady, with a slight advance over the closing rates of last week. Receipts of the past week were more than 300,000 bushels less than the preceding week, and sales decreased by more than 1,000,000 bushels. Exports were more than up to the average, though there was no marked anxiety on the part of shippers to send out cargoes. The wet weather is likely to produce scab in the growing wheat, hence the market is firmer. Corn experienced a steady decline, though a very fair speculative business was done. A considerable falling off in receipts was shown, but the exports were fully 50 per cent larger than the preceding week. The aggregate sales were rather above the average the past month. Oats were dull, and receipts greater than the demand. Prices were off, but the past three days were steady, with more disposition on the part of buyers to operate. Rye was dull, with a sharp decline in prices, and to-day the market closed without transactions. Flour ruled steady, with no change in quotations since Friday last. There is a moderate activity, but mostly for home consumption. Holders, however, are firm; prices are well maintained. There is no change in provisions; a fair jobbing trade demand, but nothing whatever in round lots; market not affected by fluctuations at the West, and all figures, of three weeks ago maintained, though to-day showed less firmness, and concessions might be had for considerable lots. Dairy products were unsettled; for old butter no demand at any price, and new-grass product dull at a heavy decline. Cheese dull, and prices barely maintained for the best full cream sorts. The live stock market was not active. Early in the week there was an advance of ¼ cent in cattle, but later the advance was lost. The market, however, ruled firm at the close to-day. The supply of hogs was more than the demand, and nearly the whole receipts since Monday were left over, yet no change in prices. Sheep and lambs were in abundant supply, with a dull market, prices, however, maintained for good fat stock.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 10.—This immediate locality has been highly favored during the past week in being free from the too heavy rains which have visited other portions of the country. Good showers have prevailed, and the best kind of progress has been made by all crops. The prospect for wheat still continues good, and all other crops are in excellent condition, except what disability arises from bad seed used in planting corn.

The banks report some activity in the demand for money, and a growing demand for money in the country. The surplus of currency is thus being reduced. Exchange is in a more healthy condition, and rates for loans are firmer. The money thermometer does indicate a high degree of activity in general trade.

Dry goods, which so far since the late opening of the season had been unusually active, have fallen into dullness during the past week. Still there have been advances in prices of some leading lines of goods.

Boots and shoes continue fully equal to what was done this time last year, and one extraordinary sale is reported to a Denver firm, which puts the aggregate for the week far above that of the corresponding time last year.

Groceries remain firm, with a sharp advance in sugars. The volume of trade has been good for this time of year.

In flour and grain there has been a fair trade. Flour and wheat have been fairly active and firm. Corn has recovered the depression it had, and prices are higher to-day. Rye has fallen to $1.06, and barley is virtually out of the market.

Provisions have been exceedingly quiet and steady, there being scarcely a shade of fluctuation in prices except in lard. Manufacturers are all busy, and orders are pressing. No arrangement has been made for starting the iron-mills, which were stopped by the strike.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10.—The course of the markets has been so much in the line of the preceding two weeks that a detailed review can present but little of interest. Dry goods have continued in active order demand, with a firm feeling. Leading brands of Southern and Western sheetings have been again advanced. Louisville jeans have been active at stiffening prices.

Wool has been very active, and the market has ruled firm. At a large public sale in the State, combing wool brought 27.59 cents; Delaine, 27.81 cents; clothing, 27.61 cents; and merino, 22.01 cents.

The leaf-tobacco market, after some intermediate slackness, is again active and firm, though an admirable planting season has been enjoyed throughout the State.

The flour trade has been quiet, and grain has been generally steady, with increased firmness in wheat. Hay is extremely dull, and prices are lower.

The iron market remains quiet in all departments.

Whisky has been in moderate demand, and prices are stationary.

Money has been accumulating in bank in consequence of some slackening in demand. There is a very marked strength in all classes of our local securities.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., June 10.—The past week has brought but few changes in the condition of the markets here. Railroad business is still larger than for corresponding weeks of former years, and compares favorably with preceding weeks. Petroleum has been quiet, with prices steady and unchanged. The metal market is dull. There is no disposition on the part of furnace-men to purchase ores, except for immediate uses. Some small sales have been made, but buyers are rather scarce. Leading companies are not willing to make concessions, and hold at former prices. The outlook favors continued dullness. The pig-iron market has been very dull, and, though there is no change in prices, the tendency seems to be towards a still further decline. Foreign pig-iron is being offered very low, and a feeling of uncertainty and depression rules in the Eastern market, and the present outlook is not encouraging. Several furnace-men in this neighborhood are reported to be seriously considering the blowing out or bank-up of their furnaces, and unless a reaction comes soon such action may become necessary.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 10.—A fair degree of activity is reported in all departments of the wholesale trade during the past week, and some branches show an increase over the preceding week. The bank clearings were $884,044.31. The receipts of grain of all kinds were 652,290 bushels, and the shipments 521,575 bushels. The market has been fairly active, and prices easier than last week, until to-day, when there was a stronger feeling, and prices a shade better. The production of highwines during the month of May was 1,183,214 gallons, consuming 297,971 bushels of grain. The distilleries are all running to their full capacity on account of heated corn. The shipments of highwines for the week are 4,923 barrels.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—The money market is without material change, with fair activity in stocks.

Cotton has ruled steady all the week. Buyers are cautious, and holders firm. Prices have undergone no change. Futures are fairly active, with prices maintained. Sales, 220,000 bales.

The sugar market is strong. Prices improved ¼ to ⅜ of a cent. Supplies coming in embrace small lots and afford no scope for operations.

The sugar districts of this State report to the Planters' Association the following conditions:

Stubble—The crop is good,—has improved during the past month. It is four to six weeks later than last year, except in a few cases. Will furnish enough seed for next season.

Plant—Cane, condition good, suckering finely; about one month late.

Corn crop very fine; acreage larger than last year.

Provisions have been moving off fairly in a jobbing way at easier prices. Local grain is quiet. Bulk grain, movement for the week: Receipts, 300,000 bushels; exports, 380,000. The freight market is dull. Grain to Liverpool, 3 pence per bushel; to the Continent, 4 shillings 3 pence to 4 shillings 9 pence per quarter.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 10.—The business of the past week presented no unusual or noteworthy feature, but was generally steady, and a good, healthy tone prevailed. Money was fairly active and loans larger than the preceding week, the demand coming from all branches of trade. Some large loans were made by wholesale houses to meet payments on fall stocks at 6@7 per cent. Ruling rates are unchanged at 4@6 per cent on call and 5@7 on time.

Flour was slow, and transactions limited to an order trade. There was some inquiry for round lots at lower prices, but holders would not meet the offers of buyers. The grain market has shown no flurry or excitement. Wheat advanced on Monday and Tuesday, and has since declined slightly, with a fair speculative movement and good export demands. Corn ruled firm, and advanced under the urgent demand for export, and closed strong. Receipts of both wheat and corn increased over last week, but shipments, particularly of corn, fell off. Oats also ruled firm, and steadily advanced with increased business.

Provisions were very quiet, and no speculative movement showed itself in any article. Transactions were confined to filling Southern orders, of which there were a good number, especially for bacon, until yesterday and to-day, when smokers took hold and purchased several round lots of bulk meat, but at terms kept private. Dry goods have ruled very firm, and an advance on all cotton goods has been established. Woolen goods are firm and some brands of Western jeans advanced. Business for the week was in volume and the condition of trade healthy.

Groceries were also firm. Sugar advanced ⅛@¼ cent. Coffee showed more strength. The volume of trade keeps up unusually well for the season.

The live-stock market has ruled active and strong, and prices for cattle have improved with a continuous good demand for all shipping and canning grades. Sheep have been in scant supply and wanted. Hogs were quiet, with very little change in price.

Real estate has been active, and large lots have changed hands, both at auction and private sales, at very satisfactory prices. Building continues very active, and the demand for lumber and all kinds of building material, both in the city and for shipment, is quite urgent and the volume of trade in this direction very large. The shipments of grain down the river for foreign export for the week has been about 150,000 bushels of wheat and 450,000 bushels of corn.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—General business was somewhat restricted the past week on account of continued heavy rains. The iron market was weaker for pig, which in some instances sold slightly lower. Manufactured iron was about as reported last week. Orders are coming in quite freely, but prices are unsatisfactory. Glass has not changed in any particular. Trade is unsettled, with prices firm, tending higher.

The coal trade is active. Shipments since last Monday, 5,300,000 bushels. Another large shipment will be made in a few days.

Petroleum was very dull early in the week, and quite active the past three days. United certificates sold between 81¼ and 84⅝, closing this evening at 82½. Sales and resales, 607,000 barrels; shipments, 321,000 barrels.

The cattle supply was in excess of the demand. Prices are off 15@25 cents. Receipts, 6,120 head through and 1,479 head local, against 5,943 through and 1,558 local the week before. Hogs are dull. Prices ranged at $5.50@6.15. Receipts, 22,615, an increase of 315 head. Sheep are quiet at $3.50@5.25 for common to extra. Receipts, 213,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The *North American* to-morrow will say: "Trade in most departments was dull the past week, but prices of several leading articles were higher. Cotton was in fair demand at an advance. In flour there has been a moderate business doing at full prices. Wheat is in demand at an advance. Rye unchanged. Corn and oats a fraction higher. In provisions there was a fair jobbing trade at former rates. Petroleum was rather firmer. In seeds there was very little movement. In wool there has been little doing, but prices were well maintained. Whisky was firmly held at an advance."

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

It Imposes Additional Taxes on Several Leading Indianapolis Pork-Packers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.—An opinion bearing upon a very important point in regard to the new law was given by the Attorney-General yesterday in reply to an inquiry by the Auditor of State. It will have the effect of compelling additional taxes to be paid by several leading pork-packers of this city, notably the late Democratic candidate for Governor, Franklin Landers, who had a large amount of pork stored away in such shape that he had hoped to be able to escape taxation. The same ruling covers all other classes of goods, and will therefore effect a large class of heavy taxpayers all over the State. The case submitted was: "Suppose A., B. & Co. had had April 1, 1880, a quantity of pork on hand which they were holding for sale or shipment. What is the Assessor's duty, so far as taxation is concerned?" The Attorney-General says, in effect: All foreign consignments are taxed at the place where the property is consigned, and taxed in the name of the consignor or person having charge thereof. All home consignments must be taxed. Prima facie it belongs to and is taxable where it is situate, and in the name of the consignee; but if the consignee swear that the consignor lives within Indiana, then the Assessor assesses its value, and the Auditor sends the same, less the interest of the consignee in such property, together with the name of the owner, to the county where such owner resides to be listed and collected.

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—The Secretary of State to-day issued license to organize as follows: Franklin Mills Company, Chicago; Capital, $50,000; corporators, Wallace Warren, Frank C. Taylor, and C. D. Sherman. The Chicago High-Pressure Water Company, Chicago; capital, $500,000; corporators, William E. Hall, Eugene S. Pike, and Alfred Cowles. The Oregon Paper Company of Oregon; capital, $40,000; corporators, Daniel E. Etnyre, John B. Mix, and John T. Ray. The Heyer Grape-Sugar and Glucose Works of East St. Louis; capital, $200,000; corporators, O. N. Heyer, Paul B. Teuske, and Louis Storht. The Coopers' Union No. 3 of Peoria; capital stock, $3,150.

MICHIGAN SHEEP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., June 10.—Crop and stock reports received at the office of the Secretary of State from 908 townships show that there were 1,860,024 sheep sheared in 1880, yielding 10,139,581 pounds of wool. This is an average of 5.45 pounds per head. The reports also show that the number of sheep in the same townships in 1881 was 1,979,293, which is 6.51 per cent more than the number sheared in 1880. If there has been a corresponding increase in the remaining 167 townships, there will be 2,013,608 sheep sheared in the State the present year, and the total clip at the above average per head will be 10,974,168 pounds.

WASHINGTON.

Illinois Leads All the States in the Production of Wheat.

Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan Exceed Minnesota by Several Million Bushels.

Total Yield in 1880 of the Small Grains, 2,714,602,681 Bushels.

A Suit Between Two Star-Route People Will Bring Out Many Interesting Facts.

Chicago Will Fail to Get an Increase in Her Post-Office Force.

The Reports About Blaine Are Mostly the Shafts of Envy and Hatred.

How the Hartford Priesthood Raised Money for Educational Purposes.

IMMENSE CROPS.

REPORTS FOR 1879.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The census for the cereal product of 1880, which is the crop of 1879, has been completed. It shows the constantly increasing prosperity of the country. The total wheat and corn crop is 3,232,679,681 bushels. The total rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat is 481,905,000 bushels. The total product of the country aggregated 2,714,603,681 bushels. This is a remarkable increase in the productions of cereals during the last decade. During the last ten years Indiana and Illinois have nearly doubled their wheat production, Iowa has quadrupled hers, Minnesota doubled, Wisconsin suffered a loss of about a million bushels, Kansas increased eight-fold, and Nebraska and Colorado seven-fold. The following are the complete returns of wheat and corn as compiled by the Census Bureau for 1880:

	Wheat, 1880.	Corn, 1880.
Ohio	46,014,869	112,681,046
Indiana	47,288,989	117,121,915
Illinois	51,136,455	327,796,895
Michigan	35,537,097	36,844,229
Iowa	31,177,225	276,093,295
Wisconsin	24,884,689	35,991,464
Minnesota	34,625,657	14,979,744
Missouri	24,971,727	203,464,620
Kansas	17,324,141	106,791,482
Nebraska	13,846,742	65,785,572
Colorado	1,475,559	455,988
Dakota	3,018,354	2,078,089
Montana	469,688	5,794
Wyoming	4,762	65,000
Idaho	540,564	16,408
Utah	1,167,268	164,244
New Mexico	708,788	650,954
Arizona	189,517	36,246
Washington	1,921,382	39,906
Nevada	70,404	12,891
Oregon	7,486,492	127,675
California	28,787,132	2,050,007
Total	372,647,511	1,303,188,529

Total for the country, wheat and corn, 2,232,697,681; rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat, 481,905,000. Total, 2,714,602,681.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

STATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED AS NEAR THE NORTH POLE AS POSSIBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—Gen. Hazen, Chief of the Signal Service, has, as indicated in a former dispatch, determined to establish two signal-stations, in connection with the Jeannette relief expedition, as near the North Pole as possible. The following statement details the purposes of the Signal-Service Bureau with respect to these stations. Atmospheric pressures will be taken both by aneroid and mercurial barometers. The temperature of the sea-water will be observed. Relative humidity, and the direction and force of the wind, clouds, and the amount of precipitation of moisture,—whether as snow, hail, rain, or frost,—will not be neglected; while the observations on terrestrial magnetism and aurora will receive their full share of attention. Zoölogical, botanical, and geological collections will also be made by coöperation of the Smithsonian Institute with the Signal Service. The Coast Survey gives its full coöperation to the outfit and support of these stations.

While the work has been vigorously pressed by the Signal-Service Bureau amidst a thousand discouragements and vexations, it is particularly gratifying to know that these delays have advanced rather than retarded the ultimate usefulness of the whole work. The present year witnesses the establishment of

A SERIES OF POLAR STATIONS,

which will be maintained in these high latitudes at least until the autumn of 1883,—Denmark, Norway, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Sweden, and the United States taking part. Denmark establishes its station at Upernavik, Norway at North Finmark, Austria at Jan Mayen (or, if practicable, on the east coast of Greenland), Russia at Nowaja-Semlja and at the mouth of the Lena, Sweden in Spitzbergen, and the United States at Point Barrow and Lady Franklin Bay.

The plan of observations was matured at international conferences held at Hamburg in 1879 and at Berne in 1880; and a third session will be held this year at St. Petersburg in August. These conferences have led to

A SYSTEM OF SIMULTANEOUS OBSERVATIONS

to be taken at all the stations which are to be occupied, which will, when the data of these stations are compared, very much enlarge our knowledge of the Polar Zone and of its varied and much disturbed phenomena, and will show how much our weather depends upon that of the Arctic regions.

The life of the observers will be far removed from idleness. Hourly observations will be taken, and for short periods of time observations will be made, as in terrestrial magnetism, every twenty seconds.

The instructions from the office of the Chief Signal Officer deserve the attentive study of our scientific men, and will quicken their interest in the meteorological work of the Signal Service.

It will be interesting to note that, while the army thus provides for the occupancy of two permanent land-stations, the navy, with its usual enterprise, sends two expeditions, and thus completely supplements the work of exploration. The Canadian Government will, it is hoped, establish a scientific station at Melville Island.

STAR ROUTES.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A new turn has been given to the star-route case, which in the end will attract notice. A suit has just been filed in the District Court here under the title of John A. Walsh against Samuel P. Brown. It appears as a simple action on a note dated in Washington for $1,000, payable sixty days after date to order of Walsh, with interest at 6 per cent. This suit has attracted no public attention, but certain parties who have read up in the star-route business express the opinion that, should the case go to trial, there will be developments which may throw a flood of light on the star-route business. It has already been published that S. P. Brown figured in the business as the man who secured the first increase of pay on the route from Santa Fé, New Mexico, to Prescott, Ari.

JEROME J. HINDS,

in the affidavit published in February last, states that Brown undertook for the sum of $16,000 to have the service on this route "expedited" and the pay increased to $75,000 per annum, and Brown received the order therefor from Second-Assistant Postmaster-General Brady and he (Hinds) gave Brown an order on Walsh for $8,000 (which was paid by the latter), and the balance was secured to Brown by giving him drafts on the mail pay of other routes let to Fisher and McDonough, who were Hinds' associates. It appears that this suit is to recover $1,000 loaned on a note secured by Post-Office drafts. Walsh, it will be remembered, afterwards became the contractor on this route. The suit furnishes the Government with the means which it has sought for some time of establishing a relation between

WALSH, BROWN, AND BRADY.

The understanding here among some of the inside men is that Brown was the agent of the ring for work about Congress. He was very active on the Senate when the question came up of sustaining the action of the House in curtailing Brady's operations. It is this fact that is believed to give the chief significance to this suit, as it shows a sharp falling out between two agents of the ring, one supposed to deal directly with Congressmen, the other with the unofficial members of the ring, and both with Brady and with each other. The suit is supposed to cover the facts upon which reports of the connection of several prominent men with the star-route ring have been based. It is also learned that several contractors who have been heavily fined and bled are now willing to turn State's evidence and furnish the checks which have figured in their business, which will go far towards the conviction of some prominent characters.

THE STAR-ROUTE PEOPLE

are becoming quite demonstrative, and threaten to make some startling disclosures of a political character if the proceedings against them are not stopped. It is said that evidence has been obtained to show that a considerable amount of star-route money was used in the campaign in Indiana, and that an affidavit made by a subordinate of Dorsey is in possession of the prosecuting authorities tending to show this. The purpose of the affidavit would appear to be to attempt to trace star-route money. The person making the affidavit is believed to have had something to do with the disbursement of the fund, and to know where it came from. The friends of Dorsey defy the investigation, and say that nothing can be disclosed that will hurt them.

NOTES.

CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—Special-Agent Smith, of the Post-Office Department, who was sent to Chicago to report upon the means of increasing the efficiency of the postal service, returned to his station in New York, instead of coming to Washington. His report is expected in a few days. It is understood that he will recommend the extension of the carrier system to Englewood and Hyde Park, as well as an addition to the number of carriers in the city. It is very doubtful whether the Department will act favorably upon such a recommendation, owing to the state of the appropriation for such purposes. This week applications for several Eastern cities for extension of the carrier system has been refused on account of inadequate appropriation, notwithstanding strong political influence was used to secure it.

TO EGYPT.

It is announced that Simon Wolf, who was Recorder of Deeds here for eight years under Grant, has been appointed Consul-General to Egypt.

VIRGINIA.

The address of the Republican Executive Committee in Virginia signed by Gen. Wickham, Chairman, excites some surprise here, in view of the claim that it is possible for the Republicans, in opposition to both Readjusters and Bourbons, to carry the State. Gen. Wickham represents a very small clique of Republicans, and has himself declared that he would vote the regular ticket rather than assist Mahone. Wickham belongs to one of the old aristocratic families of Virginia, and is and has been a personal enemy of Mahone.

THE REPORT FROM HARTFORD

that school children had been detected in stealing beer stamps from kegs and selling them to Catholic school-teachers, who have resold them to brewers and donated the proceeds to building a school, is said to be correct. The internal-revenue authorities have been placed in possession of information which confirms this curious story. The children and teachers seem to be practicing the doctrine of Ignatius Sayala.

BLAINE.

A friend of Mr. Blaine makes the following statement: "The stories telegraphed hence about Secretary Blaine's ill-health, and about his resigning from the Cabinet and going abroad, are purely sensational and groundless. The Secretary has not been confined to his house even for a day, except as he chose to remain there for the better advantage of working. He was on the street several times to-day, looking exceptionally well. It pleases one set of romancers to represent him as engaged in all kinds of political mischief with superhuman activity, and another to picture him at the same time as a helpless invalid, unable to attend to his ordinary official duties. Neither story is true, the simple fact being that the Secretary is very quietly discharging the duties of his office, and that, in point of health, he has been steadily gaining ever since his very severe attack of rheumatism in February."

VESSELS.

There is a report that Gen. Dumont, Supervising Inspector of Vessels, is to be removed. Capt. Thompson, of Cincinnati, and Asa Cole, Inspector of Boilers at Port Huron, are applicants. Secretary Windom is determined that there shall be a much more energetic execution of the Steamboat laws than has hitherto been the case.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING

still retains his rooms here.

JOURNALISTIC.

It is reported that the *Sunday Gazette* has again changed owners, and that it will now be edited by Col. R. J. Hinton, and made an Independent Republican paper.

THE GERMANS.

The Washington *Sentinel*, the Democratic organ of the Germans, publishes a communication from Wheeling, W. Va., protesting against the appointment of A. W. Campbell to the Berlin mission. It charges him with advocating total-abstinence, though using liquor himself, with being hostile to the German element, something of a Know-Nothing, and, generally, with being not liked by the Germans. The *Sentinel* also denounces the appointment of Kahl, of Indiana, to be Consul-General at Berlin, and the removal of Hermann Kreissmann from that place, and in an open letter to the President states that there is unanimous dissatisfaction among the Germans of the country at this appointment, and that every newspaper, irrespective of party, opposes Kahl on the grounds that he is not the educated man that he ought to be to succeed Mr. Kreissmann at such a court; that he has insulted the German race by giving the casting vote in the Indiana Legislature for a prohibitory constitutional amendment, and that at Berlin he would be the laughing-stock of the country.

THE UTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—A telegram at the Interior Department from the Ute Commissioner, Russell, announces that the desired army escort has been furnished, and that the Commission will at once proceed to look for lands on which to locate the Uncompahgres.

LIBERIA.

Anthony W. Gardner has been elected President of Liberia and the Rev. A. F. Russell Vice-President. They are pledged to the education of the masses, the incorporation of the native tribes into a body, the politic expulsion of rum and alcohol, honest settlement of foreign indebtedness, and frugal administration of the Government. Prof. Edward W. Blyden, President of Liberia College, will visit Europe and the United States.

CENSUS MATTERS.

Many of the discharged census clerks have resumed work, trusting to Congress to pass a deficiency bill next winter to pay them for their services from now on. There will be an attempt to make this deficiency bill the basis of an inquiry into the manner of the expenditure of former appropriations for census work. An effort was made last winter to investigate census affairs and expenditures, but it failed, as it was charged it was instigated by disappointed persons. Next winter this effort will be renewed, and, when the bill to make another appropriation comes up, it is said a Congressman will be found to insist on showing how the census money has been expended. Gen. Walker's work seems to give general satisfaction.

REMOVALS.

The *National Republican* to-morrow will say: "It is the intention of Secretary Kirkwood to make a number of changes in the Interior Department on the 1st of July." Among the officials to be removed the *Republican* includes Assistant Secretary Alonzo Bell and Chief Clerk George M. Lockwood.

EDUCATIONAL.

LOMBARD UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 10.—The annual class-examinations, which have been held this week under the direction of the proper Committees, have just been brought to a close with general satisfaction to all. This closes the year's work, which has been creditable to both Professors and students. The year has been, in all respects, a prosperous one for the college. There has been perfect harmony in all departments, and no disturbing elements to impede the highest progress. There has also been an increase in the college classes of over 30 per cent, while the attendance in all departments is larger than last year. The cabinet has recently been enlarged by valuable purchases, and put under glass cases, and is now one of the most perfectly classified and useful in the West. Entirely new and enlarged accommodations are being provided for the library, which has received several important donations of late. The Trustees, under the lead of Dr. Ryder, of Chicago, as President, are determined to make the University still more efficient and prosperous, and have added three more teachers for the coming year to the strong Faculty already so efficient. Next week are the regular Commencement exercises, beginning Sunday morning with the Baccalaureate sermon by President White, Ph. D.

LAKE FOREST.

The commencement exercises of Lake Forest University will take place as follows:

June 17—Friday, 8 p. m.: Commencement Exercises of the Academy.

June 19—Sunday, 10:30 a. m.: Baccalaureate Sermon by the President. 7:30 p. m.: Address before the Religious Society, by the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D.

June 20-21—Monday and Tuesday: Public Examinations. Monday, 4 p. m.: Class-Day Exercises. 7:30 p. m.: Prize Oration Contest. Tuesday, 4 p. m.: Annual Musical Concert of Ferry Hall. 8 p. m.: Oration before the Literary Societies, by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D.

June 22—Wednesday, 9:30 a. m.: Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees. 10 a. m.: Commencement Exercises of Ferry Hall and the College. 8 p. m.: President's Reception.

STREATOR HIGH SCHOOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., June 10.—The graduating exercises of the Streator High School took place yesterday at the M. E. Church. John H. Purcell, Charles Eads, William J. Moore, Misses Cora Ewing, Ella Bradford, Lauretta Voorhees, and Addie Healy constituted the class of 1881. They all did nicely, and were a credit not only to themselves but to the school. A reception to the class was given by Mrs. M. H. Moore at her beautiful residence last evening, at which about 200 were present.

RELIGIOUS.

INDIANAPOLIS REVIVAL WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.—The various clergymen of the city were interviewed to-day, and gave the best information they had as to the number of conversions made during the present revival season. The estimates are believed to be nearly accurate, although in some instances the exact figures were not kept. Roberts Park M. E. Church, where the revival was first inaugurated, nearly three months ago, heads the list with 1,061 conversions and 315 accessions to the church. Dr. Bartlett, of the Second Presbyterian Church, estimates that considerably over 200 conversions were made during the union meetings of the various Presbyterian Churches, which terminated last Sunday night. Of these, fifty have united with his church, twenty-five with the First Church, and fifth-three with Memorial Church. A number will also join the Third, Fourth, and other churches. The First Baptist Church reports fifty converts, the South Baptist 125, the Sixth Presbyterian fifty, and the Seventh Presbyterian about eighty. It is estimated that the total result of the revival has been not less than 1,750 conversions, of which about 500 have so far united with the various churches. But the end is not yet. Revival services are still held nightly in a number of the churches, with the most gratifying results, and it is the belief of the leading ministers of the city that the work has only fairly begun, and that more remarkable results will yet be witnessed.

Y. M. C. A.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10.—The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association elected Walter R. Brown President. Many visitors are present from other States.

SMALL-POX.

Discovery of a Case of This Loathsome Disease at Pittsburg—The Situation at Hulls Station, Ill.—Other Cases Reported.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 10.—Peter Dunlap, a colored messenger employed in the office of General Superintendent Paine, of the Lake Shore Railway, was a few days ago taken down with a disease which the physicians now pronounce small-pox, and naturally consternation was created in the general offices of the railway, in all of which Peter has been a frequent visitor daily. When the identity of the malady was fully established, a physician visited the Lake Shore offices and went into the wholesale vaccination business, including all officials from General Manager down to office-boy. Some of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis officials also submitted to the inoculation process, because the unfortunate messenger had been in their offices. It is learned that Peter contracted the disease from the immigrant-woman whose case attracted so much attention in this city a few days ago. Peter had talked with her at the depot before he was aware of the nature of her affliction, and now there is no telling where the disease may spread.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., June 10.—The State Board of Health has ordered a hospital tent for the small-pox patients at Hulls, and directed all members of infected families to remain at their houses. At noon to-day there were but two cases considered immediately dangerous. Ten other cases of less severity still exist. Two cases are reported at Stone's Prairie, six miles from Hulls.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., June 9.—Twenty-eight or twenty-nine miles west of Griggsville the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific is crossed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at a place consisting of only a few houses and called Hull's Station. Some two weeks since at Hull's Station a man died of the small-pox; there was a public funeral, the physician not saying anything about its being that disease. Yesterday there were eleven cases, with the prospect of more developing to-day. As it is in the country mainly that it will have to spread, it can be checked by the citizens uniting with the authorities. This is the second time in three months that this disease has broken out in Pike County, when had the first physicians summoned recognized it as small-pox there might have been each time only one case. It is probable that the people would be well pleased if physicians had to be better qualified than it is said these were before being allowed to practice. Griggsville and Pittsfield are out of all danger of contagion, and for the present it is thought Barry also is. The progress of these cases will be duly noticed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 10.—In certain quarters of the city there has been great excitement over a supposed case of small-pox. The city built a temporary pest-house just outside of the city limits, and the people in the vicinity threaten to tear it down. Last evening a crowd gathered and shots were fired, but no one hit. To-day an injunction was served on the Board of Health restraining them from removing the small-pox patient to the new quarters, but the patient had been removed before the papers were served. The people in the vicinity declare they will tear the building down. Danger is apprehended. An extra watch will be kept on the premises.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Discouraging Aspect of the Plant of Fall Wheat in the State of Illinois.

The Northern and Central Portions of the State Have Suffered Fifty Per Cent.

Only Sixteen Per Cent Has Been Plowed Up in the Southern Third of the State.

Resume of the Present Wheat Outlook Throughout the State of Minnesota.

ILLINOIS.

DISCOURAGING PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—The following table from Secretary Fisher's forthcoming report shows the area seeded to fall wheat in each of the three grand divisions of the State, the per cent plowed up this spring, and the condition of the crop on June 1, as reported to the Department of Agriculture. The condition of the crop on May 1 is also given for comparison. The report shows that over one-half of the area of fall wheat in the Northern Grand Division has been plowed up, and the condition of that remaining gives promise of only 55 per cent of a fair average yield per acre. The acreage of the crop in this division is small, being less than 2 per cent of the total wheat acreage of the State:

NORTHERN GRAND DIVISION.

Counties.	Acreage....	Per cent plowed up..	Condition June 1..	Condition May 1..
Boone	1,147	55	52	58
Bureau	660	52	70	83
Cook	280	75	90	112
Carroll	4,683	90	5	51
De Kalb	87	72	80	85
Du Page	237	20	80	92
Grundy	80	....	....	....
Henry	484	90	10	75
Jo Daviess	6,256	60	62	77
Kane	168	62	82	88
Kankakee	2,424	31	78	95
Kendall	125	50	65	75
Lake	22	57	52	80
La Salle	640	10	96	110
Lee	......	68	37	77
McHenry	597	76	58	75
Ogle	6,097	75	58	58
Putnam	354	....	96	101
Rock Island	209	97	51	90
Stephenson	7,975	75	25	42
Will	644	50	76	75
Whitesides	320	82	....	88
Winnebago	2,795	75	50	95
	36,364	57⅛	55	80

CENTRAL GRAND DIVISION.

The central division represents one-third of the wheat area of the State.

The counties, with scarcely an exception, report the condition of wheat as much worse than at time of previous report (May 1), at which time the condition indicated 62 per cent of an average yield per acre.

The table shows that 44 per cent of the wheat area has been plowed up, and the remaining acreage promises but 45 per cent of an average yield.

COUNTIES.	Acreage....	Per cent plowed up..	Condition June 1.....	Condition May 1.....
Adams	60.791	22	50	68
Brown	26,622	40	35	65
Cass	22,081	66	25	82
Christian	83,967	64	18	41
Champaign	23,851	48	41	55
Coles	36,589	41	33	63
De Witt	11,762	60	50	85
Douglas	36,825	44	40	60
Edgar	52,073	12	69	79
Fulton	32,390	39	38	68
Ford	295	40	72	52
Hancock	27,114	22	68	66
Henderson	3.542	55	48	70
Iroquois	4,781	30	68	70
Knox	5,286	20	67	88
Livingston	321	66	37	59
Logan	27,256	73	50	38
McDonough	9,569	80	15	71
Marshall	590	..	95	103
Mason	10,412	46	35	50
Mercer	396	..	..	100
Menard	20,652	56	16	83
Morgan	66,531	64	45	57
McLean	12,449	55	47	64
Macon	24,626	34	38	53
Moultrie	21,208	70	14	89
Peoria	5,137	45	78	90
Piatt	9,279	52	40	54
Pike	107,149	67	11	34
Schuyler	33,883	40	56	68
Scott	23,697	61	22	50
Stark	77	..	100	110
Sangamon	59,133	70	50	59
Shelby	65,217	78	6	43
Tazewell	22,014	30	49	60
Vermilion	78,549	26	45	58
Warren	1.061	30	70	78
Woodford	3,631	30	68	70
	1,036,801	44	45	62

SOUTHERN GRAND DIVISION.

Two-thirds of the wheat area of the state is in the Southern division.

There has been much less wheat destroyed in this section than further north.

The following table shows an average of 16 per cent plowed up and that the remaining acreage will make half an average yield per acre, which is better than some "would-be" authorities have reported.

The condition May 1 gave encouragement for 77 per cent of an average yield in this division of the State, or 27 per cent better than on June 1.

The wheat harvest will be much later than usual. The many complaints of injury to wheat by the chinch-bug, army-worm and unfavorable weather, will prepare the public for even more discouraging reports before the crop is harvested.

COUNTIES.	Acreage.....	Per cent plowed up.	Condition June 1.....	Condition May 1.....
Alexander	8,425	2	95	90
Bond	34,267	24	36	77
Clark	53,757	25	51	[illegible]
Clay	31,116	15	28	[illegible]
Crawford	48,589	10	44	76
Cumberland	28,968	15	46	[illegible]
Calhoun	18,141	17	87	[illegible]
Clinton	80,967	36	22	[illegible]
Edwards	24,071	15	18	[illegible]
Effingham	47,800	28	27	[illegible]
Fayette	60,290	20	45	90
Franklin	29,718	7	19	[illegible]
Greene	55,117	32	68	[illegible]
Gallatin	21,778	7	72	[illegible]
Hamilton	36,800	18	23	[illegible]
Hardin	4,815	20	62	[illegible]
Jasper	25,428	15	41	[illegible]
Jefferson	47,296	16	24	[illegible]
Jersey	52,264	2	65	[illegible]
Jackson	47,291	10	68	85
Johnson	20,374	2	84	[illegible]
Lawrence	41,725	15	50	[illegible]
Marion	31,590	30	31	65
Macoupin	132,732	19	47	72
Madison	148,655	7	65	75
Monroe	65,591	38	84	90
Montgomery	146,928	29	26	81
Massac	22,088	12	88	112
Perry	35,788	9	43	88
Pope	16,069	15	52	97
Pulaski	12,354	....	88	108
Richland	43,639	28	23	71
Randolph	94,868	10	47	75
St. Clair	129,141	8	46	79
Saline	16,988	18	62	83
Union	29,337	3	86	88
Wabash	25,737	12	34	55
Wayne	37,744	15	37	59
White	58,632	11	37	88
Washington	82,813	15	37	75
Williamson	20,798	6	57	85
	1,978,568	16	50	77

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., June 9.—The crop prospect here is not so good as it was a month since. Up to that time there had been frequent showers, which were followed by some three weeks of dry weather. During the last week there have been numerous light showers in this county. These were only of small extent, and so did not do as much good as a good general rain would. The corn-plowing was delayed several days by the earth being baked too hard for plowing. Notwithstanding this the corn will grow rapidly, and the farmers are busy plowing it. The wheat crop will probably be a third of a crop in this and adjoining townships. The general disposition seems to be an underestimation of the crop-prospects, which are bad enough taken as they are reported. The small fruits suffered some from lack of rain, but promise abundant crops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLATTVILLE, Ill., June 10.—The damage

done the crops in the southern part of Kendall County during the heavy rains for over a week past is just becoming known, and it is great. Nearly ten inches of water has fallen, and hundreds of acres of crops are inundated, and it is estimated that at least half of them are utterly destroyed. Considerable damage was done all over the county, but in the higher parts it is comparatively light.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 10.—The following crop dispatches to the *Pioneer-Press*, received to-night, show the condition of the growing crop to be somewhat improved within the last week.

Heron Lake—All vegetable life in a healthy and thriving condition at present. Less corn has been planted in this than former seasons, but a much broader acreage of flax has been sown. Weather cool; soil moist.

Redwood Falls—The soil is in prime condition except on low ground. The wheat crop is growing finely, but in some cases weeds have been giving trouble. The recent rains interfered somewhat with corn-planting. Farmers generally say that vegetation of all kinds was never so far advanced before in this county at this season of the year.

Rochester—We have had no rain since last week, but the weather has been favorable to the growing crops. Wheat, corn, and oats are looking well. Barley is being injured by the drouth and chinch-bug, and will be a light crop.

Northfield—The weather for the past week has been very favorable for the crops. The first days of the week being cool and the soil being moist wheat grew rapidly. A few farmers living on sandy farms report some rust, but not of an alarming nature. No complaint of chinch-bugs has been made. Corn has a good stalk and looks well.

Frazee City—During the last week some pieces of wheat have lost their good color in spots. The low spots are not affected so much as higher ground. We are having what is called the best of weather for wheat.

Preston—The weather for the past week has been cool and very favorable to the growing crops. Some complaint is made about the chinch-bugs being very plenty, but I cannot learn that they are doing any material damage to the crop. The corn crop is not very promising. Owing to the bad seed many have had to replant their corn. Soil in fine condition.

Taylor's Falls—The past week has been very favorable for wheat, which is now in splendid condition and is promising well. Corn is considerably backward and not a very good color. Other grains are doing well.

Anoka—Wheat is doing well in this vicinity, except being weedy, and the plant looks a little yellow in patches. There are yellow spots and tips on the blade, and it is heavy and rank, and stands from eight to ten inches high. The outlook is good on the average.

St. Cloud—The weather for the past week has been very favorable for the growing crops. The ground is amply moist, and in condition to stand quite a dry spell. The chances are good for a full average yield of wheat, and oats never looked better. Corn is somewhat backward, and the stand only fair. Cut worms in the wheat are reported in a few localities. Potato-bugs are quite numerous, and threaten to reduce what otherwise promises an abundant crop.

Monticello—The weather has been favorable for farmers during the entire week, and crops of all kinds are "booming." Farmers, however, report potato-bugs as being more numerous and troublesome than for several years past.

Glyndon—The week's weather has been highly favorable for wheat. Some grain is twenty-four inches high.

Red Wing—The crops in this county are doing finely, and the weather could not be better. Grain is looking 50 per cent better now than last year at this time, and corn is two weeks ahead of what it was then. In some locations the chinch-bug has appeared, but as yet little damage has been done. It has been thought that the recent cold snap had the effect of driving them off.

Wabash—The crops are looking well, and give a promise of a much better yield than for many years past. The weather never was better for wheat. A continuation of the same will make the average farmer most happy, as well as expectant.

Stillwater—All crops are growing splendidly. No rain has fallen during the past week, but the soil is in excellent condition, and the growth is really remarkable.

Windom—Weather good. No rain for the past week. Crops are doing quite well. All seeding is done with the exception of flax, which will be nearly all in this week.

COTTON.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 10.—The crop report of the Memphis Cotton Exchange for May embraces seventy-eight responses from West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and North Arkansas.

Acreage—Twenty-one report increased acreage planted in cotton as compared with last year, thirty-eight about the same, and nineteen a decrease. Average increase, 13 1-100 per cent.

Weather—Nineteen report that the weather has been more favorable than last year, nine about the same, fifty less favorable on account of too much rain.

Stands—Forty-five report stands good, twenty moderately good, thirteen poor.

Advancement of crop—Six report crop earlier than last year, ten about the same, sixty-two later,—an average of ten days later.

Condition of crop—Twenty-five report the crop in good condition, twenty-one an average condition, thirty-two very grassy and weedy.

Labor—Sixty-three report laborers working as well as last year, fifteen not so good. Some of these report an increase in numbers, fifty-nine about the same, eleven a decrease; average decrease, 47 1-100 per cent.

Fertilizers—All report no commercial fertilizers used of any consequence.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., June 10.—A few days ago this part of the country was suffering from the effects of drought, but now the "shoe is on the other foot." Since Sunday last a great deal of rain has fallen, and the indications are that the ground will be kept so wet that no plowing can be done and the weeds will take possession of the cornfields.

SUFFERING PEANUTS!

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 10.—Full advices from the peanut region of Tennessee confirm the report of the comparative failure of the peanut crop. Many farmers have plowed up their land, and many others will be satisfied with one-fifth of a crop.

COLONIZATION.

Something About the Scheme for an American Colony in Mexico.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 10.—The Associated Press Agent at this place has, during the past few days, received numerous inquiries as to the responsibility of those moving in the Mexican coöperative colonization scheme. He has ascertained that President W. D. Southworth, of Arizona, has been in the city some months working up the scheme. He claims he represents the Mexican Commission of Colonization, whose President is Don Juan Zuberin, with headquarters at Chihuahua, Capital of the State of that name, in Old Mexico. He also claims to be in correspondence with the Mexican Minister at Washington, and says Albert Pike & Son, of Washington, are attorneys of the Association, and that there is no politics, religion, or filibustering in it, but it is purely a business coöperative society. The gentlemen connected with it in this city are reliable, honorable men. The Press Agent hopes that hereafter inquiries will be directed to the Secretary of the Company—Frank Drummond, Topeka, Kas.

THE KEOKUK GRAIN STORAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 10.—Concerning the shortage at the Keokuk elevators, some additional facts have been obtained to-day. Mr. Bisbee, attorney for Kennett & Co., was interviewed. He says he knows the grain went into the elevator and is not there now, and that the shortage probably amounts to $20,000. He knows Mr. Sturges well. He was his attorney in the celebrated Chicago Board of Trade suits, and has perfect confidence in his honesty. He says the whole matter will be investigated to ascertain how the shortage occurred. He and Mr. Sturges are at present engaged in that duty, and will ferrit the matter to the bottom. The differences between Mr. Sturges and Kennett & Co. are being settled in a satisfactory manner. So far there seems no disposition to blame Mr. Sturges or his associates in Keokuk.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Arrived, the City of Richmond, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, June 10.—Arrived, the Abyssinia, from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Arrived, the Indiana, from Liverpool, and the Waesland, from Antwerp.

LONDON, June 10.—The Bothnia and Vaderland, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Arrived, the Neckar, from Bremen.

FARTHER POINT, June 10.—Arrived, the Scandinavian, from Glasgow.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Perry County, Arkansas, in the Hands of Bloodthirsty Desperadoes.

Many Frightened Refugees Arriving from the Scene of the Outrages.

Gov. Churchill Will Resort to Extreme Measures to Overcome the Outlaws.

An Indianian Shoots His Brother Through the Heart and Escapes.

A Man Suspects His Wife of Infidelity and Stabs Her to Death.

Patrick Hanlon, a Fremont, Neb., Saloonkeeper, Murdered in the Street.

Circus-Followers Commit Robberies of Various Descriptions at Elgin, Ill.

A Fleeing Burglar Falls under a Moving Car and Is Fatally Injured.

A HORRIBLE FRATRICIDE.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., June 9.—In Posey Township, Harrison County, near Bridgeport, and fifteen miles west of this city, a horrible fratricide was committed at 8 o'clock this morning, being the most shocking crime, in all its details considered, that was ever committed in Southern Indiana. Berry Carpenter is a man of the lowest instincts. It is charged that he ruined his own daughter, and then took her to a distant place, where an abortion was committed or she was kept concealed till after the birth of her child. Lee Carpenter, a most reputable citizen, with a host of friends, was the brother of this human monster, and spoke publicly in the severest condemnation of his infernal crime. This morning at 8 o'clock Berry Carpenter went to the farm of his brother Lee, pretending at first that his visit was on business, to settle an account of $2 between them. But soon he commenced on Lee about what he had said of the incest. Lee replied, "You know the report is true. You have ruined your daughter. It is high time this terrible business should end." Thereupon Berry drew a revolver from his pocket and shot his brother through the heart, causing instant death. The murderer then turned and fled. The news of the awful crime spread like wildfire, and soon two hundred enraged people were scouring the woods and hills and fields for the fratricide, vowing the immediate vengeance of lynch law as soon as they caught him. Up to this hour he has not been arrested. He is a desperado, and his brother and half-brother, who reside in the city, believe he secreted himself in the hills and committed suicide, preferring this mode of death to the sure lynching he must know awaits him if caught.

BRUTAL MURDER IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 10.—Particulars of the murder of Louis Sweeton in Van Buren County last Wednesday have just been received. Last winter six men of that neighborhood were arrested for stealing bee-gums, tried before a Justice of the Peace, and acquitted. Louis Sweeton said the matter should be presented to the next Grand Jury. The fellows then threatened to kill Sweeton if he reported them. Notwithstanding this threat, Sweeton reported them to the Grand Jury, which indicted them. On Wednesday six men went to Sweeton's house, stopping at the front gate, and called him. Sweeton was at the time nursing a baby and reading the Bible. When he heard the call he laid the child and book on the floor and stepped to the door. As soon as he made his appearance the murderers fired, hitting him in several places. He turned and ran through three rooms and fell dead on the back porch. The neighborhood was soon alarmed, and an armed posse went in pursuit. They came on the scoundrels in an old house. They were well armed, but sound asleep; their guns, all ready cocked, laid beside them; but their pursuers got the drop on them, and when they awoke they were powerless. One, however, managed to escape.

KU-KLUX.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 10.—Maj.-Gen. Robert C. Newton, commander of the State militia, has been ordered by Gov. Churchill to Perry County, to report upon the situation. The reports this morning state that great excitement prevails. Desperadoes have armed, and declare their determination to prevent the return of Harris and Matthews to the county. The action of the Governor depends upon the report of Gen. Newton. Serious trouble is apprehended.

The County Assessor and two other citizens of Perry County reached this city at noon, claiming that they had been compelled to flee for their lives. They were captured yesterday and roughly handled by their captors, who threatened to hang them this morning. They managed last night to elude the vigilance of their guards, and reached this city in a deplorable condition, their feet bleeding and torn, having walked the entire distance barefooted. Great indignation exists among the law-abiding portion of the community. Gov. Churchill will adopt summary measures to put down the outlaws and protect the place. It is rumored that he will place Perry County under martial law, and order the Quapaw Guards and Capital City Guards to the scene of action.

ASSASINATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—A mysterious murder was committed at Fremont, Neb., last night. Patrick Hanlon, a well-known citizen who kept a saloon near the railroad depot, while walking on the street was shot in the head and fell in a dying condition on the sidewalk in front of the Fremont House. He had been engaged in a wordy altercation with two men, one of whom is supposed to be from Fremont, but a short time before the shooting, and it is suspected that one of these two men did the shooting. It was quite dark, and, although two men were seen to run away simultaneously with the report of the pistol, they escaped from the pursuing parties which were immediately organized. The wounded man was carried into the hotel, where he died at 3 o'clock this morning. No track of the assasins had been obtained up to this afternoon. There are conflicting reports concerning the tragedy. Some claim that Hanlon fired the first shot.

FOUL PLAY.

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 10.—A singular trial came before a Justice of the Peace at Cedarville, Crawford County, to-day. Several months ago a man giving the name of Williams came to the county on horseback looking for work, and claiming to hail from Texas. At the house of a man named Parks. He succeeded in finding a situation as farm hand, and immediately commenced work. A short time afterwards Parks and a neighbor engaged in a serious difficulty and were arrested. The hired man, being present, was summoned as a witness at the trial. Just before the trial this man disappeared, and Parks was unable to give a satisfactory statement regarding his disappearance, whereupon the neighbors, suspecting foul play, instituted a search in and about his premises. On a blanket which had belonged to the stranger they found blood stains, and on going into the field where the men had been at work, they found evidence of a struggle, and a trail evidently made by some heavy object being dragged over the ground. This trail led to a fence, at which place the top rail had been broken in twain, as if having yielded to the overweight of something placed thereon. On the other side of the fence were seen the tracks of a horse, which appeared to be led by a man. The tracks extended for several hundred yards into the woods, and were finally lost sight of. Foul play is generally suspected, as Parks bears a bad name, and has already been concerned in the disappearance of two men. The stranger bore a good reputation, as far as known, and was an industrious and sober man.

BULLDOZING A HOMESTEADER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 10.—Christopher Stuike, a German, homesteaded a piece of land about twenty miles southwest of Little Rock three years ago, and has been living upon, cultivating, and improving it ever since. Last evening, about 8 o'clock, two men crouched in a fence corner of Sticke's yard and fired five shots in the direction of his house and at Stuike and his wife, the latter being in the house and Stuike being in the yard near the house. Stuike took refuge behind a tree. The gun was leveled and fired with murderous intent, as appears from the fact that balls were cut from the corner of the house and from the tree behind which Stuike was at a distance of from two to five feet from the ground. Stuike has made two trips to Little Rock on a boat to consult with Federal authorities as to whether they could protect him from similar attacks in the future, which he seems to apprehend. As the United States gave them the land, he supposed the United States would protect him in making a home upon it, and seemed much surprised that there could be any doubt about it.

AN UNFORTUNATE BURGLAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10.—About 6 o'clock this afternoon Jack Flint, a supposed burglar, was run over and fatally injured by a train of cars while trying to escape from a detective. Flint was sighted by the officer on Bluff street, and, after a long chase, attempted to board the Hannibal & St. Joseph east-bound passenger train as it was crossing the Missouri River, but missed his footing, and both legs were cut off below the hips. The wounded man cannot live, and curses the officers and doctors who are attending, and vows he will not die.

A SERIOUS QUARREL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Sloan's Valley says Cumberland Mountains, on the line of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, are full of people engaged in the tan-bark business. Disputes and contentions over titles of land are of constant occurrence. A Mr. Gary, of Lexington, who works about 500 hands, and Cutton & Wray, of Danville, Ky., are quarreling over a large survey, and it is reported that the hands of each are carrying guns, and are daily expecting deadly conflict. Matters at this time are looking quite serious.

CIRCUS-FOLLOWERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., June 10.—Forepaugh showed here to-day. Among the consequences so far reported are the robbing of John Moulton's residence of a gold watch and chain, $40 in cash, a revolver, silver spoons, etc. In all, $200 worth were taken. The family was out to see the circus parade. Miss Marietta Baldwin had a pocket picked of her purse, containing a small sum. A Granger cannot find his team. He hitched near the tent, and thinks it is stolen.

STABBED BY A BROTHER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, June 10.—This evening Lee Stitt, while on a spree with his brother, Albert Stitt, stabbed another brother, Henry Stitt, without the slightest provocation, first in the head and then between the shoulders, cutting the spinal cord. The last wound produced paralysis, and is regarded as fatal. The victim may not live more than twenty-four hours. Lee Stitt was arrested.

WOULD-BE LYNCHERS.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ark., June 10.—At 2 o'clock this morning, while a fierce storm was raging, a party of armed men made an unsuccessful attempt to break open the County Jail at Dover, and it is believed the men intended to take possession of the murderer Emory for the purpose of lynching him, his sentence having recently been commuted by the Governor from death to imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A SALOONKEEPER MURDERED.

FREMONT, Neb., June 10.—Pat Hanlon, a saloonkeeper of this city, was shot at 9 o'clock last night by a man named J. M. Bradley, who arrived here a day or two ago from Cedar Rapids, Ia. He was the foreman of a bridge-construction gang. He died about 12 o'clock. The man was captured this morning, and claims that the act was done in self-defense.

A TEXAN TALE.

GRAHAM, June 10.—J. E. Martin, a prominent merchant of Belknap, was called out of his residence about 8 o'clock last night by three unknown men, who took him off about half a mile, shot him, and then went to his store, robbed it of everything they could carry away. Sheriff Melton and several deputies are in pursuit of the murderers.

A FAITHLESS WIFE MURDRED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—George C. Gatling stabbed and killed his wife at the Atlantic Beer Gardens this afternoon. He suspected her of infidelity, wrote her a decoy note, which she answered by going to the Gardens. He met her in a room and stabbed her to the heart.

IDENTIFIED AS A BAD MAN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 10.—William Ryan, held under arrest here for recently robbing the Paymaster of the Muscle-Shoals Canal improvement force, has been identified beyond a doubt as one of the party who, two years ago, robbed the United States express of $30,000 at Glendale, Mo.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—Albert Stitts was stabbed by his brother to-night, a wound in the spine producing paralysis. He cannot recover.

HYMENEAL.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., June 10—This morning Miss Helena Festwuide, the accomplished niece of Mr. John Birtschy, of this city, and of Mr. J. B. Kern, of Milwaukee, was united in marriage at the elegant home of her uncle, on Seventh street, to Mr. B. Hammond, a business man of high social standing in Boston. The beautiful bride was attired in heliotrope satin appropriately garnished with lace and flowers. On Friday morning Mr. and Mrs. Hammond will leave Sheboygan for Milwaukee and Chicago, thence to their new home in Boston.

PARIS, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Ill., June 10.—Frank Sputt, editor of the Paris *Times*, was married last evening to Miss Minnie Connelly, daughter of A. Connelly, proprietor of the Paris Hotel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Vanduzen in the presence of a large number of invited guests.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OREGON, Ill., June 10.—To-day there occurred in this city a reunion of a portion of the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteers. A banquet was held at midday, and most of the afternoon was spent by the soldiers and their friends in listening to speeches and stories. Capt. Hoadley, of Company G, was reëlected President, and J. F. Hawthorne was chosen Secretary and Treasurer. To-night a large mass-meeting of soldiers and citizens was addressed by the eloquent Mendota carpenter, Col. Wilcox. After the address, short, stirring responses were made to toasts by Maj. Dutcher, Chaplain Haney, Capt. Hoabley, Capt. Marsh, and Gen. B. F. Sheets. The next reunion will be held at Oregon next year.

THE RAILROADS.

Opening of the New Wabash Line to Detroit.

The Lake Shore to Be Given the Go-By Hereafter.

East-Bound Rates Come Up for Consideration Once More.

Jay Gould Adds the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis to His Wabash System.

The Gauge of the Kentucky Central to Be Changed on or About July 10.

THE WABASH'S DETROIT LINE.

Mr. George H. Daniels, General Ticket Agent of the Wabash, has just issued the following circular to General Ticket Agents of connecting roads, regarding the opening of the Detroit line of his road:

> It is confidently expected that the extension of our Eel River Division from Butler, Ind., to Detroit, Mich., 120 miles, will be completed and in operation not later than July 1, and it will be in connection with our main line from Logansport, Ind., the shortest route between Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Hannibal, Mo., Quincy, Ill., and Detroit, Mich., and a direct route from Council Bluffs, Ia., to Detroit.
>
> In view of the importance of the new route between the West, Southwest, and East, I respectfully request you to prepare, and have ready to place on sale when notice of the opening of the new line is sent you, a complete set of tickets to Detroit, Mich., Adrain, Mich., and all important points on and reached via the Great Western, Canada Southern, and Grand Trunk Railways. Our trains run over the track of the Missouri Pacific Railway between Hannibal, Mo., and Moberly, Mo., and over the Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad track from Lafayette Junction, Ind., to Sheldon, Ill.
>
> No omnibus transfer coupon will be required at Detroit. We will place on sale at Detroit and Adrian a full line of tickets to Western and Southwestern points.

This shows that the Wabash is determined to give the Vanderbilt lines the go-by not only as regards the freight, but the passenger business as well. Heretofore nearly all the passenger business from the Wabash has been given to the Canada Southern and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern at Toledo. The bulk of this business will now be taken direct to Detroit, and there be divided among the three Canada lines. The Great Western, however, will get the lion's share, as with this road the Wabash has a close working arrangement. The completion of the Wabash's Detroit Extension will be rather severe on the Toledo Branch of Vanderbilt's Canada Southern, as nearly all the business this line got at Toledo came from the Wabash. What it will do for business at that point is hard to tell. Vanderbilt is not the man to let this branch of the Canada Southern go to ruin for want of business, and for this reason will no doubt soon manage to secure another outlet for it at Toledo. Vanderbilt evidently acted upon the belief that the Wabash would give him the go-by sooner or later when he purchased a controlling interest in the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. This line does not now connect with the Canada Southern, but a connection can easily be formed by building a short line from St. Mary's or Lima to Toledo, and this will no doubt be done. By making this connection Vanderbilt will have as good a Southwestern outlet for the Canada Southern as by the Wabash, if not a better one. It is hard to see how a war between Vanderbilt and the Wabash can be avoided much longer. Everything indicates that Vanderbilt is getting ready to fight. It is already rumored that he is about to take retaliative measures against the Great Western of Canada. The latter road derives the bulk of its passenger business from the Michigan Central at Detroit, and this, or the bulk of it, is hereafter to be given to the Canada Southern.

COUPON TICKETS.

Mr. George A. Daniels, of the Wabash, has issued a circular regarding contracts and tints of coupon tickets.

These subjects, he says, are of considerable importance to every railroad issuing and accepting coupon tickets, and it is very desirable that uniform contracts for first, second, and mixed class tickets, and a uniform tint for each of the three classes, or any combination of them, should be adopted by all lines. To further that object he has prepared for the consideration of General Ticket Agents signature first and second class, non-signature first and second class, mixed class, and round-trip tickets, showing the exact color and contract as used at present by the Wabash Railway. He does not claim that the contracts are the best that can be produced, but they have the approval of the legal consent of his Company, and he thinks they contain all the essential features of a legal contract. The round-trip contract was adopted by the National Association last March. He particularly calls attention to the clear and definit statement of the conditions of the contract, and the convenient arrangement of dates, which are, he thinks, especially good features and will greatly facilitate the work of agents and conductors, the agent being able to limit the ticket without turning it, as in the old style. He believes that no lines except the two to the Pacific Coast require the signature of the purchaser to the contract of an unlimited first-class ticket, and, as able attorneys have pronounced the non-signature single-trip ticket to be perfectly legal and as binding upon the purchaser or holder as if it were signed, it would be well to adopt this form for all single-trip tickets except on those over the lines west of the Missouri River. For the Union, Central, and Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railways he suggestes the signature style of single-trip contract. So far as the tints are concerned, he thinks some modification of green would perhaps meet the approval of the principal lines for first and second class tickets, and some shade of yellow may be adopted for the new mixed class which is to take the place of the emigrant ticket, which has been of that color on many prominent lines for some years.

EAST-BOUND.

Commissioner Fink, in announcing officially the recent reduction in rates on seventh, eighth, and ninth class freight, also announces that the rates from Western points to South Atlantic ports will be further reduced five cents per 100 pounds, being a total reduction of 10 cents on former rates of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, making the following rates per 100 pounds: From Chicago to Wilmington, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and Brunswick, seventh class, 37 cents; eighth class, 32 cents.

It is understood that a meeting of the trunk line Presidents was held in New York yesterday. Some of the railway men have claimed that it was for the purpose of restoring harmonious relations between the trunk lines, and to reëstablish the old rates, while others were equally positive that it was for the purpose of agreeing upon a still further reduction of rates in order to prevent an indiscriminate cutting by the various lines. It is most probable that the meeting was held for the latter purpose, and the announcement that the rates have been reduced on the basis of 20 cents on grain from Chicago to New York may be looked for at any moment. As matters now stand, the Eastern roads cannot do otherwise than make another reduction. The new rates have thus far had no material effect on east-bound rail shipments, and the bulk of the business still continues to go by the water routes. As long as there is too wide a difference between the rail and water rates, the shippers will favor the water routes, and hence the railroads must come down still further, if they do not mean to have their yards full of empty cars throughout the summer. They may lose money by taking business at such low rates, but they can better afford to do this than to lay idle, as this would so greatly reduce their gross earnings and make such bad showing in their weekly or monthly comparative statements as to create a panic in stocks.

A LITTLE EMIGRANT.

Just after the emigrant-train left Harrisburg Monday morning, the strange actions of a number of the feminine Polish travelers attracted the attention of one of the train-hands, and upon investigation he learned that an interesting event was about to transpire, and inasmuch as the accommodations for such an occurrence were rather limited, and being unable to understand the language spoken by the women, News Agent Nathanson, of Harrisburg, was called upon to act as interpreter. When it was learned that another passenger was about to be added to the already crowded car, hasty preparations for the unusual event were made for the comfort of the mother, and at 9:10 o'clock, while speeding over the rail at twenty-five miles an hour, a bouncing girl, weighing probably twelve pounds, was born near Haley's Station. Of course the arrival of the little emigrant under circumstances so unusual caused considerable excitement on the train, and when it was learned that the mother had passed safely through the news was received with delight by all on board. The names of the parents of the little stranger are John and Agate Byczeck. They are from Osobnica, Province of Galicia, and their destination is No. 30 McHenry street, Chicago, which city they had hoped to reach before the youngster put in an appearance, with what success has already appeared. The train-men were as attentive as the delicate nature of the case would permit, and every convenience and comfort possible was afforded the mother. At Mifflin tempting delicacies were procured for the mother by Mr. Nathanson, and at Cove Forge hot water for bathing purposes was also furnished, when to his dismay it was learned that the newly-arrived infant had been treated to a bath of ice-water from the cooler in the car, and when his surprise was expressed to the attendants they united in the expression that cold water would make the baby grow. The proposition that the mother should be left on the way was made, but after consideration she concluded to proceed on her journey, which she did, arriving in Altoona at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A certificate of the date and place of the child's birth was given the parents, who wanted to pay for all the kind attentions shown them, but no one would accept any remuneration. Mr. Nathanson, however, asked the privilege of naming the little one, which being granted he called her Clara Ellide, after his wife. When the train left Altoona, both mother and child were getting along nicely. This is the second event of the kind which has occurred within the past three months.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION AND THE REVISED SCHEDULE.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners Smith, Bogue, and Robinson returned to the city yesterday morning, after a trip over the Illinois Central in pursuit of information similiar to that acquired by an inspector of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy which will assist them in their work of revising the schedule of freight and passenger rates on the various roads throughout the State. Commissioner Smith, who was suffering from an attack of rheumatism, started for home early in the afternoon, and Commissioner Robinson left for Springfield last night. The new Commission, in its recent travels, has already visited forty-five out of the 102 counties in Illinois, and will probably get around to all of them before it finishes its trips in connection with the revision of the schedule. The next trip will be over the Wabash and its branches.

In an interview with a TRIBUNE representative during the day, Commissioner Robinson stated that the revised schedule would probably be ready for the printer by the middle of August. "What we want to do," said he, "is to make a schedule which will be just, reasonable, and fair to the railroads. We have been engaged ever since the close of the late investigation in collecting such information as would assist us in arriving at that end,—traveling over the several roads, ascertaining the character of country they run through, the kind and quantity of business they do, their own schedules of freight and passenger rates, and their views as to what the tariff should be. We have also interviewed grain shippers and others at the main points on the several lines, and have obtained their views as to what should be charged and their knowledge of what is now being charged. The preparations for the revised schedule are actually going on, though the actual figures have not been put on paper. In fact that will be a small matter as compared with collecting the necessary data. The object of the Commission is to harmonize, as far as possible, the interests of the shippers and the roads. There will probably be a general reduction. In fact, I am satisfied there will be a certain per cent of reduction, especially on freight, and a reduction in passenger rates on some few of the roads. When we have devised the schedule, it is our intention to have the railroads comply with it. In short, we want a schedule that will stand the test in the courts,—one that will be regarded as prima facie reasonable, and absolutely just and reasonable on a trial before a jury."

"What is to be the basis of the new schedule as to distance?"

"The Commission is virtually agreed on a five-mile rate, instead, as at present, of the one-mile rate. What that rate will be, however, it has not yet determined, and will not until it obtains all the necessary information, now being sought, on which to base its action."

"How will this five-mile basis apply?"

"Well, we start on a basis of so much per 100 pounds, or per car-load, for a distance of five miles, or less. The next rate will be for ten miles and more than five, and the next for fifteen and more than ten, and so on."

"Why do you dispense with the one-mile rate?"

"For these reasons. Suppose we fix a rate of so much per 100 pounds per mile. Then, under the law, we must make it a little more for two than one, a little more for three than for two, a little more for four than for three, and a little more for five than for four. Now, the difference between the cost of the labor to be performed by the railroad companies in carrying 100 pounds, or a car-load, three miles, and the cost of carrying it two, or between carrying it two and carrying it one, is so small that we have to run into very small fractions of a cent when it comes to making up a schedule, and the result is that the schedule is very long, very costly to print, very inconvenient for use, and almost impracticable in execution."

"What are the advantages of the five-mile basis?"

"Briefly, these: Having fixed a rate for five miles or less, then, when we advance another step,—a rate for ten and more than five,—we largely avoid fractions of increase. For instance, we fix the rate at five cents per 100 pounds for five miles or less, then at six cents for ten miles and anything under ten and over five, and then at seven cents for fifteen miles, or anything under fifteen and over ten."

"Won't that strike the Granger who pays the same rate for an eight-mile haul that his neighbor two miles distant pays for a ten-mile haul as something like discrimination?"

"It would be expecting too much to hope that any system would please everybody, but we talked this matter over with the members of the Legislative Farmers' Club this spring and found that they saw the impracticability of the one-mile basis, and that the proposed change accorded with their views. So far as we have talked with shippers on this subject, during our late trips, they have expressed the same view. The fact is that fractions are impracticable, and the railroad companies don't pay any attention to them. If a schedule rate is seventeen and a fraction, the Company makes it eighteen. Now, of course, we are not revising this schedule, or adopting this basis, to accommodate the railroad companies, but to make the thing practicable, so that it can be carried out. In short, as I said before, we want a schedule that will stand the test in the courts. Then, again, the five-mile basis simplifies matters, and gives a schedule which is more easily understood by farmers and shippers. Under the old schedule, it required an expert to figure out the rate to a certain point, and even then it was a pretty hard job. The new schedule, based on this five-mile rate, as I have illustrated it, will be easily understood by even an ordinary man. It will also be very much shorter than the old one, will cost less to print, and can, therefore, be more plentifully distributed. In fact, we intend to have it go to the people all over the State, and, as I said, when once adopted, we propose to have it complied with by the railroads."

JAY GOULD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10.—Jay Gould passed through this city yesterday, and went north over the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, which he will soon control. He stopped over long enough to ride around the city and be interviewed, but did not impart much information. One of the prominent railroad officials accompanying him said that all difficulties in the transfer of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad would be removed in a few days by the settlement of a dispute as to the title to the Northern Division of the road. He also said that the Wabash people would not make Indianapolis their southern terminus, but would construct a line from Indianapolis to Louisville, Ky., where a connection with the Paducah & Elizabethtown Road would be made, and through it a line to Memphis and Cairo would be effected, the Jay Gould combination being interested in this line of Southern roads running from Louisville to Cairo and Memphis. The same official remarked that the Jay Gould combination would probably secure the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati and the Whitewater Valley Road at the coming foreclosure sale, which makes the Wabash system master of the situation, as it would strike all the important cities in the Middle and Western States and those in a number of Southern States.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 10.—Jay Gould, accompanied by Manager Hopkins and Superintendent Andrews, of the Wabash, and Col. R. A. Hayes, of Texas, President of the International & Great Northern Road, passed over the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Road to-day, escorted by James F. Joy and a number of Detroit men. The train stopped here while the party took a brief view of the city, and were entertained with lunch at the Lawrence House. The Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Road, just completed, is to be an essential link in the Wabash system, giving it an eastern outlet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 10.—Jay Gould and party, who have just completed a trip over the new Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad, arrived by special train this afternoon. Gould's first trip over the line was one of considerable interest. The Wabash will secure a lease of the road July 1, when the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad will lose its identity and become part and parcel of the great Wabash net. The Wabash is Mr. Gould's pet road, and the system which has brought him in millions and made the Wabash the greatest road in the country will be steadily and continuously enlarged. Mr. Gould is determined to make the Butler and its connections the main line of the Wabash, and says Detroit may expect a great impetus from this source. He is also going to build a short air-line from Detroit to Omaha, another to St. Louis, and a third to the South, and intends to have each of these lines shorter than any other similar line now running. He has been led to these determinations by the success of the Union Depot project. He also proposes to use the Wabash to open up the coal-fields in Hancock County, Indiana, seventy miles from Logansport, which will give Detroit and Michigan advantageous competition in soft coal. Mr. Gould, Mr. Hopkins, and Capt. Hayes, who is President of the International & Great Northern Railroad of Texas, expressed themselves much pleased with the road and country, and were surprised and gratified at the hearty reception accorded them all along their route. Not a mile of the Butler Road is well ballasted. It is therefore necessarily uneven and rough, but the road is rapidly being put in shape, and in another month will be ready for all kinds of traffic.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., June 10.—The new owners of the Kentucky Central Railroad will change the track from the Southern five-foot gauge to the Northern standard of four feet eight and a half inches on or about the 10th of July. Arrangements will be made so that the change can be effected in a single day. A change of gauge is now considered as inevitable on all lines of Southern roads. It comes in good time to the Kentucky Central, since its rolling stock was much of it depreciated, and the loss in discarding that which cannot be changed will not be heavy. The Chesapeake & Ohio Company will furnish at once the equipment necessary for the new gauge. The good faith of the Huntington party in promising that steel rails shall be laid down is evidenced by the loading to-day of 1,000 tons of all steel rails for the Kentucky Central Road. A contract has been made for all the steel rails that will be needed. It is claimed that Covington will contribute $400,000 toward a new bridge across the Ohio at this point, though the building of such a bridge has not been fully determined upon. If one be built, the Newport & Maysville Road, which will be completed before the close of the year 1882, will be taken by a cut off to the Kentucky Central, five or six miles out, and brought over the same bridge.

INDIANA MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.—Articles of consolidation on the Evansville & Seymour, and the Evansville, Seymour & Bellefontaine Railways have been filed with the Secretary of State. Also, articles of association of the Indiana & Michigan Railroad Company; capital stock, $50,000. The line is to run from La Crosse to the Michigan State line, a distance of about forty miles.

ITEMS.

The Gilman accommodation train of the Illinois Central Railroad, which now leaves Central Depot at 4:45 p. m., will after Sunday leave at 5:25 p. m.

Thirty car loads of immigants came in on the Michigan Central yesterday.

Mr. H. C. Potter, General Manager of the Flint & Père Marquette Railroad, announces the appointment of Mr. David Edwards as Assistant General Manager of that road.

Mr. C. C. Waite, late Superintendent of the Little Miami Railroad, has been appointed Assistant to the President of the Erie Railway. Mr. Waite is a brother-in-law to President Jewett.

The Camden Branch of the Iron Mountain Road, between Gurdon and Camden, a distance of eighty miles, is rapidly being pushed to completion. Cars will be running on the road within the next thirty days.

Godfrey Macdonald, Western Freight Agent of the Great Western, left last night for Milwaukee to meet Col. Gray, President of the road. The two will then make a flying visit to the Manitoba region.

The General Freight Agent and General Passenger Agent of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad are on a tour of inspection over the Arkansas Division of that road, which has just been completed to Fayetteville.

In consequence of the reduction in rates on sugar, molasses and sirup, to the basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds, New York to Chicago, Commissioner Fink announces a schedule of equalized rates to Missouri River points.

Mr. E. E. Jaycock, of the Chicago & Northwestern, has compiled a very neat and valuable little book, containing a complete list of stations, names of agents, etc., on the line of that road, and also a full list of officials connected with the road.

Mr. G. W. Vis, for many years private secretary to General Manager S. H. H. Clark, of the Union Pacific Railway, has been made General European Agent of the Union Pacific Railway, with headquarters at London. The Union Pacific will be well represented in Europe by so able and efficient a man as Mr. Vis.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company has commenced running trains regularly on its new short line to Grand Forks via Elmwood, Fargo, Kelso, Hillsboro, Baxter, and Northern Dakota. The train leaves St. Paul daily at 7:35 p. m. except Sunday, arriving at Grand Forks next afternoon at 1:55 p. m. Returning leaves Grand Forks daily at 3 p. m., except Sunday, arriving at St. Paul next morning at 10 o'clock.

The Southwestern Railroad Association will hereafter carry marble tile, roofing-slate, etc., to Missouri River points at the following rates: From Toledo, 38 cents; from Chicago, 30 cents; from East St. Louis or Burlington, 25 cents. The Association will carry business in car lots, bound to the seaboard, at the following rates per 100 pounds on wheat: To Chicago, 21 cents; to Milwaukee, 25 cents; to Toledo, 31 cents. On the eighth class, the rate to Chicago is 20 cents, and on the seventh, 25½ cents.

Mr. E. P. Ripley, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and Commissioner Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, were closeted all yesterday afternoon considering a plan for the settlement of the Southwestern Pool troubles. The other member of the Committee, Mr. James Smith, General Freight Agent of the Alton, was prevented from being present on account of sickness. It is understood that the plan for settling the passenger troubles agreed upon by Messrs. Townsend and Chandler provides for pooling the gross earnings from the various Western gateways, and that the pool should assume the loss from the outstanding unlimited tickets. There is not much prospect that such a plan will be adopted at Tuesday's meeting.

George H. Daniels, General Freight Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Road, has issued a circular stating the action of the Western Association of Ticket and Passenger Agents which met in this city a few days ago. Samples of the proposed tickets were sent to the various Passenger and Ticket Agents for inspection. There are signature first and second-class, non-signature first and second class, and mixed and round-trip tickets. The mixed ticket is to take the place of the present third-class or emigrant ticket. It is recommended that the color of the first and second-class tickets be some shade of green, and that the mixed tickets be some shade of yellow. The adoption of the new tickets is only a question of time, as the essential points have been agreed upon by the National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents.

A man by the name of J. Weaver called upon Mr. I. S. Hodsden, General Agent of the Union Pacific Railway in this city, and presented letters from General-Passenger Agent Morse and other officials of the Union Pacific. The man claimed to be a conductor on the Union Pacific, and Mr. Hodsdon, believing the letters were genuine, gave him at his request an order on the Rock Island for a pass to Omaha. Later, however, Mr. Hodsdon became suspicious that everything was not all right, and he detailed a man to watch the movements of the man Weaver. Weaver obtained the pass from the Rock Island, and forthwith marched to the office of Scalper Webb, to whom it was disposed of for $4. He then went to the Burlington office and presented the same request on which he obtained the Rock Island pass, claiming to have changed his mind as to the route he would take, and the pass was given him. This also was sold at once to scalper Webb for $4. By the time these transactions were reported to Mr. Hodsdon the bird had flown, but orders were at once given to take the passes up if presented.

The New York Tunnel Railway Company, which organized on the 29th of last June under the Hayes Tunnel act, met Wednesday at No. 31 Pine street, and held its first annual meeting, which resulted in the election of the Board of Officers and Directors for the ensuing year. The route of the proposed railroad is to extend from near the outlet of the Hudson River Tunnel in Washington Square, thence under Wooster street and University place to Fourteenth street, thence by a curve under that street to Fourth avenue, thence under and up Fourth avenue to the "Fourth-avenue improvement," which begins near Forty-second street. The Secretary said that they expected to begin work very soon, but he could not tell just when. A double-track railway is to be in the tunnel in connection with the one that is to extend under the Hudson River. The tunnel is to be at least eighteen feet below the surface of the ground. The alleged object of the enterprise is to carry freight and ultimately passengers under the city to New Jersey, so that cars may run direct from Boston or Montreal to New Orleans, Charleston, and other Southern cities without the annoyance and delay of a New York transfer.

DEATH IN THE FLASK.

A Plot to Kill Non-Union Men at the Chicago Stove Works.

Two Pounds of Gunpowder Found Hidden in One of the Flasks.

A Timely Discovery Averts the Most Fearful Disaster.

A Determined Effort to Kill an Obnoxious Man.

The Chicago Stove Works, located at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Paulina street, came very near being the scene yesterday on a wholesale scale such as even the Mollie Maguires in their palmiest days never attempted. The calamity was averted by the merest chance. A molder and his helper happened to notice that the clamps upon a flask which they were about to charge with molten iron were not fastened as they were when the flask was closed Thursday night, and while attempting to reclose them properly were prompted to examine the condition of the mold within the flask. First one thing and then another excited their suspicions, and the final result of their investigation was the finding of about

TWO POUNDS OF GUNPOWDER

wrapped up in a newspaper, the corners of which were pinned together, and which had been placed in a hole scooped out for the purpose in the sand directly beneath the flat surface of the mold. Joseph Lafleur, or Piatt, as he is called by some, the molder in question, carried the parcel at once to the company's office and called upon Sessions, the helper, and other workmen to verify the story which he told concerning the find. As the news became noised about the workmen upon the premises became tumultuous, and it was with difficulty they were prevented from sallying out to punish some Union molders who were loafing about the premises, whom they blamed for the plot. Wiser counsels prevailed, however, and the matter was at once called to the attention of the police by the manager of the works, Mr. Moore. Owing to the lateness of the hour it was impossible to do much, but Capt. O'Donnell has promised that attention will be given the matter bright and early this morning. The discovery that the flask had been tampered with was made just in the "nick o' time." A few instants more and the moulten iron would have been poured into it. The explosion that would have instantly taken place would have been terrible. From two to a dozen, and perhaps more workmen would

CERTAINLY HAVE BEEN KILLED OUTRIGHT,

and the chances are that not a man in the shop would have escaped uninjured. It was the duty of Lafleur and H. M. Sessions, who works next to him, to fill the flasks which both make during the day. Nothing short of a veritable miracle would have spared the lives of either of these two men, so that it is likely that the mine was intended to work their destruction. Scarcely ten feet away is the cupola from which the molten iron is drawn, and directly in front of it at least a dozen other employés were standing in line waiting to have their bowls filled with the metal. Some of them were within three or four feet of the charged flask, and must inevitably have met the same fate as both their doomed fellow-workmen. Besides these, something like a dozen other molders, helpers, and mounters were at their work only a few feet away, and it is altogether improbable that they would have fared any better than the others. There are in the neighborhood of 100 men employed in the works, and it is estimated that the lives of one-half this number, if no more, were jeopardised by the infamous plot.

In order that the diabolism of this thing may be fully understood, it is necessary to describe

THE FLASK AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

A flask in founding is a box, generally, as in this instance, of wood, filled with sand containing the mold. It generally consists of only two parts, the bottom of which is called the drag, and top, or reverse, called the cope. The flask in this case contained a mold for the front bottom plate of a stove, and thus there was considerable flat surface in the mold. It is a yard or more in length, only a little less in width, and about two feet in depth. When the mold is completed the two parts are put together and fastened with clamps or hooks at the side, which prevent expansion when the iron is poured in through two mouths in the sides of the mold called sprues. The iron is taken from the cupola in large bowls, conveyed in a small buggy to where it is wanted, and then by means of long handles which are attached to the bowl is poured from it into the sprues. The bowl in use yesterday contained at least 100 pounds of molten iron. The explosion would have occurred the instant the iron touched the mold, and not only would the flask have been blown up, but the bowl would have been shivered and its contents splashed to the farthest corner of the shop. It seems impossible for a human being to devise a more devilish plot than this for the annihilation of a foe. The person who would attempt it is infinitly worse than a Guy Fawkes, for it is impossible to suppose that the assasin was the sworn enemy of every man and boy industriously and unsuspectingly at work in the foundry. Who would have been killed and who would have been saved the conspirators had no means of knowing. It was tolerably certain, however, that Lafleur and Sessions, the condemed ones, would meet their doom.

The charge of powder was not large enough to damage the building to any extent, and the conspirators in their attempt to injure the Company had contented themselves by mixing gunpowder with the pile of sand used by these two men, in filling the molds used yesterday. The dampness of the sand prevented any explosion, as the molds were filled, but it spoiled the castings, thus costing the Company a little. Both Lafleur and Sessions noticed little puffs in the flask as the iron went in, but were unable to account for it.

THE TROUBLE WHICH CULMINATED THUS

commenced Feb. 10, when the molders employed in the stove works struck for higher wages. Their request was no sooner granted than they demanded something else, and finally they refused to return to work until the foreman, a man named Adams, was discharged. They claimed he was overbearing, unreasonable, and arrogant; the firm declared he was its most valuable man, and refused to accede. The truth of the matter was that Adams was objectionable because he was non-union. Non-union men were thereupon employed to take the place of the old employés, and there has been more or less trouble ever since. The Molders' Union employed a committee to guard the works, induce workmen to "boycott" the foundry, and so on. Sessions, a non-union man, joined in the strike, but after a few days returned to his post. He has had to put up with all sorts of indignities from the Union men ever since, and on the night of May 19 was assaulted as he left his home by two men, whose faces were concealed behind handkerchiefs. They left him for dead, and in truth he was nearly so. Thomas Henning and David Baumback, two of the strikers, were arrested for the assault, but after a trial before Justice Ingersoll, and another recently before Justice Prindiville, they were discharged, because the witnesses could not positively identify them. Lafleur must be comparatively unknown to the strikers, but their enmity against him is known to be great.

Manager Moore was seen just after he had interviewed Capt. O'Donnell. He appeared quite exasperated as well as downhearted over the turn things had taken. It was his opinion that

THE POWDER HAD BEEN PLACED IN THE FLASK

during Thursday night. It was not customary to leave flasks empty over night, but because the iron ran cold Thursday, Lafleur left several of his flasks empty, intending to fill them yesterday. As to how entrance was effected to the shop Mr. Moore could say nothing. A watchman with a clock patrolled the premises, and every hour was obliged to be in the vicinity of that particular flask. Yet it was possible for a person to enter the foundry from the yard, as the windows there had no fastenings, and the work of planting the powder and closing the mold was the work of only about fifteen or twenty minutes with an experienced hand. Nothing was noticed out of the way yesterday morning, and the watchman's clock showed he had made his proper rounds. Mr. Moore complained that the Molders' Union pestered him greatly. They visited the office almost daily. The present committee numbered six, and one of the members was the man Baumback, who was to have been discharged the night of the strike. The workmen were frequently jeered at and insulted as they either came to or went from work, and several times the police had been called upon to arrest some of the offenders. Not long ago three of them were tried and discharged by Justice Ingersoll. He thought the police ought to afford them a little better protection. The gunpowder plot was in accordance with threats made by the strikers, and when they assaulted Sessions they plainly showed intent to make good their threats.

A WEALTHY RAG-PICKER.

BUFFALO, June 10.—J. Prauche, a rag-picker, was ejected from his squalid room, and $4,000 in gold and silver was found in his possession.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

H. B. MERRILL, of Detroit, is at the Pacific.

W. S. KIMBALL, of St. Paul, is at the Tremont.

J. G. GARDNER, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

S. KIMBALL, of Montpelier, Vt., is at the Tremont.

JOSIAH CRATTY, of Peoria, Ill., is at the Tremont.

DR. A. J. WARD, of Madison, Wis., is at the Leland.

IRA L. RAMSDALE, of San Francisco, is at the Palmer.

WILLIAM DEVLIN, of New Orleans, is at the Palmer.

C. W. THOMPSON, of London, England, is at the Tremont.

CHAUNCEY LAMB, of Clinton, Ia., is at the Sherman.

GEORGE M. MILLER, of New York, is at the Sherman.

J. N. NEWLANDS, of Glasgow, Scotland, is at the Palmer.

SENATOR A. E. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, is at the Pacific.

L. H. DECKER and wife, of Colorado Springs, Colo., are at the Tremont.

MAJ. T. H. BRADLEY and James Ashley Turner, U. S. A., are at the Pacific.

E. HEPPLE HALL, of London, and D. T. Hare, of Nottingham, England, are at the Pacific.

THE removal of the rubbish about the new Court-House makes a material change for the better. Let the removal go on.

A SOCIAL room for Chinese has been fitted up in the Y. M. C. A. Building, where the ambitious Celestials gather three times a week for instruction and amusement.

THE officers of the Police Patrol of the West Madison Street Station shot and killed a mad dog yesterday at the residence of Mr. John Cook, No. 518 Park avenue. No one was bitten.

THE Lumberman's Association meets at the Exchange Room on South Water street to-day at 3 p. m., when the bears and bulls will try conclusions as to the expediency of revising the yard price-list.

W. J. MILLER, of Yokohama, Japan; A. B. Fichter, of Basil, Switzerland; W. Barber, of England; James Robb, of Stratford; and George H. and Arthur Downe and David Holden, of Belleville, Canada, are at the Palmer.

A CHART is in course of preparation, and will soon be delivered, containing the names of all the architects, masons, carpenters, hardwaremen, glaziers, and all others in the city engaged in building or furnishing building material.]

A LARGE wagon, heavily loaded with green hides, blockaded the street-railroad on account of a broken axle yesterday afternoon on Clark street, between Lake and Randolph, causing a long and tedious delay to passengers on the cars.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 58; 9 a. m., 59; 10 a. m., 59; 11 a. m., 61; 12 m., 64; 1 p. m., 64; 3 p. m., 65. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.68; 8 p. m., 29.63.

EUGENE HOLTON, the 3-year-old son of Charles C. Holton, of No. 42 Centre street, fell from the third story of his father's residence yesterday afternoon, and, striking upon his head, fractured his skull so severely that death will necessarily follow.

THE Chicago Prisoners of War Society was to have held its regular monthly meeting last evening at the Sherman House, but, owing to the neglect of the Secretary to issue the customary notices, a quorum did not attend. The next meeting will be called for the 24th inst.

D. W. WHITTLE, the revivalist, now in Belfast, Ireland, will return to this city during the latter part of this month, accompanied by James McGranahan, the evangelical singer. They are expected to hold revival meetings under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

MR. ROBERT LAW, the coal-merchant, has purchased of the Chicago Land Company five acres of land on the North Branch, at the Division street bridge, for $45,000, the deeds for which were placed on record yesterday. The property is to be used as a coal-yard by the purchaser.

MESSRS. LORD & THOMAS, the advertising agents of this city, have issued a neatly-arranged card giving the rates of all the leading daily papers. These cards will be of great convenience to advertisers, and may be had free of charge by calling upon or addressing the firm at Room 9 McCormick Block.

A FINE specimen of tortoise was exhibited Wednesday morning in a tank on Clark street as an advertisement for tortoise soup. The specimen weighing ninety-five pounds. Large numbers of them are now being consumed in the city. They are captured in the neighborhood of the West Indies, and come via Baltimore.

CHARLES L. COLBY, of Milwaukee, President of the West Wisconsin Railroad; R. H. MacFarland, of New York, Assistant Superintendent of the United States Rolling Stock Company; David Dows, of New York, President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; and S. Spencer, of Baltimore, Assistant President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, are at the Pacific.

JUSTICE BRAYTON yesterday fined Tim Maloney $25 for intimidating railroad laborers during the late switchmen's strike, and held him to the Criminal Court in the sum of $500 for the alleged larceny of a revolver, one of the switchmen claiming that the weapon was taken from him by Maloney. The defendant was unable to pay his fine or furnish bail, and is now locked up.

THE Michael Davitt Land League of the Twelfth Ward held a meeting at No. 1023 West Lake street last evening, with John Reilly in the chair and Maurice Kane acting as Secretary. The old Committee on Hall reported and was discharged, and a new committee, composed of Messrs. Mullaly, O'Sullivan, Carmody, Hayes, and Reilly, appointed to secure a hall for a public entertainment to be held soon.

A BUNDLE of shingles falling from a hoisting apparatus yesterday, at No. 701 South Loomis street, struck John Coda, a workman employed at the place, and killed him instantly. The body was taken to the home of the deceased, No. 302 West Twentieth street, where a wife and three children reside. The deceased was a Bohemian, 33 years of age, and a carpenter by trade.

THE North Side Archery Club has decided to hold its second field-day at the lower lawn, Lincoln Park, on Saturday afternoon. The shooting will commence at 4:30 o'clock. There will be awarded medals for the best score at forty yards, and the best score at the "club round" for those who have never exceeded 200. The Club championship medal will be awarded for the best score at the "American round." The ladies' championship medal will be given for the best score at the "Columbia round."

THE Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, is expected to arrive in the city this morning. Collector Smith has arranged for an excursion on the revenue cutter Andy Johnson as a special compliment to the Secretary. The party of officials, including a number of ladies, will leave the foot of Van Buren street at 10:30. In the evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock, the Secretary will be banqueted at the Union League Club. He may prolong his stay in the city for several days, although his plans are not definitely known.

FULLY a thousand people were assembled at the Stock-Yards Land-League Hall, corner of Halsted and Forty-third streets, last evening in answer to a call by the Club Committee. The meeting was called to order by its President, Mr. P. H. Keenan, who stated the cause of the meeting, and earnestly exhorted his hearers to do their duty to their struggling brethren. The Rev. Father Dorney introduced the Rev. Dennis Tighe, of Hyde Park, who made an earnest appeal in behalf of the down-trodden Irish people. He was followed by Judge Dunne and the Rev. Father O'Hagan, the latter recently from Ireland.

LAST evening at the West Madison Street Station a warrant was issued for the arrest of Frank McClewal on a charge of assault with intent to do bodily injury. The complaint was made by the man's wife, who came into the police-station with a large cleaver in hand, and stated that when she went to the place at which her husband is employed, No. 175 Madison street, to obtain sufficient money for her support for a week, he picked up a convenient butcher's cleaver and threw it at her with deadly intent. Evading the missile that might have caused her death, she hastened to the station to secure his arrest.

IN a lawsuit tried Wednesday in the United States Court at Indianapolis, brought by Thomas Sayles against one of the street-railway companies for an alleged infringement of the Tumbelrake patent, the Judge instructed the jury that the brake-levers attached to the trucks form an essential part of the plaintiff's combination, and, under this instruction, the jury found a verdict for the defendant. This will be good news to the many street-railway companies throughout the country which have been served under the same patent, and whose cases have not yet come to trial.

W. H. BUCKLEY, a genteel-appearing confidence-man, who is well known to the Chicago police, was brought before Justice Summerfield yesterday, charged with having tried to victimize a countryman at the Northwestern depot. About four weeks ago he was assessed $50 by the same Justice for a similar offense, but the fine was stayed to give the defendant a chance to seek a new field, something that he agreed to do. In view of the fact that he had failed to keep his promise, the Court yesterday fined Buckley $50, and refused to stay the fine under any consideration. Accordingly the fellow went to the Bridewell. He had commutation suburban tickets on several of the railroads, his "work" being mostly done on trains and at the depots.

PATRICK CUMMINGS, one of the many on whom dog-fines have been imposed, entered the West Madison Street Police Station yesterday afternoon, followed by his unlicensed terrier, and sorrowfully stated that he wished some responsible person would take the unfortunate animal off his hands, as he was not able to pay the $5. Stationkeeper McAvoy gazed fondly on the about-to-be-abandoned cur, and, after a minute examination and considerable deliberation, he decided to adopt her on the recommendation of Mr. Cummings that she was an excellent ratter. Before leaving the station the late owner took particular care to learn the stationkeeper's name, desirous of calling occasionally to see how the terrier fared, and left the station rejoicing that his favorite was not to be sacrificed on the altar of Chap. 1, Sec. 9.

THE second rehearsal of the male chorus of the Sängerbund took place at the Exposition Building yesterday. About two-thirds of the chorus were present. "Odysseus," by Max Bruch, was sung, accompanied by Miss H. McCarthy, Mr. Rohum, and Mr. Schultz. The auditorium was arranged well as to acoustic properties. There will be one more rehearsal next Friday evening, when the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven and the first act of Wagner's "Lohengrin" will be given. Afterwards there will be two rehearsals each week, with full orchestra. The carpenter work on the hall is finished. There is a seating capacity for 9,000 persons, and several thousand more can find standing-room. The entire arrangements are the finest, perhaps, ever undertaken in the United States for this purpose.

A SOIRÉE musicale by the pupils of Mr. S. G. Pratt was given last night in the music-rooms of Messrs. Lyon & Healy before a numerous and enthusiastic audience of friends. The initial number was Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," and Pratt's Wedding Polonaise, by Miss Cora Ness. Miss Emma Whitley played Chopin's Valse in A flat, and Miss Minnie Nexsen rendered the Rondo Capriccioso, by Mendelssohn, with accomplished grace. Miss Alice Wilder sang two vocal selections, which formed the most pleasing features of the program. Miss Agnes Walsh and Miss Mary Moran performed their parts with the highest credit to themselves and their instructor. Miss Hattie Leonard played "Silver Spring," by William Mason. The magnificent overture to Tannhauser, for eight hands, by Misses Leonard, Nexsen, Millar, and Mr. Pratt, concluded a really pleasing entertainment.

THE Finance Committee of the Sängerfest met yesterday afternoon and ordered a circular sent to all the subscribers to the guarantee fund, informing them that they could order season tickets to the Festival, the number not to exceed one-half their subscription, and that by taking their certificates to the ticket-office at the Exposition Building they could get their tickets. The question of the admission of singers, public officers, committees, and the press was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Schoeninger, Christmann, and the Chairman of the Press Committee. A resolution was adopted providing that the receipts of the Sängerfest should only be used for paying the incurred indebtedness. The Central Committee also met and resolved to notify all members of committees that, under the constitution, they are required to pay $10 as a membership fee, which will entitle them to one season ticket.

THE item in THE TRIBUNE'S New York dispatches of Thursday in regard to the condition of W. G. Wilson, of this city, now in New York, caused his friends much useless anxiety. In reply to inquiries, the following has been received from his physician, Dr. White, of New York:

NEW YORK, June 9.—*Joseph L. Yost*—DEAR SIR: The article which appears in to-day's papers relative to the condition of W. G. Wilson does him great injustice. He was not arrested, but was led into the Police Court by mistake. Mr. Wilson has been under my care as a patient for some time for nervous prostration, due to mental strain from overwork. We is not suffering from alcohol.

WHITMAN V. WHITE, M. D.

Business letters have also been received from Mr. Wilson himself, dated June 8, in which, while he complains of distress from overwork, he assures the company with which he is connected that he is under good care, and is satisfied he will be entirely recovered in a few days.

ANOTHER year of the Allen Academy closed yesterday. The Masters and Misses of the Preparatory Department furnished a rare treat to their parents and friends in the morning. Those who took part were Carrie Ogden, Frankie Curtis, Emma Jeffery, Alberta Neiswanger, Katie Sturges, Harry Gilbert, Walter Ayer, Adolph Holman, Holman, Herman Falk, Sumner Ely, Willie Akins, Bennie Berckey, George Peabody, Harry Kern, George Munger, and Luke Wilson. The speaking and singing were very pleasing. In the evening the older pupils carried out an exceedingly entertaining program of declamations, readings, and instrumental and vocal music. The participants were Misses Bird, Jillette, Harvey, Wahl, Griswold, Holland, and Wallace, and Masters Harry F. Meserve, Clarence A. Tuttle, Edmond L. Powers, H. Ford Allen, Wallace T. Chapin, Clifford Morton, Edward A. Fargo, Harry M. Higinbotham, Otto H. Falk, Ira W. Allen, Jr., Carl H. Pierce, Maurice Goodman, William C. How, and George Wallace. Both the entertainments were creditable alike to the school and the several participants.

YESTERDAY Prof. Bachus, of Vassar College, received application from five young ladies for admission to the institution on the Hudson, two miles from Poughkeepsie. The quintet was examined during the morning, and its knowledge of algebra and the first four books of geometry, together with its facility in translating Cicero and Virgil, were severely tested. Most of the four applicants of Thursday and those of Friday were for the regular college course, and consequently had to undergo an examination in Greek or one of the modern languages. This is the first year in which examinations have been held in Chicago. For several years past Cincinnati has been thus favored, and it was only at the earnest solicitation of the Chicago Alumnæ that the plan was adopted for this city. Prof. Bachus says its success has far surpassed the Faculty's expectations. The examination papers will be sent to the college for the perusal of the various Professors and judication of the Faculty. The result will not be known here for several weeks. Prof. Bachus leaves the city at noon to-day.

WESTLAND CLAIMS HE DID IT.

A telegram was published in THE TRIBUNE the other day stating that Ransom Cook, "the inventor of the Armstrong gun," had died, aged 87. Carl Olof Westland, a Swedish engineer and inventor, now living in this city, claims that he himself is entitled to the credit for the improved gun. He says that in 1862, when a draughtsman in the English Patent Office, he noticed that rain and snow were liable to get into the opening in the breech, which was on the upper side. So he "turned the gun over," and devised the screw now used. He sent his plans and specifications to the "Ordnance Committee," and received in reply a letter containing these words: "The alteration suggested in the head-screw of the Armstrong gun is not, in the opinion of the Committee, an improvement, and they will not, therefore, sanction a trial of it." He subsequently sent a model to the War Office, but heard nothing of it. When at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, he was very much surprised to see three Armstrong guns provided with the screw he had invented. He asserts that some one stole his drawings and got a patent. The United States Government has issued a patent for the same thing to a man named Sitcliff, whom he cannot find. Mr. Westland has the evidence to establish his claim, and he proposes to bring suit against the British Government and the United States for damages.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The first quarterly meeting of the Northwestern branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held yesterday in the Michigan Avenue Methodist Church. A very large assemblage of ladies was present at the opening of the exercises at 10:30 a. m. by the Rev. Q. Limberger, minister of the Executive Committee. Numerous reports were read by active members of the Society on their work for the past three months, and, while those of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. F. F. Willing, and of Mrs. Crandon, the Treasurer, were the most interesting, they all gave a flattering assurance of prosperity in the work of foreign missions. The report of the Secretary showed that the aggregate receipts of the Society throughout the Union were $107,924 for the past year,—an increase of $31,000 over the preceding year. Seven now candidates for work in foreign fields had been brought forward by the influence of the Holy Spirit, and for the support of workers in distant lands the Society had appropriated $130,000 for the ensuing year. Lastly, the Northwestern Branch is preparing to send three missionaries to Bulgaria, Tokio, and Kin Kiang, in Western China.

The Treasurer, Mrs. Condon, read her report, showing that the balance in the treasury on Feb. 28, 1881, was $5,435, less a remittance to Hakodate of $1,498, making $3,937. From auxiliaries in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, she had received an amount sufficient to make a total of $9,835. The disbursements included a large array of miscellaneous items, the chief of which was an expense of $1,050, incurred in sending Dr. Ella Gilchrist, a missionary, to China, and foreign drafts to India, Kin Kiang, Foo Chow, Montevideo, Mexico, Tokio, Hakodate, Nagasaki, Bulgaria, and Italy, amounting to over $4,000, leaving in the treasury a balance for June 1 of $3,122. At 12:30 the meeting adjourned to the Sunday-school room below, where the ladies of the church had generously prepared a collation for the refreshment of their guests, of whom there were over 200 present.

The afternoon session was opened at 2 p. m. by a fine organ voluntary played by Miss Boyer, and, after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Parkes, a short address was made by that gentleman on a report from Kalamazoo, Mich., that young ladies, graduate physicians in the homopathic doctrines, are compelled to apostasize to the allopathic faith if they desire to obtain any practice in Eastern lands, or even in these United States, so strong is the antipathy against homeopathy. Dr. Parkes said it was not so much a matter of what school he had graduated from, as whether the physician was competent to practice. Mrs. Rosa West, of this city, then read a very interesting and eloquent paper on "Missionary Progress in China and Japan." She said that, at the close of the present century, Japan will be known as a Christian country, such is the wonderful advance made by our Foreign Board. In Africa, she said that the Word of Salvation had been carried by recent intrepid missionaries all the way through the heart of the "Dark Continent," from the Niger along the inland rivers to the great lakes of Nyanza. After a vocal solo by Miss Nellie Petry, Bishop Merrill, who has recently returned from a tour in Bulgaria, Italy, and India, made a brief address on the progress of Christianity in those countries and Mexico. He advocated the founding of a high school by the Society in Mexico, which would graduate missionaries and send them forth into the world fully equipped with spiritual wisdom. He declared that the grand advance of the Gospel in the East could not be exaggerated.

HOME MISSIONS.

The Chicago Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior of the Congregational Church held an enthusiastic session yesterday morning in their room at No. 75 Madison street. After singing "Go, Preach My Gospel," Mrs. Miller, of Chicago, led in prayer, desiring guidance and strength to meet the responsibilities of the hour. Mrs. Moses Smith, of Detroit, President of the W. B. M. I., read a Scripture lesson and made some remarks. "We starve ourselves," said she, "and cripple our force for work by not studying and dwelling upon God's word to us more than we do. The thought of Christ, 'Sanctify them through thy truth, thy word is truth,' runs through all His teachings. David expresses his delight and profit in meditation on the law of God. Christ also went alone for meditation, as well as prayer. We are losing power by not taking God's word to us personally, day by day. The word of God is like an onyx stone, beautiful in itself, but the engraver's skill adds new beauties. So the word, as simply read, is beautiful, indeed, and helpful, but when studied with prayer there are new beauties, new shades, and new values. If we would be a power in the work of the Lord we must know the will of the Lord concerning us, and do it." A request for prayer from Rockford, Ill., was read for the meeting, in connection with the Association. A letter was present from Miss Irving, of Dakota Territory, appealing for help for the Indians. An Indian woman sent a request for prayers for her people. Miss Mary A. West, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Knox County, Illinois, spoke of the sad news of the death of Mrs. Mary Bliss Chambers at Erzeroum, Turkey. Mr. Chambers lost his mother on the eve of his departure for his foreign field two years ago. Since last November he has lost his father and two sisters. Galesburg—her home—has sent out several foreign missionaries to do valiant service. Special prayer was offered by Mrs. Butler, of New York. Mrs. Barrows Green, of Olivet, Mich., spoke of the work in Utah, where she had formerly spent several years. Now was the time, she said, to take that Territory for Christ. There were now nearly 200 members in their Church in Salt Lake City. Eight years ago the Church was planted there by the Rev. Mr. Barrows. The Superintendent of the Sunday-school was called up at night and shot. In the early history of the Church there, the pastor, on making New Year's calls, was almost universally offered wine. Now this was seldom done. This showed that the temperance work was gaining there. Some leading Mormons claimed that the Gentiles introduced intemperance and other forms of debauchery there, but it was not true, as Brigham Young had his own distillery, and daughters of the most prominent Mormon families had been seen drunk on the streets. The leaders could not control the people, as formerly. At one time Mormons were not allowed to go into Gentile stores. One great want there was free schools. The disgrace of Polygamy was frequently thrown into the face of children by their companions on the playground and elsewhere, and they came crying and complaining about it to the teacher. Her brother's church, at Salt Lake City, had fifty-five additions during last December, of whom twenty-five were Mormon wives. Remarks were also made by Mrs. Philip, of Chicago. The session concluded with prayer by Miss M. E. Greene.

THE BUILDING BOOM.

The building business is unusually brisk in the city just now. In certain portions of the city the spirit of improvement manifested is indeed remarkable. It is claimed, however, that very many of the buildings that have been contemplated to begin in the spring will be deferred until fall, owing largely to the high price and scarcity of brick. The transfer of real estate, with the view of improvement, is very active. Dr. William McCarthy purchased last Thursday of the Charles McCallester estate a lot on Centere avenue, near Taylor street, 125 feet square, for $5,000. He will erect a block of dwelling-houses on it. A building permit was issued a few days since to the Chicago Pavement Company for the erection of a building suited to their work on the corner of Lincoln and Nineteenth streets. The structure will be of brick, seventy feet square, a portion of which will be two stories in hight, at cost of $40,000. L. G. Hallberg is drawing plans for a residence for S. J. Blomquist on Honoré street. The building will be of brick, with stone trimmings, two stories and basement, 23 by 35 feet in dimension. A building on Chicago avenue, near Dearborn avenue, is being erected for M. Johnson. It will be of St. Louis pressed brick and Columbia stone trimmings. The building will be three stories, with basement and attic, is 26 by 57 feet, and calculated is for three families. Architect Longhurst is drawing plans for a brick building with stone trimmings, to be constructed at No. 707 West Lake street, for Mr. Jordan. The structure will be 25 by 60 feet, with two stories and basement. The interior of the three upper stories of the building on the southeast corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue is being remodeled. Partitions are being torn out and columns inserted instead. The building is owned by Robert H. Baker, of Racine, Wis. A dwelling has just been commenced for Mr. McCormack on Monroe street, near Throop. The building will be 26 by 39 feet, two stories, with basement and attic, and Chicago stone front. The building will cost in the neighborhood of $4,500.

THE CITY-HALL.

THERE were thirty-one deaths in the city yesterday.

A CONTRACT for 500,000 sewer brick was awarded to L. H. Harland by the Department of Public Works yesterday.

JUSTICE KAUFMANN has been granted a vacation by the Mayor, and he is going to Michigan to try and get rid of the rheumatism.

THE resolutions of the South Park Board, asking the city to hurry up with its portion of the Michigan avenue improvement, were presented to the Mayor yesterday.

MAYOR HARRISON has now reached the pinnacle of fame. A brand of cigars has been named after him, and the manufacturer yesterday sent him a box as a sample. The box-lid was embellished with Carter's counterfeit presentment.

THE license of Lorenzo Derico, of No. 278 Clark street, a "dago" saloon where street-walkers and disreputables were wont to make their headquarters, was yesterday revoked by Mayor Harrison, on the recommendation of Capt. Buckley.

THE bridge over Ogden Slip will be swung after 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon in order to dredge between the draws, and will remain open until the work is done. The replanking of Madison street bridge will not be commenced until Monday or Tuesday next.

JOHN B. DRAKE, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, yesterday called on Mayor Harrison to say that the Grand Pacific Hotel Company was anxious to have the 325 feet on Quincy street in front of its building paved, and was ready and willing to pay for it. The Mayor said that this portion of the street would be improved as soon as possible.

MR. EDWARD ARMSTRONG, the Superintendent of the Cincinnati Fire-Alarm system, is the guest of Prof. Barrett, who is showing him what Chicago knows about police and fire-alarm telegraphs. Mr. Armstrong is amazed at the stage of progress which Chicago has shown in this line, and thinks he can return to the banks of the Ohio with some new notions of improvements in his head for the Cincinnati fire-alarm system.

THE following building permits were granted yesterday: G. Rounsavell, one-story and basement coopershop, 60 by 50 feet, No. 19 Clybourn avenue, to cost $3,500; James Kennelly, three-story and basement dwelling, 22½ by 46 feet, No. 109 Hobbie street, to cost $3,000; J. B. McCormick, three-story dwelling, 22 by 39 feet, No. 419 Honoré street, to cost $4,000; Munger, Wheeler & Co., two-story office, 20 by 30 feet, Lumber, near Maxwell street, to cost $1,500.

ALD. BURKE and Sheridan yesterday afternoon waited upon Mayor Harrison to urge him to appoint Mr. James T. Healy as a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Healy is a pork-packer, a liberal Democrat, and was at one time a member of the Board. The Mayor acknowledged the gentleman's fitness, and gave the Aldermen to understand that he would most likely appoint him. It is said that Mr. Healy has not sought the appointment, but has been urged by the people of the Fifth Ward.

THE Committee on Schools met yesterday afternoon, with Ald. Stauber in the chair. The matter of granting a quit-claim deed to George M. Pullman for whatever interest the School Fund may have in the undivided half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 11, Town 37, Range 14, for the sum of $6,000, provided that Mr. Pullman should hold the city harmless from any claim one Charles Frantz may have by virtue of a lease granted by the Board of Education, was taken up, and Judge Polly argued for the granting of the deed. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel and Controller. The resolution of Ald. Brady in regard to the city purchasing school-books for pupils was referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

THE Committee on Fire and Water met yesterday afternoon, and determined to report favorably on the order for the sale of the engine-house lot at the southwest corner of Adams and Franklin streets. All the ordinances in relation to contracting the fire limits were laid over for another week, when all sides of the question will be heard by the Committee. The petition of the Magnetic Telephone Company, asking to be allowed to erect poles and heavy wires in the city, was placed on file. Parkhurst & Wilkinson were granted permission to pile lumber on a lot on Chicago avenue. The Committee refused to allow special water rates to one L. J. Kadish, who runs several swimming schools in the city, as there are a number of private consumers who use more water than he does, and they pay the same rate. The Committee recommended the laying of a water-main on Blanche avenue from Noble street 200 feet east.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT ALEXANDER KIRKLAND, of the new City-Hall, was a little angry yesterday morning. Frank Agnew had been telling a tale about the defects of the new building to a reporter of a morning paper. When THE TRIBUNE reporter approached Mr. Kirkland, he broke out with this: "Shall I notice every little crack and crevice, and parade it before the public? I tell you the building is good, sound, and solid. It will stand long after you and I are dead and gone. When it is washed down, I doubt if you will be able to see a crack in the wall with the naked eye. The foundations were discussed two years ago. Everybody knows what they are. I don't know what Frank Agnew means. I still adhere to my statement, published in THE TRIBUNE. I don't consider it necessary to give the position of every little blemish or crack. The new crack discovered by Agnew on Randolph street is only a little one, which was hidden by a pile of stones when I went through the building. It is in the water-course of the second story, and is such as you will find in any two-story house. It is too insignificant to notice." The Mayor laughed over Agnew's statements, but said nothing in regard to them.

FIVE new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday. Two of these were found at an old infected place, No. 23 Weed court. Two others were found at No. 74 Fisk street, all four being children. Another case was discovered at No. 280 Clybourn avenue. There were four discharges from the hospital. The necessity of a hospital for contagious diseases, other than small-pox was again showed yesterday, when a man walked into the Health Office under the impression that he had the small-pox. He came from Wisconsin but three weeks ago, and worked and slept in a livery-stable on Wabash avenue. He had no home, no friends, no money, nowhere to go, and no institution would admit him. An investigation showed that he had been vaccinated five years ago, and he evidently had a case of measles. It seemed hard to turn such a man out upon the streets, so he was revaccinated and sent to the Small-Pox Hospital to be treated. A case of diphtheria was reported from 365 Milwaukee avenue.

WANTS A NEW ENGINE-HOUSE AND A FIRE-BOAT.

Ald. Everett is very anxious that his ordinance for the sale of the engine-house property, corner of Adams and Franklin streets, should be passed by the Council. In a conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday Mr. Everett said that he believed that property in the section where this is located had reached the apex of its boom. He had a bona fide cash offer for it of $1,000 per front foot. The size of the lot is 123 feet on Franklin street, running back 100 on Adams, and the cash offer amounted to just $123,000. He would not say that this was as much as the city could get for it, but it showed that Chicago could make money by selling the lot. Aside from that, an engine-house was needed in the wholesale district, in the vicinity of Monroe and Market streets, and the city owned property at the foot of Monroe street, where it could build such a house as was needed at from $23,000 to $25,000. Furthermore, a fire-boat was needed. One could be purchased for $25,000, while the expense of maintenance would be light. Last year there was paid out over $11,000 for tug-hire, which could all be saved, and the city would have a police and fire boat ready at all times and for any emergency. It could run to the Crib in winter, and save a great deal of money in this way. The Fire Department would thus be strengthened by the sale, and there would still remain for the use and benefit of the city $75,000 to be used by the Fire Department if desired. If a building was erected on the present engine-house site, the city would receive the benefit in taxes, which would be fully as much as the interest on the same money which it would receive, so that, if the sale was effected, it would really be a double investment by the city. Good judges of the value of real estate say that the lot, if advertised for sale, would bring $1,500 per front foot, or $184,500.

INVESTIGATING PAVEMENTS AND SMOKE ABROAD.

Mayor Harrison yesterday afternoon cornered Aldermen Everett and Cullerton in his private office, and urged upon them the necessity of the Council adjourning over for from six weeks to two months. The Mayor insisted that he was anxious to go to Europe, not so much for rest as to study up in London and Liverpool the question of street-paving, and smoke-consumption. So far as the rest was concerned, the sea voyage would give him all he needed, and he wanted to spend the balance of the time looking over pavements, etc. He would bear his own expenses, but the city should send two members of the Council to Europe with him, as a special committee. At a first glance, he added, this might look preposterous, but it was really a necessity. The expense of sending two members of the Council would be $600. He would guarantee that it should cost Chicago no more. Delegations came here daily, he said, to examine our pavements, and yet Chicago never sent anybody out to find out anything. It was meet that this newest city of the West should send to London, where experience had taught some settled things in regard to pavements. Furthermore, they were trying to get rid of the smoke-nuisance here, and it was a most important matter. In England all locomotives burned bituminous coal, yet they emitted no smoke, because each engine was provided with a smoke-consuming apparatus. He believed that practical knowledge would benefit the city, and it could only be obtained by personal investigation. He thought that he might bring the matter before the Council at its next meeting. Aldermen Everett and Cullerton both favored the idea, and Mr. John B. Drake, who was present, said that he would be willing, if necessary, to contribute towards sending a delegation to England for the purpose named. He used a smoke-burner on his own engines, and would not be without it. Whether the matter will go any further remains to be seen.

THE GRADE ON STATE STREET.

Yesterday morning a large delegation, headed by Ald. P. A. Sanders, waited on Mayor Harrison to see if he would not allow the present grade on State, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth streets, to remain as it is, and not raise it twelve inches, as is proposed. The property-holders, among whom was one lady, claimed that they had made permanent improvements in the shape of substantial brick stores and dwellings, which would be damaged by a raise of grade. The Mayor heard them through, and promised to do what he could. Subsequently THE TRIBUNE reporter learned that on State street, as on almost every other thoroughfare in the city, no uniform grade had been established. The trouble is, that the County Surveyor is not compelled by law to get the grades of streets before he makes surveys. The result is that he levels as he deems best, without regard to the grade of the street as adopted by the city. Another defect has been that engineers have heretofore been very accommodating on the streets, and allowed grades to be made to suit and please everybody. The result is but too apparent on many of our thoroughfares. Engineer G. Howard Ellers, of the Sewerage Department, has had the grade fixed for State street, and careful levels were taken last year from Twelfth street to Egan avenue at every 100 feet. South of Thirty-sixth, State street is already sixteen feet above city datum, and it is only between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets that the raising of one foot will be required. It is proposed to make this change, as it is necessary for sewer and pipe protection, as well as to have a uniform street-way. Mr. Ellers insists that careful levels were taken, and the street grade is just what it should be, so that it is not likely that the property-holders will get any relief.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

JUDGE HAWES will to-day dispose of sundry pending motions.

THE Sheriff yesterday levied on the property of Thomas Burns, who killed his partner on Clark street some days ago. The levy was to satisfy an execution in favor of Anna Phillips for $206.

THE Sheriff will take eleven prisoners to Joliet to-day and eight to the Reform School. Among those to be taken to Joliet is Charles Miller, alias John Tinker, railroad-ticket forger, who goes for two years.

AN order was entered in the County Court yesterday calling on William Leahey to show cause on or before the 14th inst. why he should not be attached for contempt in failing to obey an order of Court of Nov. 13, 1880, ordering him to support Mary Leahey, his daughter.

ADELBERT REINKE is employed at the State institution at Joliet as bookkeeper in the stone department. He writes to friends that he can stand the days very well, but the solitude of the cell from 6 o'clock in the evening until 6 the next morning is something he has never been used, and is perfectly terrible.

JUDGE ANTHONY yesterday, on motion of the State's Attorney, caused Fellaman Deno to be committed to jail as a witness in the case of Thomas Burns, who killed his partner on Clark street a few days ago. He is an important witness, it appears, and was gobbled up on the supposition that he would not be on hand when wanted.

THE Judiciary Committee will meet this afternoon to listen to the explanations of Edwin Walker, President of the Chicago & Lemont Stone Company, in reference to the incomplete and defective condition of the sidewalk in front of the Court-House. Commissioner O'Neill believes the entire sidewalk should be taken up and relaid, grooved and ironed, according to the specifications in the contract.

A MEETING of the Joint Committee on Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the resolution to arrange for the building of a new Poor-House, met yesterday afternoon. After a discussion which lasted for several hours, it was finally decided to recommend to the Board that the new building be erected at once on that section of the Poor Farm immediately to the southwest of the present institution, and it was further decided to recommend that no land be bought. Commissioner Rheinwald was in favor of purchasing about eighty acres of land on the line of a railroad, where it would be more convenient, but the other members of the Committee did not appear to share his views.

U. S. A.

THE Pension Agent disbursed $22,000 yesterday.

AT the Sub-Treasury yesterday $10,000 in gold and $3,000 in silver was disbursed. The receipts of silver footed up $11,000.

SPECIAL AGENT J. B. HALE arrived in this city yesterday, and has begun the semi-annual examination of Collector Harvey's office.

THE internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $31,456, of which $25,736 was for spirits, $3,516 for tobacco, $1,821 for cigars, $838 for beer, and $223 for special taxes.

AS AN evidence of the way in which contracts were carried out at the Government Building it may be stated that it has already been found necessary to relay the tiling in the corridors, especially on the ground floor. The work was begun yesterday under the direction of Mr. Church, of the Architectural Bureau. Work was also begun yesterday in placing the new gas-fixtures in the Post-Office, the idea of using the electric light having been abandoned, seemingly, for the present.

FOLLOWING is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Hitchcock & Foster, 28,030 cedar ties; L. Rightmeyer, 510 tons salt; S. T. Lockwood & Co., 29 bales Hessians; Cunningham & Hunter, 38 casks soda-ash; Sprague, Warner & Co., 29 barrels currants; Marshall Field & Co., 11 cases dry goods; Grommes & Ullrich, 8 casks wine; D. H. Schwaber, 8 casks wine, 12 cases champagne; J. M. Rogers, 1 package printed matter; order, Baring Bros. & Co., 126 boxes tinplate; Chicago Stamping Company, 190 boxes tinplate; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 150 boxes tinplate; Cunningham & Hunter, 24 casks soda-ash. Collections, $8,322.

BRICK VS. WOOD.

THE POOR MAN FINDS IT ECONOMY TO USE THE FORMER.

Considerable interest having been awakened of late as to the cost of houses for the working-classes, a TRIBUNE reporter took the opportunity yesterday of looking through a section of the city where most of this kind of building is going on. The neighborhood selected was that near Ashland avenue and Fourteenth street, where are going up all kinds of structures, from the stylish little cottage costing $1,500 to the merest shanties of a single room costing $100, into which whole families are indiscriminately huddled without regard to age, sex, or previous condition. Conversation with some of the denizens of these cheap homes revealed the fact that they have been driven to put them up by the exorbitant demands of the landlord.

"What else could you expect?" said an intelligent Englishman who was doing carpenter-work on a cottage for his own occupancy. "A year ago I was paying $7 a month rent, and now for the same place I am compelled to pay $15, and if I want any repairs made, or the sanitary condition improved, my landlord says I may get out if I'm not satisfied, and that he can get $20 a month if I will move out. I can't well afford to pay such high rent and clothe and feed my family of seven boys and girls, so I am starting a little home of my own."

His house was 22x32 feet, and rested on posts set in the ground, for this section of the city is so wet and swampy that cellars are luxuries which the populace are denied. The house is to have five rooms, besides pantry and a closet or two.

"To show you to what shifts we poor people are sometimes driven," said the man, "we have to build by piecemeal, and, as it will be some time before I can finish, I am going to stretch canvass across for partitions. When completed my house will cost $650; the price of the lot is $450 on long time."

IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING WAS A SHANTY

20 by 16 feet, the cost of which was about $100. It was larger than permitted by the fire ordinance, which limits the size of frame structures to 16 by 16 feet, but a permit was obtained for a "barn" and the carpenter induced to lengthen out on the measurements a little.

The reporter mounted a ladder leading up into a brick cottage with eight-inch wall that was in course of erection, 20x23 feet, ceiling eight and one-half feet high. It was of one story, was cut up into four rooms, and rested on twelve brick pillars sixteen inches square. The floor was some seven feet above the ground and afforded a commodious store-room below. There was one door and five windows, and the basement portion was closed in with flooring. The builder said that the house would be completed, with the exception of painting, for $450.

"How much cheaper would it be to use wood instead of brick?"

"About $100, but

IT WOULDN'T BE REAL ECONOMY,

for apart from the great difference in durability the frame house would require as much to keep it painted for three years as would make up the hundred dollars."

"How about the relative cost if it were veneered with brick?"

"That wouldn't be any saving. If you were to use half brick you might just as well make a solid brick wall. It only takes 13,000 brick for this house, and the price was $7 a thousand."

A woman who was attending to her flower-beds and other inexpensive house-furnishings said that the house, which was a very plain one, cost $300. It was of frame, 20x22 feet, with four rooms, and rested on posts driven in the ground. She said it was not yet plastered, and was not a very inviting place, but poor people must take the best they could get.

The next house was a cozy little cottage just getting under roof, and the reporter followed a hod-carrier up through the rafters to get a glimpse of the builder. The house was of brick, eight-inch walls, wooden foundations, with four rooms down-stairs and a roomy half-story above. It was to cost $1,100, exclusive of painting. Across what will sometime be a street when the prairie gets more thickly built up was the best house included in the tour. It was of brick, 24x38, with slate roof, stone wall foundations, stone door bases, and stone window caps. There were five rooms and a pantry down-stairs and six rooms up-stairs. A carpenter was erecting it for his own use, and said it would cost him $1,600 when completed. The builder estimated that a frame structure of that dimension would cost $900. It was without modern improvements, except that water was introduced into the kitchen.

The occupants of the better class of houses thereabouts were not at all pleased with

THE SHANTY BOOM

in progress. It was depreciating the value of property and was in direct violation of the fire ordinance. The reporter was informed that under cover of darkness these shanties spring up between sunrise and sunset. Sunday night was the favorit time for these "raising-bees," when a number of carpenters would get together and put up a small house, and for two or three months not a week had passed when these mushroom structures had not shot up in the night. Some sixty of them were visible from one point. The reporter saw loads of lumber being delivered at various points, and was told that it would be turned into houses inside of forty-eight hours. Sometimes a shanty will be suddenly squatted down, about 16 by 20, hardly large enough to excite the attention of the authorities, and in a few nights an addition will go up along side of it, making quite a roomy house, and this inflation process goes on indefinitely.

Sometimes people carry this midnight enterprise too far and get into trouble: only yesterday the authorities took a spurt of vigilance and arrested three violators of the ordinance.

GRISCOM'S PROGRESS.

THE FOURTEENTH DAY REACHED.

Mr. Griscom entered upon the fourteenth day of his forty-five-day fast at noon yesterday. The night previous he slept soundly for nearly nine hours, rising at 8 in the morning. Between 7 and 9 a. m. his pulse was 70, his temperature 98 3-5, and his respiration 17, and the sphygmographic tracings indicated a rapid, feeble, but tolerably regular heart action. At 11 a. m. he weighed, when he turned the scale at 176¼, being a loss of one and one-quarter pounds during the previous twenty-four hours and of twenty and three-quarter pounds since the fast was begun. The dinamometrical test indicated no loss of strength on the part of the faster.

In his general appearance Mr. Griscom yesterday evening did not exhibit any marked traces of suffering as the result of his thirteen days' abstinence from food. He has naturally fallen off in flesh. The white waistcoat which a fortnight ago was filled out to a pleasant rotundity not unlike that of a square sail filled by a favoring wind was found to have horizontal creases of formidable size and a general air of looseness. The other clothes also indicated, though in a less marked degree, the progress of the shrinking process which the faster has been undergoing. It is in his face, however, that Mr. Griscom most clearly reveals the results of his ordeal. Two weeks ago it was plump and shiny, the typical face of a good liver who had been in the country strengthening up against the approaching siege of hunger. Yesterday it revealed very distinct indications of increasing prominence on the part of the bony structure, its flesh covering having shrunk greatly, while the increased brightness and prominence of the eyes gave signs, if not of suffering, at any rate of the abnormal nature of the life the faster is undergoing.

Nothing in the manner of the faster, however, would indicate that he is any the worse thus far for his experiment. His loquacity and cheerfulness were dominant as ever, and he laughed as he assured the reporters that he had not yet found out that he was fasting. He expressed himself as confident of succeeding in his undertaking and of being able to go through it without any great degree of bodily suffering.

THE HOMEOPATHS,

THE ACADEMY CONCLUDES ITS SESSIONS.

Yesterday was the third and closing day of the Homeopathic Academy. The morning session opened at half-past 9 o'clock, Dr. C. H. Vilas in the chair.

The Bureau of Materia Medica was the first to report. Dr. Louis Sherman, of Milwaukee, read a paper on "Drug Proving." The paper became the subject of discussion, participated in by Drs. W. J. Hawkes of Chicago, J. Harts Miller of Abington, and the author.

The Academy then suspended the regular order of business and elected officers as follows: President, Dr. E. M. McAffee, Clinton, Ia.; First Vice-President, Dr. A. S. Everett, Denver, Colo.; Second Vice-President, Dr. W. J. Hawkes, Chicago; Third Vice-President, Dr. R. L. Hill, Oakland, Cal.; Secretary, Dr. C. H. Goodman, St. Louis; Treasurer, Dr. G. W. Foote, Galesburg. Board of Censors—Dr. W. C. Barker, Waukegan; Dr. C. H. Vilas, Chicago; Dr. J. H. Miller, Abington; Dr. T. C. Duncan, Chicago; Dr. R. H. Baker, Davenport.

The following practitioners were elected members of the Academy: W. A. Barker, Chicago; Eugene Stork, Milwaukee; Walter Bancroft, Keokuk; C. E. Manning, Chicago; H. M. Fox, Chicago. Dr. M. T. Runnels was made Chairman of the Bureau of Materia Medica for the ensuing year. Dr. T. C. Duncan, Chairman of the Bureau of Pharmacy of Chicago, read a paper on Homeopathic Medicine.

Dr. Sherman, of Milwaukee, exhibited some vials showing the chemical effect of light on their liquid contents.

Dr. J. E. Gross, of Chicago, was appointed Chairman of the Bureau of Pharmacy for the ensuing year, and Dr. A. W. Woodward was elected delegate to the World's Homeopathic Convention about to meet in London, England.

The Academy then adjourned to meet a year hence at a point to be determined by a committee for that purpose. It was expected that Denver would be decided upon.

During the afternoon the visiting Homeopaths became the guests of Dr. Vilas, and were driven to the various points of interest in the city.

MOURNING FOR "MIERO."

THE VOICE OF THE CREDITOR IS HEARD IN THE LAND.

The Hon. Stanislaus D. Mieroslawski, of Chicago, the Democratic Polish member of the Lower House of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois from the Fifth Senatorial District, is at present tarrying in Wisconsin, "for the benefit of his health," and because certain disagreeable developments have been made in this city concerning his peculiar connection with a certain steamboat corporation. Should "the Honorable" see fit to return to the city of his adoption, he will learn that still further trouble awaits him. Wednesday evening, Mr. William Moorhouse, an employé of Mr. A. Schaffhauser, a loan and real-estate agent, went before Justice Ammand Miller and caused to be issued a warrant alleging that "Stanislaus D. Mieroslawski and Antonia, his wife, on the seventh day of May, 1881, made a chattel-mortgage to A. Schaffhauser, which said mortgage is recorded in Recorder's office of Cook County on the eleventh day of May, conveying certain personal property described in said mortgage, and that the said S. Mieroslawski has concealed, taken, or carried away said property in said mortgage mentioned."

The paper was placed for service in the hands of Constable Murphy, who searched high and low for the missing Legislator. He could not be found, either at his home or in his accustomed haunts. As before said, he is supposed to be at some point in Wisconsin, together with his wife and his household furniture, upon which—that is, upon the furniture—Mr. Schaffhauser has a lien by reason of the mortgage given in lieu, and as collateral for, an accommodation loan. Should the gentleman return, a prosecution for moving mortgaged property will be brought against him.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met last evening.

The election of C. A. Pendleton as Fire Marshal for the ensuing year was approved.

The salaries of the following officers were fixed: Village Attorney, $2,300; Village Clerk, $1,000; Health Officer, $300; Assessor, $1,200; Village Collector, $500; Fire Marshal, $300; Treasurer, $1,300.

The name of Thornton avenue was changed to Michigan avenue, and the name of Egandale avenue to Ellis avenue.

The annual appropriations were presented and engrossed.

EXCURSIONS TO THE EAST.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have issued their "Tourist Guide" for this summer, giving routes and rates at which excursion tickets are sold to points East, embracing in one trip a most pleasing diversity of mountain, lake, and river scenery, upon application by mail or otherwise. The Guide will be furnished *free* at Company's general office, 103 South Clark street, Chicago, 99 Wisconsin street Milwaukee, or at principal railroad offices throughout the North and Southwest. Prompt attention will be given to communications addressed to J. H. Whitman, W. P. Agent, 103 South Clark street, Chicago.

REMOVAL—HALL'S SAFE & LOCK COMPANY

Have removed to
67 Washington street,
between Dearborn and State.
A large line of all kinds of safes.

Special attention is called to the Royal Owl cigarettes. This brand of all Havana cigarettes is Straiton & Storm's latest and best production. Sold by all dealers.

"Rough on Rats."

Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, etc. 15c boxes.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder is a harvester that reaps roaches by the million.

Cummins leads in first-class dental work at fair prices. 70 State street, corner Randolph.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Richard Brayton	28	2433 State.
Katie Swing	17	Chicago.
Michael Tamp	29	Chicago.
Catherine Cantey	24	Chicago.
Daniel Van Brocklin	48	Middleport, N. Y.
Mrs. Angelica G. Baker	40	Middleport, N. Y.
Benjamin C. Hoffman	24	St. Louis, Mo.
Rosia Prescott	19	Gawn, Ill.
Christ. Olsen	27	Chicago.
Christina Johnson	20	Chicago.
Allen D. Brown	23	Chicago.
Jennie H. Hill	23	Galesburg, Ill.
Jacob P. De Jong	26	Roseland, Ill.
Jennie Verhoef	27	Roseland, Ill.
Thomas Wickens	28	Chicago.
Margaret Sheehan	27	Chicago.
Carl J. Svanland	30	126 East Kinzie.
Parolina Johnson	24	126 East Kinzie.
John Wells	39	583 South Halsted.
Anna Bouchal	21	583 South Halsted.
Richard Schmitz	23	293 Sedgwick.
Margaret Tjaden	21	Minonk, Ill.
Carl Adam Epple	24	Chicago.
Johanna Koch	21	Chicago.
Carl Heemyer	43	Chicago.
Mrs. Ernestina Wilke	33	Chicago.

DEATHS.

LESTER—June 9, at 5:30 p.m., of apoplexy, Catherine Lester, an affectionate and beloved mother, age 57 years and 11 months.

Funeral from residence No. 644 West Van Buren-st., Sunday, June 12, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Graceland.

☞ London (Eng.) papers please copy.

JAMISON—June 10, John L. Jamison, aged 14 years. Funeral Saturday at 10:30 o'clock from residence of his parents, No. 437 South Oakley-st.

BLANEY—The funeral services of the late Mrs. James R. Blaney will take place at the residence of her father, J. M. Williams, Evanston, this afternoon, the 11th inst., at 2 p. m.

MELLIN—June 10, at 633 North May-st., Ida Mathilda Mellin, the only child of Suen J. and Lina Mellin.

Funeral at 10 a. m. Sunday, June 12, by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BROWN—June 10, Nellie, oldest daughter of Harry and Annie Brown, aged 4 years and 11 months.

Funeral from late residence, No. 47 West Adams-st., Sunday at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

COUGHLIN—June 10, at 10 a. m., Margaret Coughlin, daughter of Daniel and the late Julia Coughlin, at residence No. 35 North Market-st.

Funeral Sunday, June 12, at 11 a. m., to Church of Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary.

☞ New York papers please copy.

HAIR—Friday, June 10, at 3:45 p. m., Marshall Butler, eldest son of James T. and Josephine E. Hair, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Funeral from residence, No. 1630 Wabash-av., Sunday, June 12, at 2:30 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

WOODMAN—The funeral of John E. Woodman, brother of C. L. Woodman, will take place Sunday, June 12, at 1 o'clock sharp, at his late residence, No. 435 South Leavitt-st., near corner of Ogden-av. and Taylor-st., by carriages to Graceland.

HOLTON—June 10, at 436 Centre-st., Eugene Maurice, son of Charles C. and Clara A. Holton, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Troy (N. Y.) and San Francisco papers please copy.

TRIMBLE—June 10, Emily, beloved wife of William Trimble, aged 23 years.

Funeral from residence, 124 Front-st., Sunday, June 12, at 3 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

CLAY—Percy Clay, son of William W. and Alice Gray Clay, aged 13 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter from 3545 Vincennes-av.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MASS-MEETING OF THE NORTH Side Citizens' League will be held in New England Church, Dearborn-av., opposite Washington Park, Sunday evening at 7:45 p. m. The meeting will be addressed by E. C. Larned, President, Emery A. Storrs, and the Rev. G. C. Miln. Music appropriate to the cause and occasion will be provided by the efficient quartet choir of the church. The public are cordially invited to be present. There will be no collection.

AT THE COOK COUNTY TEACHERS' meeting to-day at 2 p. m. Miss Hubbard, a training teacher in the Kindergarten Department of the St. Louis schools, will give an illustrative exercise. The Association meets in the Methodist Church Block.

MR. ALFRED KIRK WILL CONDUCT the Sunday-school teachers' meeting to-day at noon in the Lower Farwell Hall. Subject: "The Walk to Emmaus."

THE REV. C. M. PYM, OF ENGLAND, will conduct the young men's Gospel meeting this evening in Lower Farwell Hall.

SHOES.

C. E. Wiswall & Co
Dealers in
Common Sense
Shoes
79 Madison St
Opposite
McVickers Theatre

REMOVALS.

MOVED C. E. WISWALL & CO., COMMON-SENSE SHOE STORE, To 79 Madison-st., Opposite McVicker's Theatre.

BUSINESS CARDS.

THE POTATO BUG.

Farmers and all other men send for circular of the Lewis Force-Pump Potato Bug Exterminator and Agricultural Syringe combined; best pump made. Buy Exterminator alone, $1.25. Address Lewis Pump Company, 55 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

HATS LESTER'S Hat Houses,
Loads of Straw Hats 10c. $1.00
Mackinaw Straws 1.25
Manilla Hats $2.75, 3.00
111 RANDOLPH,
104½ NORTH CLARK.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

Nothing Choicer Are Made
IN
BOOTS & SHOES
Than the 300 Cases we shall close out
At Auction, Monday, June 13,
Commencing at 10 a. m. prompt, and we ask your attention.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

AUCTION!
DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.
REGULAR TRADE SALES
Tuesday, June 14, 9:30 a. m.,
AND
Thursday, June 16, 9:30 a. m.
Both Large and Important Sales.
Both Especial Clearing Sales.
Both One Thousand Lot Sales.

CLOTHING, Full Lines, - - Specialty.
EMBROIDERIES, Very Fine, Specialty.
MOSQUITO BARS, All Colors, Specialty.
SUSPENDERS, New Invoice, Specialty.
HANDKERCHIEFS, " Specialty.
STRAW GOODS, All Styles, Clearing Sale
DRESS SHIRTS, Colors, - Specialty.
Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Linens,

CARPETS,
Floor Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
Wednesday, June 15,
WILL CONSIST OF
500 Sample Lots and
1,500 Cases Duplicates,
All Spring and Summer Goods,
That we shall certainly close out, as consignees don't want a case carried over.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

THURSDAY, June 16, at 9:30 a. m.,
Regular Weekly Sale of
CROCKERY.
We shall sell a large stock of W. G., C. C., and Hotel Ware. Also, Lamps, Brackets, &c. Several desirable lots of goods to close out.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
OF
Dock Property!

On Monday, the 27th day of June, 1881, at two o'clock p. m., at the north door of the Court-House on Randolph-st., in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, the undersigned, Assignee of Eliel, Danziger & Co., will offer for sale at public auction Lots 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, in Block (96) ninety-six, in Elston's Addition to Chicago, being about one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet dock front on the North Branch, by two hundred feet to Hawthorne-av., the site of the former tannery of Eliel, Danziger & Co., which was destroyed by fire.

This property is thoroughly docked, contains 16 tanning-vats, 8 leeches, a smoke-stack in good condition, cost $1,000, hide-shed, stable, and warehouse, and a large quantity of brick from the burned buildings.

It is well adapted for a tannery, lumber-yard, coal-yard, flouring-mill, or other manufacturing or heavy merchandise.

The property is free from incumbrance, abstract furnished, and will be subject to taxes of 1881.

The sale will be subject to the approval of the County Court.

LAMBERT ELIEL, Assignee,
25 Lake-st.
TENNEY, FLOWER & CRATTY, Attorneys,
115 Dearborn-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
For Our Sale 9:30 This Morning,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
A FULL LINE
CARPETS,
Pier Mirror, Lawn Mowers,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c., &c.
AT 1 O'CLOCK,
ONE COVERED BUGGY.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR WATER WAVES, $1.75. ALL Long Hair Switches, $1.00. Also other goods in proportion. Send for price-list. JAMES HALL, 100 State-st.

HAIR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price-list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 71 STATE-ST.

MINING OUTFITS.

ORES ASSAYED and General Chemical Analysis performed. C. GILBERT WHEELER, 81 CLARK-ST.

CANDY.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges light. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

Candy PARIS STYLES. An entirely new confection. ONLY found at KRANZ'S, 80 State.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
PUBLISHERS..............CHICAGO.

"Solid as it is Brilliant."
—L'Officiel, Paris.

Political Eloquence in Greece.

Demosthenes.

From the French of Prof. L. Bredif, of the UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE.

Octavo, Cloth. Gilt Top. Price, $3.00.

"One of the grandest studies ever made of the great Greek orator."—Le Pays, Paris.

"Rare critical talent, remarkable erudition, an elegance and boldness of style that is worthy of the unstinted eulogy."—Journal des Debats, Paris.

"The whole theme is treated with the hand of a master."—Sat. Evg. Gazette, Boston.

"Admirably translated. . . . Bold, forcible, and original. . . . Holds the reader's attention by the facts, and by the style, which is animated and lucid."—American Bookseller, N. Y.

Literary Style,

AND OTHER ESSAYS.

By William Mathews, LL.D., author of "Getting On in the World," etc., etc.

12mo..............Cloth..............$1.50.

"Delightful from beginning to end, and will be read with intense interest and profit."—Evening Post, Hartford, Conn.

"In all that Prof. Mathews writes he shows that he is master of all the qualities necessary to secure a good literary style."—American Bookseller, N. Y.

"His pages are thickly strown with gems, and their diamonds and pearls and precious stones are always well set, and seldom, if ever, seen out of place.—Christian at Work, New York.

Victor Hugo.

HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

From the French of Alfred Barbou. Price, $1.00. With two portraits and fac-simile letter.

"An excellent piece of work, true to its title."—Literary World, Boston.

"His life has been full of 'moving accidents,' excitements, successes, and makes an interesting story."—Golden Rule, Boston.

Robertson's Living Thoughts..............$1.25
British Thought and Thinkers..............$1.75
By Geo. S. Morris, of Johns Hopkins University.
A Manual of Classical Literature..............$1.75
By Prof. Charles Morris.
Pre-Adamites. By Dr. Winchell..............$3.50
The Spell-Bound Fiddler. A Norse Romance. $1.00
Summer Savory. By Benj. F. Taylor..............$1.00

Sold by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.

A Thrilling Russian Novel.

A Nihilist Princess.

From the French of M. L. Gagneur. 12 mo. Price, $1.25.

This powerful novel, recently issued in Paris, has created a profound impression. It is timely in the extreme, and evidently founded on realities both as to characters and incidents. Its plot is of the most exciting nature. One thrilling incident crowds closely upon another, and we are hurried breathlessly from the Court of the Czar to the secret rendezvous of the conspirators, and from the boudoir of the Princess Wanda to the military fortress, or the peasant's hut. Statesmen, nobles, courtiers, brilliant men, and fascinating women pass before us in dazzling succession. Although a Nihilistic novel, its scenes lie almost entirely in the highest circles of Russian society. No one who begins to read it will be likely to lay it down until finished, and no one will doubt that the author has had access to the scenes which he describes.

Sold by all booksellers, or mailed, post paid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,
117 & 119 State-st., Chicago.

ISSUED TO-DAY:

BARBERINE!

The Story of a Woman's Devotion.

"It is told with great power, and in a strikingly realistic manner."—Saturday Evening Gazette.

"The plot is intricate and exciting, and incidents thickly crowded and natural."—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

"It is absorbingly interesting."—American Bookseller, New York.

"There is nothing prosy about it in the least, but overflows with a brilliancy that will cause it to be read by thousands."—Commercial Advertiser.

"No one can begin this story without reading it to the end, for there is not a page at which the interest flags, and it is almost impossible not to feel that 'Barberine' was a woman of history, and not of fiction."—New York Herald.

"This is a charming novel."—Daily Evening Post, San Francisco.

1 vol., 12mo., 365 pages, fine cloth, red and gold side stamp.

By mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, $1.

HENRY A. SUMNER & CO., Publishers,
205 Wabash-av., Chicago.

For sale by Booksellers.

MUSIC BOOKS.

Music Books

FOR THE

1,000,000

WHICH SELL BY THE

1,000,000!!

The number is not exaggerated, as there are perfect shoals of these pretty, useful, and bright books, full of good, easy music, thrown over the country, and each one may have one. For a few dimes you can receive by mail from

LYON & HEALY, Music Dealers, **CHICAGO,**

ONE OF THESE MOST ATTRACTIVE BOOKS.

Here are a few out of many. For further information send for lists or catalogs free.

Winner's New School for Piano, - - - 75c.
Winner's New School for Reed Organ, 75c.
Winner's New School for Guitar, - - - 75c.
Winner's New School for Violin, - - - 75c.

Also, Winner's New Schools for almost every instrument, at same price.

1,000 Musical Terms, Adams, - - - - - $ 75
How Shall I Teach? Lowell Mason, - - 35
Leslie's Duets, Flute or Violin and Piano, 1.00
Winner's Party Dances, Violin and Piano, 75
Winner's Dance Music, Flute or Violin, - 75

THE CHILDREN.

For The Chicago Tribune.

"I'm tired of this ceaseless worry"—thus the weary mother said:
"I rise up betimes in the morning, and I'm always the last to bed;
Yet my labors are never ended, and the children's frolic and strife
Seem sometimes to drive me crazy, and I'm tired of this wretched life."

I grieved for the weary mother, for her face was worn and wan,
And a rosy bride I'd seen her but scarce five summers gone;
But, when I looked at the children—so happy, so healthful and gay—
I spoke not a word of pity, but turned with a sob away.

For I minded how once my dwelling, now orderly, still, and neat,
Reëchoed my children's voices, and the pattering of their feet,
As they scampered thro' hall and parlor, and in and out at the doors,
While dollies usurped my sofas, and picture-books, strewed my floors.

And I minded the day they sickened, and their voices grew sad and weak,
As the fatal fever hightened, and wasted the burning cheek,
Till over the pale, pinched features, so changed from their winsome grace,
Crept the look—O so hard to witness!—of wo on a baby's face!

O God! Thou dost all things wisely, and I question not Thy decree!
Perchance I had else forgotten that my treasures were lent to me.
But, ah! the benumbing anguish to list for the failing breath,
As the dear form chills and stiffens in the cold, cold clutch of Death!

To-day, thro' my lonely dwelling, so quiet, precise, and neat,
Where the echoes are sadly silent, I wander with restless feet;
I find not that old confusion which once did sorely annoy,
But I moan, 'midst the drear precision, for the sight of a broken toy!

O courage! ye weary mothers whose labors seem never o'er;
Ah! vapid and vain your being should your little ones need no more!
My children are gone forever; but all that a mortal might strive
Were bliss—but bliss—could I clasp them safe, safe in my arms, alive!

Oshkosh, Wis. M. B. Harmon.

Retrenchment.

There is no doubt about it: people are retrenching on all sides, says the London *World*. At Christie & Manson's last week a single china plate brought only £30.

LITERATURE AND ART.

The Memorial History of Boston—Great Violinists and Pianists.

Sewer-Gas—Worcester's Dictionary—A Nihilist Princess—Animal Life.

Recent Fiction—Theological and Legal Works—Minor Notices—Alexander Herculano's Monument.

Art Publications—Magazines—Literary and Art Notes—Books Received.

LITERATURE.

THE MEMORIAL HISTORY OF BOSTON.

The second volume of this ponderous record of the history of a great city has been completed and published, and hardly has the reader had time to glance over its instructive pages when the announcement is made that a third volume is nearly ready. In our notice of the first volume the publication of the second was to some extent anticipated, and the names of its contributors and the subjects of which they would treat were given. Now that the second volume has made its appearance, it more than warrants all that was said in commendation both of the plan and scope of the work at the time of the appearance of the first. It is what might be called patchwork history,—in which all the parts fit well together and have been adapted and shaped for their places by the hands and brains of the most skilled workmen. There is a freshness, a variety, and a complete change in the construction of each chapter, so that however unattractive the topic may seem from its title, it acquires interest by its mode of treatment. There are some drawbacks to this method of compiling history. In the first place it is a sort of check upon the writer himself, for, as he "warms up" with his subject in all its varying phases and branches and treats it with the freedom essential to a full development of any theme, the voice or the pen of the editor reminds him that he is trenching upon the boundaries of the chapter to be written by another, and his musings are cut short by a reference note to some other page in the volume. The reader fails to find the continuity of thought and narrative whereby he is enabled to master all the connected historical facts as he reads along from page to page. He must skip backwards and forwards to thoroughly understand any one subject. All the information is contained in the book, but it is separated and disjointed, and must be searched for. This criticism does not affect the substantial value of the work as a whole. It is a splendid, perennial monument, commemorating the history of a city which has no equal in historic interest in this country, and, so far as we can see, each of the contributors has fairly, fully, and impartially completed his allotted task. The history of Boston and of the Province of Massachusetts Bay is a history of the United Colonies in their infancy. It becomes even more cosmopolitan when discussed with the breadth and freedom from prejudice by which Mr. Winsor and his assistants appear to have been actuated. The "Memorial History of Boston" has been successful far beyond the anticipations of its projectors, and this fact—which is a matter of congratulation—is due to the liberality and thoroughness for which it is distinguished. Deserving success, it has found it, and its popularity will, it is to be hoped, inspire other ventures on a similar plan in the historical field.

In the introduction, Mr. Winsor has collected a vast amount of pertinent information as to estates and sites, maps and plans, genealogical references, and the Provincial Government of Boston during the Provincial period. The autographs collected in this chapter form an interesting study in themselves. The interval of six years (1686—1691), between the cessation of the authority of the first charter of Massachusetts and the grant of the second by King William, is treated by W. H. Whitmore under the caption, "The Intercharter Period." George E. Ellis contributes an article on the "Royal Governors," and Mr. Higginson one on "The French and Indian Wars." In the fourth chapter Mr. W. F. Poole discusses "Witchcraft in Boston." This is not our distinguished Librarian's first appearance as a historian of the witchcraft delusion. To many the position that he assumes as to the connection and influence of the Mathers may seem at variance with preconceived opinions. "Witchcraft in New England," he says, "was of a sporadic and spasmodic type compared with its epidemic and protracted violence in the Old World; and yet the thirty-two executions in the New England Colonies for supposed confederation with devils have filled a larger space in history and in public attention than the thirty thousand similar executions which occurred in the mother country. English writers of this day, when they need striking proof of the superstitions of former times, take their illustrations from the records of New England witchcraft. . . . The New England colonists had no views concerning witchcraft and diabolical agency which they did not bring with them from the Old World." Let American writers apply the *lex talionis*, and borrow from the lives of the myriads of victims in the British Islands material to "point a moral or adorn a tale." The earliest execution for witchcraft was that of Margaret Jones in 1648. The second execution, in 1651, was also of a woman. The last execution for witchcraft in Boston was in 1688. Edward E. Hale, in the next chapter, gives an account of "Lord Bellomont and Capt. Kidd," and Alexander McKenzie writes about "The Religious History of the Provincial Period." Charles C. Smith discusses "The French Protestants in Boston," and George M. Towle has a short chapter on "Franklin, the Boston Boy." Henry M. Dexter has for his theme "The Mather Family and Its Influence"; H. H. Edes, "Charlestown in the Provincial Period"; Francis S. Drake, "Roxbury in the Provincial Period," and also "Brighton During the Provincial Period." Delano A. Goddard, editor of the Boston *Advertiser*, writes on "The Press and Literature of the Provincial Period," and Horace E. Scudder has a pleasant chapter on "Life in Boston in the Provincial Period." Mr. Bynner's essay on "Topography and Landmarks of the Provincial Period" is one of the most entertaining in the volume, which is closed by Mr. Whitmore with an account of "Boston Families of the Eighteenth Century."

It is unnecessary to say that in typography and mechanical execution this volume of 650 pages leaves nothing to be desired. It is well illustrated,—even more abundantly than its predecessor,—and it introduces to us four new writers for its pages. The next volume will treat of a period of greater interest, and one which has been made more familiar to readers of American history. So far all promises have been fulfilled, and there is no reason to fear that the remaining volumes will be any less skillfully edited, or show any diminution in the literary ability, patient research, and entertaining presentation of topics discussed, which has characterized the first two editions of "The Memorial History of Boston."

Published in Boston by J. R. Osgood & Co.

GREAT VIOLINISTS AND PIANISTS.

The title of this work is to a certain extent misleading. Its "sins of omission" are almost too numerous to mention. It is a series of sketches of the lives of certain violinists and pianists who were unquestionably *great* and famous, but it is not even an attempt to give a record of the world's great violinists and pianists. Short, gossiping chapters on the lives of public characters are generally interesting. This is especially true of the biographies of persons whose end and aim in life was to make a living by attracting public attention. Mr. Ferris has already given us readable volumes on the great German, Italian, and French composers, and on the private lives of some great singers and lyric artists, and, so far as it goes, "Great Violinists and Pianists" is no less entertaining than the author's previous literary ventures.

In a preliminary chapter he gives a condensed history of the origin of the violin and of the Cremona school of violin-making, and has something to say about the Amatis, Stradivarius, and Guarnerius, the greatest violin-makers of the world, and then begins his biographies with that of Corelli, the first great performer on the violin. Tartini, Viotti, Spohr, Paganini, De Bèriot, and Ole Bull are the other violinists mentioned; and among pianists Clementi, Moscheles, the Schumanns, and Chopin, Thalberg, Gottschalk, and Franz Liszt are found worthy of places in this little handy-volume collection.

Published in New York by D. Appleton & Co.

SEWER-GAS AND ITS DANGERS.

There are few persons, we fancy, who are not thoroughly awake to the importance and absolute necessity of excluding that most noxious of vapors known as "sewer-gas" from all places dwelt in by human beings. The skeptics of a few years ago are the most active denouncers of the poisonous exhalation to-day. If there still remain "doubting Thomases," let them read Mr. Brown's book and make as thorough investigations as he has, and if they are still unconvinced they ought to be shut up in catch-basins for what little of life would probably remain to them. It is an important subject; there is none more important, for no other agent works so insidiously, and yet so surely, the destruction of the health of its victims. What Mr. Waring and others are trying to do in New York, Mr. Brown and others are striving to effect in Chicago: to arouse people to a just appreciation of the terrible destructiveness of the invisible vapor, to which, perhaps, are attributable more evils direct and indirect than to any other single cause. Mr. Brown thoroughly understands his subject, yet does not unduly magnify it. He writes clearly and forcibly, and carries conviction of the truth of his conclusions. As to the remedy, it needs no scientific expert to say what it should be, although there may be and are various methods for attaining the one desired end: the absolute removal of sewer-gas from the office or dwelling. Mr. Brown strongly recommends one particular system of plumbing, which is comparatively simple and effective. The same principle may be applied in other ways with equal success. Attention cannot be too often called to works of this kind on a matter of such vital importance to every man, woman, and child. Mr. Brown's work is clearly written and free from technical verbiage.

Published in Chicago by Jansen, McClurg & Co.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY.

Worcester's Dictionary of the English language, of which we have a new edition with a supplement, appeared in 1860. It was at once a great success, and was heartily welcomed by the literary magnates of the time. Its strong points were pronunciation and spelling. "What was not in Worcester was not worth knowing." In the new edition the Appendix is the most interesting, for the 12,500 new words it contains mark the progress of the race. No department of study has made greater advances than the study of old English. Numbers of old words long forgotten have again become familiar. Many of them appear in the Supplement. A large number of the good old Anglo-Saxon words have been made over by ignorant Latinists and Greeklings, who imagined them to be corruptions of Latin or Greek words, and transformed them accordingly. *It is getting to be recherche, good form, Worcesterish, to write the correct old forms.* Thus *iland* is given in its proper place, and described as the earlier and correct spelling of *island;* and under *island* we find the same statement repeated, with the information that the *s* is ignorantly inserted through confusing it with *isle*, a French word from Latin *insula*. *Rime* is given in its proper place as the correct spelling of *rhyme*, and it is explained that *rhyme* is a modern blunder started by the notion that it is a Greek word like *rhythm*. *Ake* also is restored and *ache* turned over to the Greeklings. So *sithe*, which has been disguised as *scythe*, our Worcester thinks, from an impression that it was from Latin *scindo*. Milton's *sovran* is down as the true spelling of *sovereign*, an outgrowth of the idle fancy that the word was compounded with *reign*. We are informed that *coud* is the older and better form of *could*. The *l* is an "excrescence" due to the influence of *would* and *should*. The *Tartars* also recover here from the French King's pun by which they were made fiends of *Tartarus;* and so *glamour*, and *whole*, and *shamefaced*, and other like etymological blunders are branded as they deserve. Until the last decade our technical terms in grammar, as well as the other sciences, have been taken from Latin and Greek, and it is a very high compliment to the eminence of modern German scholarship that we are beginning to borrow from the German. The youth of Boston, it is said, now mingle discourse of the *ablaut* and *umlaut* with that of *protoplasm* and *bathybius*, and sure enough they are all here in Worcester.

Published in Philadelphia by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A NIHILIST PRINCESS.

This is an excellent translation of a spirited French novel, by M. L. Gagneur. But in the author's mind the desire to write a novel was subordinate to the intention of portraying and describing the inner workings of the Nihilistic movement in Russia. Mr. Black, in "Sunrise," produced a vivid, a realistic picture, somewhat fanciful but drawn from facts, of the great Socialistic organization, its ramifications, workings, and despotic power. Mr. Gagneur gives a history—in the garb of a work of fiction—of the Russian branch of the general structure known as the Nihilist. The translator finds in its characters counterparts of real persons. Sophie Picoffsky, recently executed, he considers the original of *Wanda Kryloff; Alexis Vereuine* is an aide-de-camp of the Grand-Duke Alexis; *Michael Federoff* is Hartmann; *Korolef* is Roussekoff. Whether these conjectures are true or not is a matter of little importance. The story is a thrilling one, exciting and fascinating. It is not always pleasant to read, yet difficult to lay aside. The interest is well sustained, and the earnestness of the writer is evident on every page. Even those who disagree with his ultra-views will find pleasure in his work. It is a novel certain to be widely read.

Published in Chicago by Jansen, McClurg & Co.

ANIMAL LIFE.

"Animal Life as Affected by the Natural Conditions of Existence," the latest volume of the International Scientific Series, is an attempt to exhibit in a popular manner some of the influential primary causes of variation in animals. The Darwinian hypothesis of natural selection alone shows how a variation once started can perpetuate and increase itself, but it assumes the existence of a natural tendency to variation which was not, at least at first, generally accepted by naturalists. In the later studies in the line opened up by Darwin in his epoch-making work, various other influences and causes than those included in mere selection have been demonstrated, and the theory of evolution in its broader scientific sense is now almost a fundamental doctrine of biology. The author of the present volume, Dr. Karl Semper, of the University of Wurzburg, discusses here the "transforming" influence of external conditions on animal life. He has brought together a very large number of striking zoölogical facts that go to show how the original changes that are afterward increased and modified by selection may have started; the direct effects of food, light, temperature, air, water, etc., etc., upon organisms. The book is, in some degree, a criticism of what may be a common error, the acceptance as the only cause of all the variations in animals of Darwin's general application of Malthus' law; the author even ascribes the so-called protective mimicry in some cases primarily to other causes than natural selection.

The volume is well written and interesting, though not altogether systematic, or by any means a complete treatment of its subject. It is amply illustrated, and supplemented by some sixty pages of notes in fine print and a sufficient index.

RECENT FICTION.

Emile Zola came to the conclusion that "Nana" was not quite bad enough to gratify the tastes of those for whom he writes, so he has published a sequel to it, entitled "Nana's Daughter," which will soon be for sale in this country.

—"Bellah" is called a "passionate love story," but is far from being as exciting a work as the title would indicate. It was written by Octave Feuillet some thirty years ago, and is not by any means even a fair specimen of the author's skill. It is interesting, yet disappointing. The scene is laid in picturesque Brittany during the wars of the Chouans of Brittany with the Revolutionary Government.

—The "House of Ross; and Other Tales" is the title of a group of five stories written by Mr. A. G. Riddle, an author of growing fame. His materials, as in other works, are drawn from the history of that northeastern corner of Ohio known as the Western Reserve. He treats his characters familiarly, as though well acquainted with them all, and writes naturally, pleasantly, and smoothly. Those looking for light summer literature will find the book entertaining reading.

—"No Laggards We" is a melodramatic sort of a work, in which the scenes are laid at Old Point Comfort and Newport. It contains more or less graphic descriptions of yachting, archery, polo, and coaching. The purpose of the novel is to bring in descriptions of these various sports—possibly. What kind of a yacht the Jougster was, in which, during a terrific storm, two people found shelter "under the lee of the cabin house," is uncertain. The story is short, and by a timely murder and suicide, ends happily. It is in matters of love that the two heroes show themselves "no laggards."

—"A Matter-of-Fact Girl," by Theodore Gift, is a charming story, and one that will be welcomed by all anxious for something pleasant to read during the warm season. It is bright and entertaining from beginning to end, and the sympathetic reader cannot help sharing *Capt. Comyn's* love for little *Barberry* from the very first introduction to her. Light comedy and tragic complications alternate in creating an interesting story. It is the best unpretending novel published in some time.

—The hero of "A Lesson in Love" is a brilliant lawyer of about 35, one *John Truax*, who, fancying he has outlived all illusions, drifts into a matrimonial engagement with a rich and fascinating widow, *Mrs. Warrington*, one of his own clients. The appearance of *Doris Green*, a pretty young girl interested on the other side of the same suit, teaches him his "lesson in love." He falls in love with her and finally marries her. The book is inferior in merit to its predecessor in the same series, "A Nameless Nobleman," and strikes us as both weak and wearisome.

—In "Tigers and Traitors" Jules Verne gives the conclusion of his "Steam Horse" adventures. As is well known, the books of this versatile Frenchman are mere *media* for conveying a certain amount of historical, geographical, zoölogical, or botanical information in the form of works of fiction. Uncharitable persons have asserted that in these works the facts are all fiction. However it may be, most of the books might be considered as appendices to the "Arabian Nights," and rather poor food for intellectual digestion. "Tigers and Traitors" has a gorgeous cover and a number of illustrations. That is about all.

—It requires peculiar gifts to appreciate such a novel as "Blessed Saint Certainty." Frankly, we do not possess them. Commonplace, weak, and dull is the only characterization we can make of the Rev. Mr. Baker's last literary venture. "Our New Nobility" was bad enough, but this is worse and more trying to the reader's patience. Some of the characters in "His Majesty Myself"—*Mr. and Mrs. Trent, Guernsey*, etc.—reappear here. The scene is laid in the Indian Territory and South, during and after the War.

—Mrs. Harrison, if not particularly original as a writer, is decidedly entertaining. If certain phrases, certain shadings, seem familiar and like old friends they are none the less welcome. "Helen of Troy," is a clever little story,—light, sprightly, and readable. It has been called a "society romance," in which the scene is laid in New York City. The plot tells of the love of *Helen Troy*, the daughter of the rich New Yorker, for her poor but "manly" cousin, *Arthur Russell*. It is a book that will find many readers who will be glad to hear again from Mrs. Harrison.

—"Matrimony" is a novel without much of a plot, and yet beyond the average in point of merit. *Vincent Gervis* is an elderly English diplomat, unhappily married to a Russian Princess; he has two children by a former marriage,—a son and daughter,—in whom the chief interest centres, their matrimonial adventures being far from satisfactory to their father. The scene is laid partly in a quiet English watering-place and partly in Paris. It is a work of fiction much superior to the majority of those published this season; has been prepared more carefully, and belongs to a higher branch of light literature. Its delineations of character are excellent and show study and wide experience; the narrative runs along smoothly and contains a large amount of quiet humor. "Matrimony" is worth buying and then worthy of careful reading.

—"Rosecraft" is a story of common places and common people" by Mr. W. M. F. Round, the author of Achsah. It was first issued in serial form in the columns of a religious newspaper. It is a sort of serio-religious American work of fiction. The plot turns upon religious duty, contrasted with moral duty; two young men doing battle against sin, one on the ground "that it is a duty he owes to God," the other on the ground "that it is a duty he owes to his fellow-men."

—The "Adventures of a Virginian" is by Oliver Thurston, and is an American story of the beginning of this century. The hero, a young planter, on his way to Scotland to pursue his studies in rhetoric and logic, meets and falls in love with a young Spanish girl. Not long after he is shipwrecked, and has any number of wild adventures. It is not a remarkable work, and no one who is unable to read it need feel that "life has been lived in vain."

—"Conrad Hagen's Mistake" is a translation from the German of Otto Roquette. It is a story of middle-class German life, showing the consequences resulting from an error. The hero, to whom we are introduced in his old age, had in his youth ran away with another man's wife. His own daughter fulfills the fourth commandment by running away with an Italian opera singer, and it is with her after-life and the lives of her illegitimate children that the story deals.

—The hero of "The Sword of Damocles"—the last novel from the skilled pen of Anna Katharine Green, the author of "The Leavenworth Case"—is a bank President who lives in constant fear of having a crime of his youth discovered, and who for a while rests under the suspicion of having abstracted a large amount of bonds from his own bank. This is equal to the best of Miss Green's works. It is admirably written, and, while not as mysterious as its immediate predecessor, will hold the reader's attention to the end.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

J. H. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, have recently published a volume entitled "Eternal Purpose—A Study of the Scripture Doctrine of Immortality," consisting of 325 duodecimo pages. The name of the author is not given, but he has evidently studied his subject with care and independence, and has investigated the Scriptural teachings bearing upon it with learning and acuteness. It is the aim of the writer to develop what he regards as the eternal purpose in relation to the permission of sin, the deliverance of the elect from its power and consequences unto a glorious and eternal life, and the final extermination of moral evil in the universe. In regard to the origin of sin and its transmission from Adam to his posterity he adopts in part the old theory of the apostasy, the imputation of the first sin, and the traducian idea that souls are propagated like bodies from generation to generation. As to the atonement by Christ his views correspond closely with those of the old school theologians. He denies the doctrine of inherent immortality in man, maintaining that eternal life is purchased by Christ for believers alone, and that unbelievers, not being united to Christ, cannot be heirs of immortality. Evil, he contends, is "an episode" in the universe, having been permitted as necessary for the highest glory of God, and to be destroyed in the end with Satan and all other sinful beings. The author is a premillennarian and a sort of pessimist. He believes that moral evil is to be developed more and more in the Church until Christ shall come and set up his throne at Jerusalem, and that after the thousand years of the millennium, the wicked will be burned up root and branch. Of course, he denies the doctrine of eternal sin and suffering. A writer who agrees and disagrees with others at so many points cannot expect a very wide acceptance for his views. Still, we venture to say that very few Bibical students can read the volume before us without profit. It is suggestive, if not convincing.

—Another volume recently published by Lippincott & Co. is entitled "The End of the World," written by William H. Holcombe, M. D. The author appears to be a Swedenborgian. He contends stoutly for an allegorical and spiritual interpretation of all passages of Scripture pertaining to the end of the world, except such as are found in the writings of the Apostles, whose inspiration he seems to question or even deny. He does not believe that the world is to be destroyed by fire. He holds that the second coming of Christ has already occurred. He denounces Protestantism as worse in its moral and spiritual tendencies and effects than Romanism, and as at this day quite as jealous of science as Romanism. The writer represents a small sect, and seems very bitter against all the leading denominations of Christians. He sees the Papal Church in the "red horse" of the Apocalypse, Protestantism in "the black horse," and infidelity or death in "the pale horse." The last judgment, he tells us, commenced in 1757, and will continue until the New Church shall be fully established in the new heavens and new earth of the last and eternal dispensation which is to be set up and perpetuated on this earth. According to Dr. Holcombe, there are now but a handful of true interpreters of Scripture in the world, and these, we may add, are scarcely increasing. R. W. P.

LEGAL WORKS.

Messrs. A. L. Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco, have sent us the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth volumes of their series of "American Decisions," compiled and annotated by A. C. Freeman. In the twenty-fourth volume the cases re-reported were originally reported in the State Reports of New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Alabama. The twenty-fifth volume covers a larger field, selecting its cases from the Reports of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois (Volume 1), Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Ohio. The editor and the publishers are pushing this series along as rapidly as possible, and when completed and indexed it will be an indispensable adjunct of every law-library.

—The *Legal News* Company have published in pamphlet form all the laws of the State of Illinois passed by the General Assembly during the past winter. The edition also contains head-notes and references to the Revised Statutes of 1880, by Myra Bradwell, which gives it additional value. The laws of 1881 number 124; those of 1879 numbered 203. The edition has been prepared from certified copies, and is issued with commendable promptness. THE TRIBUNE published a full and complete summary of the Session Laws about a week ago. Mrs. Bradwell's work is, however, the only volume in existence containing the laws of 1881.

MINOR NOTICE.

The "Emerson Birthday Book" is similar in appearance and arrangement to the "Longfellow Birthday Book" recently issued by the same publishers. It contains selections from both the prose and poetical works of Ralph Waldo Emerson for every day of the year. These selections are printed on the left-hand pages; on the right-hand pages are names of distinguished individuals whose birth occurred on the days mentioned, the dates of significant events, and spaces left for autographs.

—In a little pamphlet of twenty-four pages Mr. Dion Boucicault gives a brief exhibit of the leading events of Irish history written from the Irish point of view. It is merely a compilation, and would pass unnoticed except for the fame of its author in a different occupation from that of historian.

—In "The Wilderness Cure," Marc Cook gives the experience of a young man, dangerously ill with hemorrhages of the lungs, who camped out in the Adirondacks for a whole summer, and was almost entirely cured. He also gives invalids and others advice as to preparing a camp, making it attractive, how to winter in the wilderness, cost of things needed, and a list of necessaries, etc. It is an interesting, practical work, and, being the record of personal experience, is entertaining. A great deal of nonsense has been written on the subject of camping out and tent-life. Mr. Cook is an enthusiast, but does not use only brilliant colors in describing camp-life.

—We have already acknowledged the receipt of Volumes I. to VI. of the "Library of Universal Knowledge," the cheap edition of Chambers' Encyclopedia, issued by the American Book Exchange. Volumes VII. to IX. are now ready, and the last volume contains a large percentage of original matter especially prepared for this edition. It is the cheapest encyclopedia in the market, and brings an immense amount of valuable reading matter within reach of the masses.

—In the "Life-Work of Elbridge Gerry Brooks" we have an interesting, unsectarian account of the life and work of an active minister and leading mind in the Universalist Church. It is somewhat novel in plan and presentation, differing from the customary "memoir" style.

—The National Temperance Society has just published a new book, with the title "The Prince of Good Fellows," by Mrs. Margaret E. Wilmer. It presents the evil influences of club-life in fostering drinking habits and undermining the home. The hero of the story is the son of a man who was hailed as the "Prince of Good Fellows" by his club and political associates until broken by drink in purse and health, and was then discarded by them to linger and die as a burden upon his long-neglected family, cared for by this son and his mother.

—The "Diet Cure" is a valuable little work on the relations of food and drink to health, disease, and cure, and teaches that pure food makes poor blood, and pure blood builds up a healthy body. This is a lesson that cannot be too often repeated, and Dr. Nichols knows how to teach it.

—"A Short History of Education" gives in 105 pages a compact, judicious, and interesting history of education, with bright sketches of Sturm, Ratke, Comenius, Montaigne, Locke, Milton, Francke, Rousseau, Basedow, Salzmann, Pestalozzi, Jean Paul, Jacotot, Bell, Lancaster, Herbert Spencer, and Alexander Bain. The literature of education is treated at some length, and the public-school systems of England, Scotland, and Ireland are described.

—Mrs. Richardson has collected together several short stories from old English poets and published them in a volume for the use of children. She has turned poetry into prose with a skillful hand, and rehearsed tales from Chaucer, Greene, Spenser, Lyly, and Shakspeare in as simple a manner as possible.

—"The Home Garden" gives in a compact form directions for creating and maintaining a garden where the space is limited, as well as where there is an unlimited amount of land for cultivation. Few people realize how much cheerfulness and comfort can be imparted to a home by the presence of a few plants. Miss Church has studied the subject thoroughly, and her little work is a complete handbook. It is the third volume in the series of "Home Books."

—"The Young Nimrods" is the title of Col. Knox's last work for boys. It is a conglomerate sort of a composition. The author has drawn his material from "divers and sundry" sources,—including personal experience,—has woven in liberal quotations from natural history, and then has fitted illustrations taken from previous publications by the same publishers. It is a piece of patchwork, but may be "freely placed in the hands of youth all over the land." It is handsomely bound and clearly printed, combines fact and fiction, and incidentally conveys considerable information.

—"Madaline" is a poem; so reads the title-page. In prose the story would have occupied but little space and so far would have been meritorious. The writer is not without imagination and a certain facility of description which may some time be rendered serviceable in better work. The theme is commonplace and the evidences of poetic feeling few and far between. Of the heroine we read:

> Her childish mind prepared, it is not strange
> She had a taste for history, and longed
> To read all these things for herself, and thus
> But natural, at nineteen years of age,
> This Madaline possessed a goodly store
> Of knowledge of the nations of the earth,—
> Their rise and fall, their customs, manners, arts,
> From prehistoric down to modern times.

—In "What Every Mother Should Know," Dr. Ellis has furnished an untechnical manual for the care of children. It is an assistant to, not a substitute for, medical advice. It enables the mother to distinguish a simple from a dangerous ailment and to recognize early insidious symptoms which are so constantly recognized too late. It is a convenient and useful handbook embodying the results of many years' observations and experience.

MAGAZINES.

In the *American Law Review* for June Mr. Nathan Newmark has an article on "Conversion by Purchase," in which he first gives an outline of the general nature and presumable evolution of the doctrines governing conversion by purchase, and then reviews the adjudications in which these doctrines are developed. W. H. Whittaker discusses "Street Railways and Their Relation to Highways," giving the history of the litigation which has resulted in the present state of the law upon the subject, and cites the leading cases, beginning with those which established the law with reference to steam roads. The latest legal works are noticed and reviewed, and the "Review of the Month" contains a summary of leading decisions in all the States.

The *Penn Monthly* for June has the following table of contents: "The Nibelungenlied," I., by William de Beauvoir Fryer; "The Uses of Youth," by James S. Whitney; "The Owners of Ireland," II., by Thomas K. Brown; "William Beach Lawrence," by Charles Henry Hart; "Reformation the Forerunner, Not the Antagonist, of Reform—A Reply to Judge Tourgee," by Christopher Stuart Patterson; "The Schools of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts," by Fairman Rogers.

The last number of the quarterly periodical the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* has the following original articles: "A Case of Rapid and Widespread Muscular Wasting Without Disease of the Spinal Cord," by J. J. Putnam, M. D.; "Contributions to the Physiology of the Spinal Cord and Adjacent Parts," by George B. Wood Field, M. D.; "Contributions to Psychiatry," by James G. Kiernan, M. D.; "The Nervous Mechanism of Respiration," by Dr. H. Gradle; "Nerve-Stretching," by Drs. Christian Fenger and E. W. Lee; "Tumor of the Centrum Ovale," by A. B. Arnold, M. D.; "The Nature and Treatment of Headaches," by J. S. Jewell, M. D.; "Contributions to Encephalic Anatomy," by Edward C. Spitzka, M. D. This magazine is edited by Dr. J. S. Jewell and Dr. H. W. Bannister, and is a recognized standard authority, in its special province, among the medical profession.

The *Catholic World* for June has the following table of contents: "The True and the False Friends of Reason," by the Rev. I. T. Hecker; "Il Santo," by M. P. Thompson; "Charity Children Going to Mass," by Thomas A. Janvier; "Rachael's Fate," by William Seton; "National Unity," by the Count de Falloux; "The Life of Christ," IV. (concluded), by the Rev. A. F. Hewit; "The Children of Lir," Part II. (concluded), by Aubrey de Vere; "Medieval Female Education in Germany," by the late Lady Blanche Murphy; "My Treasures," by Thomas L. Kirby; "A Woman of Culture," Chap. XXI.-XXII., by John Talbot Smith; "The Irish College at Paris," by R. F. Farrell; "Revelations of Divine Love," Fourth Chapter, by the Rev. Alfred Young; "Bishop Seymour's Reason Why," by the Rev. Walter Elliott; "Spring," by James Pech, Mus. Doc. Oxon.

Lippincott's Magazine for June opens with a well-illustrated article on the "Lower St. Lawrence and the Saguenay." The third chapter of Dr. Oswald's "Zoölogical Curiosities" treats of "our four-handed relatives." "Among the Cowboys," by Louis C. Bradford, is a sketch of the life of a Texan herdsman and of the career of King and other great cattle-owners. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton discusses the subject of "Tenure of Office," which is likely before long to lead to practical issues. Rowland Connor writes critically but genially of the "Moral Reformers" who blossom out annually at Boston during "anniversary week." "An American Salon in Rome," by C. R. Corson, introduces Miss Brewster and her circle, regarding whom Miss Tincker's new novel, "By the Tiber," has been piquing the interest of a good many readers. There are several short stories and sketches in the number. "What Sooz'n Did," by Margaret Bertha Wright, "A Russian Petruchio," by Vera Lepoukhyn, "His Brother Philip," by Frank Lewees, "Taking the Train," etc. The serial, "Cracque-o'-Doom," reaches a dramatic climax in this number."

The numbers of *Littell's Living Age* dated June 4 and June 11 contain articles on "The Unity of Nature," by the Duke of Argyll; "Law Reforms in the days of Justinian"; "Carlyle's Lectures on the Periods of European Culture"; "Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle"; "Mr. Thrale"; "Lost"; "One Year in a German Cookery School"; "Science in China"; "The Hippopotamus"; "Hobbies"; "The Industrial Ideal of Life"; "The Ethnology of Eyes," with installments of "Visited on the Children," and "The Freres"; "A Bishop's Confession," and the usual amount of poetry.

The June number of the Chicago *Medical Journal and Examiner* has the following original articles: "Inaugural Address at the Opening of the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary," by M. Putnam Jacobi, M. D.; "Pathology and Treatment of Yellow-Fever, with Some Remarks upon the Nature of Its Cause and Its Prevention," by H. D. Schmidt, M. D.; "Some Points in Diphtheria," by A. T. Conley, M. D. A supplement of 112 pages is added to this number, containing a full report of the proceedings of the late meeting of the American Medical Association.

Minerva, the English magazine published in Rome, Italy, for May has just been received, and contains articles on "The French Drama—Molière," by D. A. Parodi; "Misery in Italy: Remedies Real or Imaginary Proposed," by Jessie White Mario; "Carlyle's Reminiscences," by F. M. White; "Marino Faliero in History and Legend," by P. G. Molmenti; "Mademoiselle Bismarck," by Henri Rochefort; "The Italian Stage: Authors," by V. Mantegazza; "The Exhibition at Rome," by E. Mezzabotta; "Candahar—Themata Belli (Containing Military Documents Relating to the Russian Advance in Central Asia)," by ***; "Review of Italian Politics," by X.

LITERARY NOTES.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelp's "Friends: A Duet," will be ready June 15.

Shakspeare's works are being rendered into the Malo-Russian language.

The third volume of "The Memorial History of Boston" is in active preparation.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne has nearly completed a new novel. Its title is "Fortune's Fool."

A concordance to the revised New Testament is being prepared in London by Mr. J. M. Cowper.

"A Bicycle Era," by Edward Howland, with five illustrations, will be a timely and interesting feature of *Harper's Magazine* for July.

Another Indian story is announced. It is border romance named after the heroine "Baby Rue," and it is said to be founded upon fact.

Mr. W. F. Poole's new edition of the "Index to Periodical Literature" will occupy twelve months in passing through the press, and will make a closely printed royal octavo volume of 1,200 pages.

M. Zola is engaged upon a new novel which will be a study of the bons bourgeois. It will not appear as a serial, because he had sufficient experience with "Nana" of having a book criticised piecemeal.

According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, a manscript copy of the "De Consolatione" of Poethius, in the handwriting of Boccaccio, who copied it out for his own delectation, was stolen recently from the Vatican Library and sold within a few hours to another library in Rome.

T. B. Aldrich will contribute to the July number of *Harper's Magazine* an account of what he saw during one day's sojourn in Africa. This record of how much can be done in one day should be a lesson to travelers who have more time at their disposal and yet see and learn less.

A writer in the *Athenæum* tries to prove that Oliver Goldsmith wrote the famous nursery story "Goody Two Shoes." The style of the story and of several others of unknown authorship and similar purpose bears a strong resemblance to Goldsmith's acknowledged writings.

"Contrasts" is the first novel by a lady who writes under the pseudonym "M. R. Grendel." The cover is halved blue and gray, to indicate the significance of the contents, for the action changes from New England to the South, and the aim is to contrast social customs and manners.

Mr. W. H. Mallock's new controversial story, "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century," is nearly ready for the press. The new book is said to resemble "The New Republic" more than "The New Paul and Virginia," but it has a clearly defined plot. It deals with social problems and theological questions.

Recent political events give especial timeliness to the consideration of the growth of the machine and the most effective way to "smash" it. It is announced that the July number of *Scribner* will contain the first of a series of important papers entitled "The People's Problem," discussing the subject in a new and vigorous way. The writer, Mr. Albert Stickney, is a well-known lawyer of New York City, and, though his remedies may be found radical, they have the advantage of being those of one who has given thorough study to the subject in its historical and moral aspects.

G. P. Putnam's Sons add to their previous announcements "A Popular Dictionary of Architecture and the Allied Arts," by W. and G. Audsley, Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects, authors of "Notes on Japanese Art," "Ceramic Art in Japan," etc., etc. The work will be completed in ten volumes, royal octavo, copiously illustrated, and sold at $5 each.

Porter & Coates have prepared a comparative edition of the New Testament, embracing the revised and the old or King James' version arranged in parallel columns. This arrangement makes the work one of great popular value, as it does away with the necessity of using two books, and saves the time that would be occupied in seeking corresponding passages.

J. R. Osgood & Co. announce for publication early in September "A Merry Go-Round," a new and beautiful juvenile volume of songs and lyrics, with every page illustrated and ornamented in colors, similar to the "Kate Greenaway" and "Walter Crane" books, that have proved so popular and salable. Col. John H. Ammon will continue to represent this house in the West.

The *Literary World* for June 4 contains an extremely interesting sketch of Amelia B. Edwards, the English novelist, whose last work, "Lord Brackenbury," has been so popular. This is by far the most complete and authentic sketch of Miss Edwards which has appeared in this country, and will be greatly enjoyed by all readers of her novels. Another good thing in the *World* this week is a $100 list of good books for boys and girls.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Mr. Perkins' Daughter. By the Marchioness Clara Lanza. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Danites in the Sierras. By Joaquin Miller. Chicago: Jansen McClurg & Co. Price $1.

Bellah: A Love-Story. By Octave Feuillet. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Price 75 cents.

The Woman in Black. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Price 75 cents.

Dundervikshorg; And Other Tales. By Frances C. Henderson. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1.50.

Conrad Hagen's Mistake. By Mrs. S. A. Crozer. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1.75.

Memoirs of Prince Metternich. Two Volumes. New York: Harper & Bros.

The Diet Cure. By Dr. T. L. Nichols. New York: M. S. Holbrook & Co.

The History of a Mountain. By Elisée Reclus. New York: Harper & Bros.

Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects. By H. Helmholtz. Second Series. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.50.

Muscles and Nerves. By Dr. I. Rosenthal. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.

What Shall We Do with Our Walls? By Clarence Cook. New York: Warren, Fuller & Co.

Coriolanus. Edited by W. J. Rolfe. New York: Harper & Bros.

What Every Mother Should Know. By Edward Ellis. Philadelphia: Presley Blakiston. Price 75 cents.

Memoir of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas. By Richard W. Johnson. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $2.

Dorothy's Daughters. By Emma Marshall. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price $1.25.

A Short History of the English Colonies in America. By Henry Cabot Lodge. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $3.

The Adventures of a Virginian. By Oliver Thurston. Philadelphia: E. Claxton & Co.

Resources of Southwest Virginia. By C. R. Boyd. New York: John Wiley & Sons. Price $3.

Through the Ranks to a Commission. London: MacMillan & Co. Price $1.75.

Who Was Paul Grayson? By John Habberton. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $1.

How to Tell the Parts of Speech. By the Rev. Edwin A. Abbott. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price 75 cents.

Rabbi Jeshua. An Eastern Story. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price $1.25.

The House of Ross. By A. G. Riddle. Boston: Hall & Whiting.

Literary Art. By John Albee. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Coöperation as a Business. By Charles Barnard. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Culture and Cooking; or, Art in the Kitchen. By Catherine Owen. New York: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. Price 75 cents.

The Eichoffs. From the German of Moritz von Reichenbach. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1.50.

The Young Nimrods in North America: A Book for Boys. By Thomas W. Knox. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $2.50.

Blessed Saint Certainty. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price $1.50.

Matrimony. By W. E. Norris. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price $1.

English Philosophers — David Hartley and James Mill. By G. S. Bower. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Sword of Damocles. By Anna Katherine Green. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Cat: An Introduction to the Study of Backboned Animals, especially Mammals. By St. George Mivart. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $3.50.

Refraction. By John Burroughs. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price $1.50.

Outline of Elocution, and Comprehensive Manual of Principles. By G. Walter De[illegible] Danville, Ind.: *Normal Teacher* Publishing House.

Christ and Modern Thought. By Joseph Cook. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price $1.50.

Hints on Household Taste. By C. L. Eastlake. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price $3.

Pretty Polly Pemberton. By Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Price $1.

Journal of a Farmer's Daughter. By Elaine Goodale. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Stories from Old English Poetry. By Abby Sage Richardson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The French Revolution: A History. By Thomas Carlyle. New York: American Book Exchange.

The Lady's Manual of Homeopathic Treatment. By. E. H. Ruddock and R. Ludlam. Chicago: Halsey Bros.

The Sanitary Care and Treatment of Children, and Their Diseases. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The School of Life. By W. R. Alger. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price $1.

History of Woman-Suffrage. Two Volumes. New York: Fowler & Wells.

Spectacles; and How to Choose Them. By C. H. Vilas, M. D. Chicago: Duncan Bros.

American Decisions. Volumes 24 and 25. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

The Old Testament in the Jewish Church. By W. Robertson Smith. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.75.

A Matter-of-Fact Girl. By Theo. Gift. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price $1.

Giorgio; and Other Poems. By Stuart Sterne. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price $1.

Life of Voltaire. By James Parton. Two Volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Horses' Teeth. By W. H. Clarke. New York: Published by the Author.

Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book, Etc. Selected by T. B. Aldrich. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

1931: A Glance at the Twentieth Century. By Henry Hartshorne. Philadelphia: E. Claxton & Co.

Marriage and the Sexes in Both Worlds. From the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg. Philadelphia: E. Claxton & Co.

The Fathers of the Third Century. By the Rev. George A. Jackson. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A Question. By George Ebers. New York: W. S. Gottsberger.

History of Greece. By George Grote. In Four Volumes. New York: American Book Exchange.

The Wilderness Cure. By Marc Cook. New York: William Wood & Co. Price $1.

Handy-Volume Series: Loukis Laras. By D. Bikelas. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price 30 cents.

Appletons' Home-Books: The Home-Garden. By Ella Rodman Church. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price 60 cents.

Rosecraft. By W. M. F. Round. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Critical and Miscellaneous Essays. Collected and Republished. By Thomas Carlyle. Popular Edition. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Shakspeare: Harvard Edition. Volumes XV. and XVI. By the Rev. Henry N. Hudson. Boston: Ginn & Heath.

Wood-Working Tools: How to Use Them. Boston: Ginn & Heath.

The Life-Work of Elbridge Gerry Brooks. By Elbridge Streeter Brooks. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.

Seven Years in South Africa. By Dr. Emil Hohlle. Two Volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Military History of U. S. Grant. By Adam Badeau. Three Volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Van Nostrand's Science Series: Induction Coils. Imaginary Quantities. New York: D. Van Nostrand & Co.

The Scottish Covenanters. By James Taylor, D. D. New York: Cassell, Petter & Galpin.

The Emerson Birthday Book. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Life of Victor Emmanuel II. By G. S. Godkin. New Edition. London: Macmillan & Co.

The Complete Bread, Cake, and Cracker Baker. Chicago: J. T. Gill.

Memorials of Lord Beaconsfield. Reprinted from the London *Standard*. London: Macmillan & Co.

Art-at-Home Series: The Library. By A. Lang. London: Macmillan & Co.

Madaline: A Poem. By A. Mabel B. Fitch. Chicago: Henry A. Sumner & Co.

Stepping Heavenward. By Mrs. T. E. Prentiss. New edition. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. Price $1.75.

The Republic of God. By Elisha Mulford, LL.D. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The English in Ireland. By James An

thony Froude. New Library Edition. Three Volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $4.50.

HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELERS. Three Volumes. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $9.

POEMS. By Frances Ridley Havergal. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price $1.75.

HISTORY OF MILWAUKEE, WIS. Illustrated. Chicago: The Western Historical Society.

CASSELL'S POPULAR LIBRARY: BOSWELL AND JOHNSON. By J. F. Waller, LL.D. New York: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.

WOMAN'S HANDIWORK IN MODERN HOMES. By Constance Cary Harrison. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

ROUND-ROBIN SERIES: A LESSON IN LOVE. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

THE STORY OF HELEN OF TROY. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE CAMPAIGN OF CHANCELLORSVILLE. By T. A. Dodge, U. S. A. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. Price $3.

HARPER'S CYCLOPEDIA OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN POETRY. Edited by Epes Sargent. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $4.50.

TIGERS AND TRAITORS. THE STEAM HOUSE. By Jules Verne. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $1.50.

LUBKE'S HISTORY OF ART. Edited by Clarence Cook. Two Volumes. Students' Edition. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price $7.50.

RAWLINSON'S ANCIENT MONARCHIES. Three Volumes, 8vo., cloth. Maps and Illustrations. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price $9.

ADVANCED READINGS AND RECITATIONS. By Austin B. Fletcher. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price $1.50.

ENCOUNTERS WITH WILD BEASTS. By Parker Gillmore. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $2.

THE BAILIFF'S FRIEND. By E. Marlitt. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A DICTIONARY OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. Edited by George Grove. Vol. III. London: Macmillan & Co.

ART.

ART PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the English publishers a copy of the *Journal of the Society of Art* for May. Its contents have little of interest to American readers.

The *American Art Review* proposes to issue a special edition of the work as an edition de luxe, which will form a fine collection of the works of the most renowned etchers and engravers of the time. The edition will be limited to 500 copies. It is gratifying to note that success has attended the efforts of the publishers of this magazine to issue a first-class art journal. The contents of the last number are: "Daniel Huntington"; "American Stained Glass"; "The Works of the American Etchers," No. XXII; "Michael Munkacksy"; "The Exhibitions—National Academy of Design"; "The Statue of Athena Parthenos." The illustrations, of which there are an unusually large number, are well-executed. The full-page ones are: "Portrait of Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton"; "Portrait of Gen. Dix"; "Window in Trinity Church, Boston"; "The Pond at Cernay-La-Ville"; "War Times; an Episode of 1848"; "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost"; and "Winifred Dysart."

The best illustrations in the last received number of the *Magazine of Art* are those accompanying the article by Mr. Grant Allen on "English Birds and Their Haunts." "Apple-Blossoms" is a pretty and wholly unnatural picture. Among the other articles in this not especially remarkable number are: "Treasure Houses of English Art"; "Children in Painting and Sculpture"; "Mr. Millais' House at Palace-Gate"; "The Future of Sculpture in London"; "The Streets as Art Galleries"; "Pictures of the Year."

We are in receipt of Parts 24 and 25 of "Science for All," published by Cassell, Petter & Galpin, and to which we have already referred at some length. These latest numbers are not inferior to their predecessors, and the completed work will form a valuable popular and instructive scientific treatise.

The publishers have also sent us Parts 9 and 10 of "Egypt, Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque," by Prof. G. Ebers. In wealth of illustration and in the comprehensive nature of its contents this serial publication outstrips any others of which we have any present knowledge. It would be almost impossible to cover any one topic more fully than is accomplished by this publication. Everyone may not be interested in Egypt, but those who are cannot afford to neglect this most admirable work.

ALEXANDRE HERCULANO'S MONUMENT.

Alexandre Herculano was the most thorough scholar Portugal has had during the present century. Few Portuguese writers have at any time shown a more perfect knowledge of the language in which they were written than A. Herculano has evinced in every one of his many works. As a historian he is without a rival in Portuguese literature, and as a historical novelist, blending a charming style with strong and classical diction, he has given Portugal three of the most interesting and most highly appreciated historical romances ever published in any language. Fair but weak translations of these have appeared in Germany.

Alexandre Herculano died in 1878, and for two years his many admirers in Portugal and Brazil have been endeavoring to raise the necessary means to erect a monument to his memory. In spite of an Executive Commission, where figure the names of some of Portugal's best-known statesmen and scholars, the subscription has reached but $14,000. With this amount the work will, however, be begun. South America has as yet made no returns, but it is probable that the new world will contribute more than the old toward the monument over the remains of the great Portuguese historian, classical novelist, and poet. The amount ($14,000) subscribed in Portugal comes largely from those who are unable to contribute much,—giving only 10 cents each. The Portuguese in the United States have now an opportunity to contribute to this worthy object. J. E. F.

ART NOTES.

Subscriptions for the Washington statue in Wall street amount to $25,785.

The business of forging old engravings is extensively carried on in Paris, Berlin, London, and Rome.

The admission fees during the first week of the Paris Salon this year were $14,000,—an unprecedented sum.

The Yale Art School has had 147 pupils during the past year, sixty of whom have adopted the profession of art.

The young American sculptor at Rome whom Miss Tincker caricatured so cruelly in "By the Tiber" is said to be a Mr. Harnish.

The writers on art in Paris are now busy trying to solve the question why the present Salon, with only 2,500 pictures, and those selected by artists, is not strikingly superior to former shows.

The *Art Interchange* advocates the establishment of a prize fund, the income from which is to be used to send American art students to Paris, or some other recognized art centre, for study.

The New York Madison square policeman has been in charge of the Seward Monument long enough to become an art critic. Said he to an artist who was looking at the Farragut: "Oh, the statute is all very well. But the pedéstle,—well, that pedéstle is the d—dest I ever did see."

No medals of the first class have been awarded at the present Salon, but, of the twelve given in the second class, one goes to Sargent, the clever young American painter who was represented at the recent exhibition of the Society of American Artists by a profile head of a Capri girl.

The Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia have determined to follow the lead of the publishers of Christmas cards and offer prizes at the next exhibition. A prize of $200 will be offered next autumn for the best landscape or marine, and one of $500 for the best figure piece containing not less than two figures.

A New York art journal advocates the establishment of an organization for the purpose of providing the costumes, bric-à-brac, draperies, etc., used by artists who are unable to buy them. The plan is warmly commended by artists and ably advocated in an article signed "Raja." It would be to artists what a circulating library is to literary workers.

In a recent numer of the Paris *Figaro* M. Zola says of French art: "The masters are dead; only the pupils are left. Genius has disappeared, and in its place are an unparalleled facility of execution, a spirit of all the devils, a surpassing knowledge of ways and means, an incredible aptitude for imitation. It is because of these qualities that the French school is the first in the world."

The sculpture galleries of the Paris Louvre are so damp that the authorities have grown very uneasy about the condition of the statuary,—more particularly in the Halls of the Venus of Milo, of the Caryatides, and of Melpomene. None of the galleries are constructed over cellars, and the most powerful heating apparatus has been found powerless against the damp; so vaults are to be excavated at once to remedy the evil.

ROYAL RELICS.

A Genuine Raphael Painting in an Illinois Village.

The Possessor a Venerable French Lady of Seventy-five,

Whose Early Life Was Passed in Palaces and Courts.

To say—without much and elaborate explanation—that I had found, in a modest little cottage down in Central Illinois, a genuine Raphael painting of "Ecce Homo," would probably bring only an incredulous smile to the lips of nearly every person well informed in art matters, almost as incredulous a smile as if I should say I had found the original Holy Grail among some of the recently dug-up pottery of the Mound-builders, and yet it is true that I not only made so interesting a discovery as this, but an equally interesting one in the venerable lady who owns the picture.

The village of Avon in the extreme northwestern corner of Fulton County, has as commonplace and utilitarian an aspect as any village in the State, and yet here in a mite of a wooden cottage live at least three persons who once made their homes in the most splendid palaces in Europe, and came in daily contact with men who had made themselves Kings and Emperors.

Monsieur Malliard, now 81 years old, and his wife nearly 76, were during all the early part of their lives, both before and after their marriage, members of the household of Joseph Bonaparte when he was King of Naples, and afterwards while he was King of Spain, and finally, after the fall of the Empire of Napoleon, coming with him to Bordentown, N. J., from whence after his death they came to Illinois.

When I called upon Mme. Malliard to ask the favor of seeing the Raphael which I had heard she possessed, I found her propped up in an invalid's chair, and yet able to receive me with some of the courtesy and grace for which half a century ago she might have been distinguished. A genuine Frenchwoman of the best type, whose eyes are large, and dark, and bright, even in her old age. She appears no older than her oldest daughter,—indeed her hair is scarcely so white,—while her youngest daughter is a buxom young lady apparently not 30 years old.

MME. MALLIARD'S VERY EARLIEST RECOLLECTIONS

are of the Court at Madrid. It was there that she lived with her mother, Mme. Gallet, who had charge of the Princess Charlotte, one of Joseph Bonaparte's daughters. It was there that she became acquainted with her husband, Monsieur Malliard, who was then a sort of confidential private secretary to the King. She remembered many of the events concurrent with Joseph's abdication of the throne of Spain and the removal of the whole family back to France, where they lived in the palace at Versailles at the time of the battle of Waterloo. She remembers distinctly the consternation and confusion caused in the palace by the news of that event, and how—as she described it to me in her graphic French way, with its characteristic gesticulations—there was hurrying hither and thither and gathering up of valuables, jewelry, and clothing, and money; how there was weeping and bidding adieu and flying in all directions to get out of France; and how the Queen kissed her and said "she should never see her again, but that she must be a good girl."

While Mme. Malliard was telling these and many other incidents, skipping in a disjointed way from one episode to another of a life crowded with such scenes; now in Spain about the quarrel between Massena and King Joseph, now in Paris, and now in America, after the fall of the Empire, mentioning the names of Jourdan, and Soult, and Ney, and Napoleon himself, whom she had seen a number of times, and whose personal appearance she remembered very well,—I had been holding in my hand a little old-fashioned miniature of herself, painted on ivory nearly sixty years ago, when she was a beautiful young lady of not quite 18, dressed in the Paris fashion of that day, which looks so quaint and curious now.

"You have, indeed, seen a great deal of life's vicissitudes"—I said (and then holding up the miniature), "and this was you, then?"

"Ah, I hardly know," she said, "whether it was me or not; it all seems so like a dream."

"Yes,—said her daughter Zenaide, laughing—"mother puts me in mind of the little old woman in the Mother Goose story book, who came home a little bewildered one night, and said: 'If my little dog knows me it is I, but if my little dog barks, who am I?'"

All round the walls of the little parlor of Mme. Malliard's home are hung

PICTURES OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY,

nearly every member of the family from the mother of Napoleon and Joseph down to the late Napoleon III. and Empress Eugenié is represented. Nearly all of these are old French engravings. The portraits of all these men and women whose doings and thoughts so absorbed the attention of the world about the close of the eighteenth century are pictures taken at the time when everybody could see the persons themselves. It is therefore fair to presume that these were more correct than the portraits we see nowadays after fifty or sixty years of idealization by enthusiastic admiring artists. The picture of Napoleon in Mme. Malliard's parlor shows a less intellectual face than any of his modern portraits, and with a hard, cold, sneering look and a cruel mouth. In this picture he looks the man that could write, as he did to Joseph while the latter was on the throne of Naples: "I acknowledge as relations only those who serve me."

Mme. Malliard's account of Joseph Bonaparte's character correspond with that which historians have given him. "He had no ambition," said she, "to be a great soldier. He liked his books, and said he would rather be a farmer than a King."

Among the pictures in this little parlor there is also one of Bernadotte, who became King of Sweden, and one of his son Oscar, who succeeded him on the throne. Bernadotte, though for a time one of Napoleon's Marshals, was the architect of his own fortunes, and was never the creature of Napoleon to the same extent as his other Generals. He had already become famous before he was drawn into the service of the Emperor, and always held himself ready to cut loose from him. He became King of Sweden almost contrary to the wishes of Napoleon, and so firmly fixed himself there that when the Empire went to pieces and Kinglets whom Napoleon had created became fugitives he remained firm on the throne of Sweden and left it to his son. Bernadotte and Joseph Bonaparte had early in life married two sisters named Clary, daughters of a wealthy banker of Marseilles, and this formed a tie between the two families. Curiously enough there lives here, too, at Avon, an old gentleman named Stocker, who was for many years an inmate of Bernadotte's household, as Monsieur Malliard was of that of Joseph Bonaparte. This gentleman (Stocker) has a number of valuable keepsakes given him by King Bernadotte, and among them a very curious old watch.

The Malliards have not been forgotten by the Bonaparte family. They receive an annuity of several hundred dollars from the estate of the Princess Charlotte, the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, and when Louis Napoleon was made Emperor he sent them a present of some $2,500.

But if I have rambled away from the subject of the Raphael "Ecce Homo," which was the first attraction in my call on the Malliards, it is only doing what I actually did when there. I got so interested in the owner that for awhile I forgot the picture. When I mentioned the subject Mlle. Zenaide kindly brought it from another room. I was disappointed in the size, for it is only a little thing about eight inches square. Mme. Malliard kindly allowed me to take it out of the frame to examine. It is painted on parchment and has at some time been exposed to dampness, which has caused a wrinkle down one side close to the face, and has otherwise had some slight misfortunes. But, considering that it has been painted nearly 400 years, it is remarkably well preserved. It came into Mme. Malliard's possession from her mother, Mme. Gallet, who received it from the Princess Charlotte.

THE PICTURE

is that well-known head of Christ which has been reproduced thousands of times by numberless copies. It represents that supreme moment on the Cross when the mortal part trembles at the impending flight of the Spirit. The head, surmounted by the crown of thorns, is thrown back and a little to one side. A deathly pallor overspreads the face in strong contrast to the dark brown hair and beard, and yet it is not a repulsive, chalky pallor, but rather the etherealizing of a mortal face into that of a suffering angel. There is a tear on the face, the mouth is half open as if in the utterance of the last painful exclamation, and there is a look of unutterable anguish in the eyes.

"Yes," said Mme. Malliard, as she looked devoutly at the picture from her invalid's chair, "it was then that he said: 'Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani.'"

When you come to criticise the manipulation of this picture closely, you find there are no colored pigments used, but brown and the faintest suspicion of red in the drop of blood from the thorny crown. When you hold it away from you, it suggests a definitness of outline, a consistency, that vanishes on closer inspection, and, like the spirit of Him whom it represents, continually suggests an elusive heavenly something that no words can ever quite formulate, nor mortal thought ever quite lay hold of.

There are some things which our boasted "modern progress," our higher culture, and elaborated art have never been able to improve or even equal. Raphael painted a great many such heads as this, and died 360 years ago, but men are laboriously and devoutly copying his pictures yet. W. L. F.

ARCHERY.

Increased Interest in the Sport—The North Side Archery Club and Its Movements—The Clubs at Riverside and Highland Park—Archery Personals.

A largely-increased interest is being shown in archery this season hereabouts, and considerable attention is being directed to the second field-day of the North Side Archery Club, which occurs at Lincoln Park this afternoon. The shooting will begin promptly at 4:30 p. m., and medals will be awarded the best scores at the "club round," which consists of forty-eight arrows at eighty yards, and twenty-four arrows at sixty yards. Medals will also be awarded to the best archers who have not previously made 200 at this round. The Club championship medal will be given for the best score at the American round, which consists of thirty arrows at sixty yards, forty-eight arrows at fifty yards, and thirty arrows at forty yards. The championess medal will also be awarded for the best score at the Columbia round, which consists of twenty-four arrows at fifty yards, twenty-four at forty, and twenty-four at thirty. The target captain and scorer will be appointed on the grounds for this occasion.

The North Side Club is a strong organization of ladies, with the following officers: Walter Burnham, President; J. O. Blake, Vice-President; John Wilkinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE RIVERSIDE ARCHERY CLUB

is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of twenty ladies and gentlemen and the following officers: W. A. Havermyer, President; J. Q. Wells, Secretary and Treasurer. The Club has a target meeting every Tuesday and Saturday evening, and the members find the practice of the art a source of health and pleasure. Among the best archers in the organization are the Messrs. Wells and Havermyer and the Mesdames Jenney, Havermyer, and Burnham. The Club has a very fine range of 175 yards in the neighboring Village of Riverside, and, with the use of Mr. Havermyer's shelter tent, are enabled to continue shooting in the evening until darkness hides the target from view. Usually at every target meeting the members present divide into opposing sides and enjoy a friendly contest, the gentlemen shooting 100 yards and the ladies sixty. The Club is discussing the project of an informal tournament to occur in the near future, at which it is designed to have present all the best archers in the country.

THE HIGHLAND PARK ARCHERY CLUB

is one of the oldest organizations of the kind in the country, and has a membership of about forty-seven, with the following officers: C. Granville Hammond, President; Mrs. R. J. Street, Vice-President; H. S. Taylor, Secretary; H. O. Hipwell, Treasurer; Dr. E. B. Weston, Field Captain. Mr. Taylor wears the championship medal of the Club, and the other best shots are Messrs. Hammond and Carver, the Mesdames Carver and Lasher, and the Misses Dennison and Street. Miss Hettie Dennison holds the ladies' championship medal. The regular field-day of the Club is set for July 4, but the members meet for target practice nearly every evening.

ARCHERY ITEMS.

Will H. Thompson, of Crawfordsville, Ind., the famous archer, was here a few days since, and made ninety-one hits, with a score of 425, at the York round at the Lincoln Park range. At the Highland Park range he scored 407, being defeated by Mr. Taylor, who made a total of 469 in the double club round.

The National Archery Tournament occurs at Brooklyn, N. Y., July 13.

Mr. Allin, Chief President of the Four Divisions of the Iowa City Archery Club, was visiting friends in the city this week.

Andrew Geyer, of New York, President of Ascham Archers of that city, is the guest of friends in Chicago this week.

Walter Burnham, President of the North Side Club, was suddenly called to New York City on business last week, and will be compelled to remain there all summer, and perhaps permanently.

DEACON DAY AND THE HIGHWAY-COW.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The best o' bein's will hev their cares—
There's alwus sumpthin' to cross our way,
To warry an' fret us in our affairs—
An' sech wus the lot o' old Deacon Day;
He hed his trials—I'll tell you how
He wus tempted an' tried by a highway-cow.

The hue o' her hide wus a dusky-brown;
Her body wus lean, an' her neck wus slim;
One horn turned up, an' the other down;
She wus sharp o' sight, an' wus long o' limb,
With a peaked nose, an' a short stump-tail,
An ribs like the hoops on a home-made pail.

Many a day hed she passed in pound
Fur meanly helpin' herself to corn.
Many a cowardly cur an' hound
Hed been transfixed by her crumpled horn,
Many a tea-pot an' old tin-pail
Hed the farm-boys tied to her stumpy tail.

Old Deacon Day was a pious man,
A frugal farmer, upright an' plain;
An' many a weary mile he ran
To drive her out o' his growin' grain.
Sharp were the pranks that she used to play
To git her fi'l and to git away.

He used to sit on the Sabbath-day
With his open Bible upon his knee,
Thinkin' o' loved ones far away,
In the Better Land that he longed to see—
When a distant beller, borne thro' the air,
Would bring him back to this world o' care.

When the Deacon went to his church in town,
She watched an' waited till he went by.
He never passed her without a frown,
An' an evil gleam in each angry eye.
He would crack his whip, an' would holler,
"Whay!"
Ez he drove along in his "one-horse-shay."

Then at his homestead she loved to call,
Liftin' his bars with her crumpled horn,
Nimbly scalin' his garden-wall,
Helpin' herself to his standin' corn,
Eatin' his cabbages one by one—
Scamperin' home when her meal was done.

Off'en the Deacon homeward came,
Hummin' a hymn, from the house o' prayer,
His kindly heart in a tranquil frame,
His soul ez calm ez the evenin'-air.
His forehead smooth ez a well-worn plow—
To find in his garden that highway-cow.

His human passions were quick to rise,
An' stridin' forth with a savage cry,
With fury blazin' from both his eyes,
Ez lightnin's flash in a Summer-sky,
Redder an' redder his face would grow,
An' after the critter he would go—

Over his garden, round and round,
Breakin' his pear an' apple trees,
Trampin' his melons into the ground,
Tippin' over his hives o' bees,
Leavin' him angry an' badly stung,
Wishin' the old cow's neck was wrung.

The mosses grew on the garden-wall;
The years went by, with their work an' play;
The boys o' the village grew strong and tall,
An' the gray-haired farmers dropped away,
One by one, ez the red leaves fall—
But the highway-cow outlived 'em all.

The things we hate are the last to fade;
Some cares are lengthened thro' many years;
The death o' the wicked seems long delayed,
But there is a climax to all careers,
An' the highway-cow at last was slain
In runnin' a race with a railway-train.

All into pieces at once she went,
Jest like savin's-banks when they fail;
Out o' the world she was swiftly sent;
Leetie was left but her own stump-tail.
The farmers' gardens an' corn-fields now
Are haunted no more by the highway-cow.

EUGENE J. HALL.
MILLARD AVENUE STATION, Chicago.

Elephant's Milk—An Investigation That May Open Up a New Field for the Future Dairyman!

Dr. Charles A. Doremus has made the first recorded analysis of elephant's milk, and he presented the results in a paper recently read before the American Chemical Society of New York City. The milk was obtained last April from the elephant Hebe, which gave birth to the only elephant calf ever born in captivity, on March 10, 1880. At its birth the calf weighed 213¾ pounds. Thirteen months afterward it weighed 900 pounds—a very respectable growth on milk diet, and one which justified Dr. Doremus' investigation into the composition of the milk. The mother being very docile, there was no difficulty in obtaining the milk, except that the time had to be chosen when the calf was at suck. At other times the mother acted as stubborn cows sometimes do. She refused to "let down."

The milk at first seemed watery, but after standing awhile it yielded an astonishing percentage of cream, the volume being even greater than that given by the milk of an Alderney cow. Under the microscope the globules presented a very perfect outline, and were beautifully even in size and very transparent. The cream rose quickly, leaving a layer of a bluish tinge below the milk which was exceedingly pleasant in flavor and odor, fully equal, in fact, to that of the cow, and unlike the milk of most animals, did not emit any rank odor while heading. On analysis it showed an unusually great preponderance of non-nitrogenized elements, and in this respect seemed to supply the peculiar want of the animal, since fatty tissues are greatly developed in elephants.

In this regard, as well as others, it was shown to belong to the class of which human and mares' milk are members. The fat has a light yellow color, resembling olive oil; is pleasant in odor and taste, liquefies at common temperatures, but solidifies at 18 degrees centigrade, or 64 degrees Fahrenheit.

Dr. Doremus submitted to the Society the results of his analysis in tabulated form, and added a comparison with the mill of a large number of other animals. From this list these are extracted:

	Woman's..	Cow's......	Mare's......	Hippopotamus'......	Elephant's.
Water.........	86.271	84.28	90.45	90.43	66.697
Solids..	13.729	15.72	9.55	9.57	33.303
Fat............	5.370	6.41	1.31	4.51	22.070
Casein	2.950	3.57	2.53	4.40	3.212
Milk sugar	5.136	4.34	5.42	......	7.392
Ash..........	.223	.63	.29	.11	.629
Nitrogenized..	2.950	4.35	2.03	......	3.212
Non-nitrog'd..	10.506	10.81	6.73	......	29.462

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Quebec Fire.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Quebec for the fourth or fifth time has met with another terrible loss by fire. The authorities alone, and its citizens are to blame for the short supply of water. The supply is at three different hours during the twenty-four,—the Upper Town at one hour, the Lower Town at another, and the suburbs then follow. The supply of water is from a distance of about nine miles from the Lorette Falls, which are several hundred feet higher than the city,—a natural supply, but the shortsightedness of the authorities, and the opposition of its citizens to a just taxation for adequate works to insure an abundant and constant supply of water throughout the city, occasioned this last disaster. This constant supply can be had by simply placing longer mains from the Lorette Falls to the city. This taxation cry has cost the people and insurance companies millions of dollars in losses. The St. John suburb was the best built outside the gates of the ancient city.

B. GIROUX.

The Tunnels Under the River.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 9.—As one of the unfortunate citizens who are obliged to do business on the South Side, yet reside in another division, I desire to protest against the reiterated statements in the public press that our tunnels are "useless." It appears to many of us that these publications constitute the preliminary wire-pulling of corporations, to the end that they may possess themselves of tunnels as well as bridges, to the serious inconvenience of those persons who are obliged to use their own conveyances, and to carefully estimate the value of time in transit. To such, and they are numerous, the tunnels are an inestimable privilege (when they are not uselesly barred by some irresponsible street-cleaner), in spite of their dampness and dirt. Apropos, Mr. Editor, is there any reason why the repairs of bridges may not be made before navigation opens? "FAST TIME."

Not Mortgaged.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., June 8.—I am informed that in your yesterday's issue you published a telegram from this place announcing that the *Eastern Illinois Register*, the paper of Dr. J. C. Dunham, was sold to-day (Monday, June 6) at a mortgage sale. The statement is a lie, promulgated, in my opinion, by a rival in the hope of injuring me. The facts in the case are substantially these: In September I bought the *Appeal* office in Paxton, and consolidated it with the Lodi *Register* and Gilman *Sun*, under the name of the *Eastern Illinois Register*. The *Appeal* property was subject to a mortgage, but after the delivery of the goods I became aware that part of the *Appeal* property bought had been surreptitiously removed between the time of sale and delivery; also that part of the property sold me as new was old and nearly worthless. I consequently refused to pay the mortgage, and the mortgagor had to buy the property in at a sum above its value to escape criminal prosecution for disposing of mortgaged property without consent of the mortgagees.

The *Eastern Illinois Register* was never mortgaged, nor does it or its proprietor owe a dollar to any man in the world. It will be published as usual, and will suffer only temporary annoyance by the trancaction. I trust that your sense of fairness will give this explanation the same publicity which your jealous and indiscreet correspondent gave to the injurious dispatch.

J. C. DUNHAM,
Editor and Publisher of *Eastern Illinois Register*.

Startling Disclosures.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The lecture last night by Mr. Brown, President of the American Humane Society, cannot be too widely circulated. It should awaken the dormant sensibilities of every man and woman who reads it to immediate action. Although we have often heard of the abuses of animals in transit on our railroads yet not one in a hundred of the people have been aware of the extent of those cruelties until made acquainted with them last evening. The enormity of these cruelties almost staggers belief. And what shall we say when told that nine-tenths of the meat furnished us here in Chicago is made up of the mangled carcasses of cattle, hogs, and sheep which have fallen victims to the inhuman practices of the shippers and feed speculators? I have before called your attention to the character of the "beef we eat," and shown that we do not get but an insignificant proportion of any above *third class*,—nearly all of the first and second classes going eastward. The inferior qualities are bought by the packing and canning houses, which dispose of the loins to our retail dealers, and it is from such we get the major part of our steaks. But the case is ten times more revolting than I had supposed, until reading the words uttered by Mr. Brown last evening. I thought it bad enough to be fed on the flesh of scrawny Texas cattle, ancient bulls, and swill-fed cows which had *not* been murdered in transit. I had not supposed it possible we have been eating the diseased meat which Mr. Brown shows we have been.

How can you, Mr. Editor, better serve your country than by bringing your artillery to bear upon this gigantic outrage upon man and beast? It is in the power of the railroad Directories to prevent the largest part of the cruelty to animals in transit, and to them I hope to see your first shot aimed. The cupidity of man is a standing topic at all times; it is especially inviting now, when discussing the aims and objects of the Humane Society, and I trust you will do what you can,—and your power is almost unlimited, to put

A whip in every honest hand
To lash the fiendish rascals through the land.

AGRICOLA.

"Permit It to Be Recognized."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SWISSVALE, Pa., June 8.—Talking the other day with a gentleman connected with the editorial staff of a leading Grant paper, I asked him how they got along with the Conkling affair, when he replied, solemnly, "Mr. Conkling has placed the —— in an unpleasant position. Of course, we sympathize with him; but we do not want to throw over the Administration."

"Have you found out yet," I inquired, "that Grant was not nominated at Chicago? Do you know that it was the anti-third-term, anti-unit-rule wing of the party which triumphed in the last election?"

"Yes; we are aware of that fact, and are willing to permit it to be recognized. We counted on that; but when it comes to giving it the best appointment we were not prepared to submit."

After some further talk, I said: "You have been managing Grant so long on the hold-your-tongue-and-nobody-will-know-you-are-a-fool plan that it must be embarrassing, now that he is away from his managers to have him begin to talk!"

"Yes," he replied with a sigh; "those two letters are unfortunate. In politics, Grant is done; but Conkling was our strongest man!"

The speaker is a straigtforward, sincere man, an unwavering Republican since the nomination of Fremont in Philadelphia, a steadygoing journalist, and the patronizing, unconscious air with which he stated the (to him) momentous fact that the defeated minority had counted upon permitting the triumphant majority "to be recognized" in the Administration realized, like a flash of lightning, the dark chasm from which our Government but turned in time to prevent the fatal plunge. When such a man can feel that it lies with a defeated candidate and his friends to permit the recognition of the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, it is time that all lovers of republican institutions should renew their vows of faithfulness to a government of the people, by the people, for the people, without by-your-leave-sir to any military commander.

We are constantly reminded of our debt of gratitude to U. S. Grant and our payment measured by the honors and wealth conferred on Wellington by the British Government, but people forget that that institution belongs to the Guelph family, which maintains its proprietorship by making pillars for their throne, and that Wellington, by these honors and emoluments, was made into a pillar.

Now, our Government belongs to the people, and every man, woman, and child in it is under personal obligations to maintain and defend it to the last extremity. More than a hundred thousand brave men gave their lives for it. Far more than that, many women gave what was dearer than life. A hundred thousand bore wounds, or contracted sickness which more or less unfitted them for the duties of life; but who among them all, except U. S. Grant, ever demanded that that Government should become his personal property in return for his services? He came out of the War without a scratch or any disability from sickness, and while patriots went back from the tented field to the avocations of civil life, he set up the business of gift-taking, opened a contribution-box large enough to hold anything if the expressage was paid, and demanded that the Government itself should be thrown into his box.

Can any one tell why U. S. Grant was not bound, as a citizen of this country, to serve it to the best of his ability? Why is it that he alone of all the men who did serve it can never be paid for that service? Had he been an alien—a generous foreigner—who had come to our aid, there would have been something peculiar in our obligation to him; but why his case should be made exceptional is a little hard to see. How any man with any love of freedom in his heart can feel that Grant's permission to the Government to go on in the old way could be anything but impertinence is difficult to understand; but so far have the American people fallen from the grace of self-government that a larger part of the party of freedom is to-day in open revolt because the President whom they themselves have elected has not asked U. S. Grant's permission to nominate a Collector for the Port of New York. JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

The Other Side.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 10.—There are two sides to every question; some subjects are many sided. There is always a right side and a wrong side. Men's self-conceit in their own abilities affords no positive proof that their theories are correct; neither is antiquity a proof of truth. Extensive learning and general scholarship may be on the side of error, while truth is defended by the unpretending, who depend more on the strength of their cause than on the sophistry of logic.

In religious controversies the brightest genius and the most thoroughly educated have often strangely contended for that which millions of earnest Christians believed to be errors of the most dangerous character.

In matters of science, men of equal abilities are often widely apart in their opinions. Both cannot be right. In some instances the whole drift of public opinion among the learned and unlearned has been in the wrong direction. Some have willingly remained in error from a veneration of old theories believed by their ancestors. Others, again, have had religious convictions in a wrong direction from mistaken interpretations of the Bible by which they were so settled in their beliefs that they were not only willing to die for them, but they were also quite willing to torture and to kill those who ventured to express different opinions. This was especially the case in the days of Bruno, Copernicus, Galileo, and many others. In our day, men are gradually and surely learning not to receive dogmatism in science nor religion without evidence to support it.

Honest doubt is the first step out of error into the broad fields of truth. Hypothetical speculations will not satisfy the inquiring minds of our times. The man who has a theory on telephones must make the thing talk before people will believe that he can do it; and he whose instrument talks the best and the most distinctly will find the most ready sale for his invention. The night of error has often been long and dark. Thousands of inquiring minds have been held in mutual slavery, waiting and watching through the centuries for some power to break the fetters and release the captives; for error, vice, and wrong bring with them a slavery more terrible than chains forged by human hands. Every object that comes within the range of human thought, whether visible or invisible, should be treated as a living reality, and should be made to contribute its influence toward the expansion of the human mind and the growth of the soul. Progress results from effort and push through the whole realm of Nature.

The footprints of a victorious march are only found along the pathway of diligent effort. Thought is to the soul what nerve and muscle are to the body. They all improve and become strong from exercise. Many go down to their graves after a long life of toil without knowing the power of thought to emancipate them from the bondage of error and superstition. They prefer to remain the slaves of the mere pretender in science to honest doubt and independent thought. "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free" was said by the great teacher to those who desire to be free. The slavery of the human soul is the most degrading of all bondage. Its chains are only to be broken by a power within us. But this power is often left to slumber like the dying embers under the burnt-out fuel of youthful ardor. Education without independent thought is a process of repeating words while the mind remains impoverished. Great truths in science and religion come to us through the channel of patient investigation. Error is the outgrowth of indolence, and builds her temples on the foundation of antiquated theories, and decorates her shrines with the cast-off garments of superstition. The misfortune of our age is the apparent indifference to the most important interests of our race. Materialism is making rapid inroads upon supernaturalism on the one side, while Spiritism, or Spiritualism, is raising its ramparts against materialism on the other side. Indifference stands between the two contending parties, bound to make the best of this world, without much care or concern about another world.

Orthodoxy looks calmly at these antagonistic parties, and would do good, but evil is present with it. Churches, as a general thing, are not half filled on the Sabbath-Day, while places of amusement are crowded. The man who plays at the theatre deals with fiction as if it were a terrible reality, while the preacher treats the sublime truths he is called upon to teach as if they did not amount to much after all. In a discussion on future punishment in an eternal hell of fire the preacher who appeared most zealous in favor of this doctrine of an endless suffering in a lake of fire said to a brother at the close of the meeting: "Now, let us go to ——'s saloon and have a good time with an oyster dinner." Now, what could a bystander think of such a remark from the champion of a doctrine now generally given up by orthodox churches? This same preacher took a salary of some $6,000 from a small congregation, and left it in a worse condition at the close of three years' service than when he commenced. How is this for apostolic labor?

In an address of welcome to a religious convention in Chicago a distinguished clergyman gets off some amazing things, and in one short paragraph, as reported in THE TRIBUNE, we have "[Laughter]," "[Renewed laughter]," "[Laughter]." These clerical jokes are enjoyed by many, and the fine gold of truth is lost sight of under the rubbish on the surface of things. While Prof. Zöllner, of Germany, in his "Transcendental Physics" is advocating a fourth dimension in space, it appears that we three dimensional beings are satisfied with our three dimensions in space.

Theatres are crowded, churches are neglected. Preachers charged with heresy are not arraigned for trial. The erring ones may occasionally receive a stab in the dark, but they are not brought face to face with church discipline. A time-serving policy rules the day. Astronomers tell us that our solar system is rapidly moving in the direction of Hercules. Where are we going? We have still many noble and good men standing boldly for the right and truth. May their number be increased.

ADAM MILLER, M. D.

MARK TWAIN.

His Response to a Toast at the Reunion of the Army of the Potomac Last Wednesday Night.

At the Army of the Potomac reunion, held in Hartford, Conn., last Wednesday evening, to the regular toast, "The benefit of judicious training," Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) responded as follows:

"Let but the thoughtful civilian instruct the soldier in his duties, and the victory is sure."—*Martin Farquhar Tupper on the Art of War.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I gladly join with my fellow-townsmen in extending a hearty welcome to these illustrious Generals and these war-scarred soldiers of the Republic. This is a proud day for us, and, if the sincere desire of our hearts has been fulfilled, it has not been an unpleasant day for them. I am in full accord, sir, with the sentiments of the toast, for I have always maintained with enthusiasm that the only wise and true way is for the soldier to fight the battle and the unprejudiced civilian to tell him how to do it. Yet when I was invited to respond to this toast, and furnish this advice and instruction, I was almost as much embarrassed as I was gratified, for I could bring to this great service but the one virtue of absence of prejudice and set opinion. Still, but one other qualification was needed, and it was of only minor importance. I mean, knowledge of the subject. Therefore I was not disheartened, for I could acquire that, there being two weeks to spare. A General of high rank in this Army of the Potomac said two weeks was really more than I would need for the purpose. He had known people of my style who had learned enough in forty-eight hours to enable them to advise an army. Aside from the compliment, this was gratifying, because it confirmed an impression I had had before. He told me to go to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and said, in his flowery professional way, that the cadets would "load me up." I went there and staid two days, and his prediction proved correct. I make no boast on my own account—none. All I know about military matters I got from the gentlemen at West Point, and to them belongs the credit. They treated me with courtesy from the first, but when my mission was revealed this mere courtesy blossomed into warmest zeal. Everybody, officers and all, put down their work and turned their whole attention to giving me military information. Every question I asked was promptly and exhaustively answered; therefore, I feel proud to state that in the advice which I am about to give you as soldiers, I am backed up by the highest military authority in the land,—yes, in the world, if an American does say it,—West Point.

To begin, gentlemen, when an engagement is meditated, it is best to feel the enemy first, that is, if it is night, for, as one of the cadets explained to me, you do not need to feel him in the day-time, because you can see him then. I never should have thought of that, but it is true—perfectly true. In the day-time the methods of procedure are various, but the best, it seems to me, is one which was introduced by Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant always sent an active young man redoubt to reconnoitre and get the enemy's bearings. I got this from a high officer at the Point, who told me he used to be a redoubt on Gen. Grant's staff, and had done it often. When the hour for the battle is come, move to the field with celerity—fool away no time. Under this head I was told of a favorit maxim of Gen. Sheridan's. Gen. Sheridan always said, "If the siege train isn't ready, don't wait—go by any trains that are handy; to get there is the main thing." Now, that is the correct idea. As you approach the field it is better to get out and walk. This gives you a better chance to dispose of your forces for the assault. Get your artillery in position, and throw out stragglers to the right and left to hold your lines of communication against surprise. See that every hod-carrier connected with a mortar battery is at his post. They told me at the Point that Napoleon despised mortar batteries, and never would use them. He said that for real efficiency he wouldn't give a hatful of brickbats for a ton of mortar. However, that is all he knew about it. Everything being ready for the assault, you want to enter the field with your baggage to the front. This idea was invented by our renowned guest, Gen. Sherman. They told me that Gen. Sherman said that the trunks and baggage make a good protection for the soldiers, but that chiefly they attract the attention and rivet the interest of the enemy, and this gives you an opportunity to whirl the other end of the column around and attack him in the rear. I have given a good deal of study to this tactic since I learned about it, and it appears to me it is a rattling good idea. Never fetch on your reserves at the start. This was Napoleon's first mistake at Waterloo. Next, he assaulted with his bomb-proofs, and ambulances, and embrasures, when he ought to have used a heavier artillery. Thirdly, he retired his right by *ricochet*,—which uncovered his pickets,—when his only possibility of success lay in doubling up his centre, flank by flank, and throwing up his *chevaux de frise* by the left oblique to relieve the skirmish line and confuse the enemy—if such a maneuvre would confuse him, and at West Point they said it would. It was about this time that the Emperor had two horses shot under him. How often you see the remark that Gen. So-and-So at such a battle had two or three horses shot under him. Gen. Burnside and many great European military men, as I was informed by a high artillery officer at West Point, have justly characterized this as a wanton waste of projectiles, and he impressed upon me a conversation in the tent of the Prussian Chiefs at Gravelotte, in the course of which our honored guest just referred to—Gen. Burnside—observed that if "you can't aim at a horse so as to hit the General with it, shoot it over him, and you may bag something on the other side, whereas a horse shot under a General does no sort of damage." I agree cordially with Gen. Burnside, and Heaven knows I shall rejoice to see the artillerists of this land, and of all lands, cease from this wicked and idiotic custom. At West Point they told me of another mistake at Waterloo—namely, that the French were under fire from the beginning of the fight till the end of it—which was plainly a most effeminate and ill-timed attention to comfort, and a foolish division of military strength; for it probably took as many men to keep up the fires as it did to do the fighting. It would have been much better to have had a small fire in the rear, and let the men go there by detachments and get warm, and not try to warm up the whole army at once. All the cadets said that an assault along the whole line was the one thing which could have restored Napoleon's advantage at this juncture, and he was actually rising in his stirrups to order it, when a sutler burst at his side and covered him with dirt and débris, and before he could recover Wellington opened a tremendous and devastating fire upon him from a monstrous battery of vivandieres, and the star of the great Captain's glory set to rise no more. The cadet wept while he told me these mournful particulars.

When you leave a battlefield always leave it in good order. Remove the wreck and rubbish, and tidy up the place. However, in the case of a drawn battle it is neither party's business to tidy up anything. You can leave the field looking as if the City Government of New York had bossed the fight. When you are traversing the enemy's country, in order to destroy his supplies and cripple his resources, you want to take along plenty of camp followers. The more the better. They are a tremendously effective arm of the service, and they inspire in the foe the liveliest dread. A West Point Professor told me that the wisdom of this was recognized as far back as Scripture times. He quoted the verse. He said it was from the new revision, and was a little different from the way it reads in the old one. I do not recollect the exact wording of it now, but I remember that it wound up with something about such and such a devastating agent being as "terrible as an army with bummers." I believe I have nothing further to add but this: The West Pointers said a private should preserve a respectful attitude toward his superiors, and should seldom, or never, proceed so far as to offer suggestions to his General in the field. If the battle is not being conducted to suit him, it is better for him to resign. By the etiquet of war it is permitted to none below the rank of newspaper correspondent to dictate to the General in the field.

REFUGIUM.

For The Chicago Tribune.

When the heart is sore and the flesh is weak;
When we look at the world through darken'd
eyes;
When we feel a sadness we cannot speak,
Something we dread like a feared surprise—

Little there is in the world alone,
In the heartless world of women and men—
Little there is in the voice or tone
That strengthens, comforts, and blesses us then.

Even the wicked will turn to God
In times of trouble or deep distress—
Turn when they feel the chastening rod,
And strangely ask the Scourger to bless!

Because—and we all the lesson have learn'd—
The Hand that smites is the Hand that heals:
Never a blow that we have not earned—
A truth which the lesson of Life reveals.

If "the mills of God" do slowly grind,
The grist is certain, though long delayed;
And Mercy is wiser than Justice is blind,
For a soul redeem'd is a sentence staid.

We're a long time learning that God is kind,
And we quaff far more than we need of pain:
With a humble heart and a willing mind,
There is peace in the tempest, and love in the
rain.

For no one but God, as we said before,
Can comfort a man in his hour of need:
When the flesh is weak, and the heart is sore,
It is then that He proves a friend indeed.

BENE.

SCALES.

U. S. STANDARD
Scales!
CHICAGO SCALE CO.,
147, 149 & 151 S. Jefferson-st., Chicago,
Manufacture more than
300 Different Varieties.
THE BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

2-Ton Wagon Scales (Platform 6x12)....$40
3-Ton 7x13......$50 | 4-Ton (8x14)......$60
All other sizes in proportion. All Scales Perfect.
Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Beam, Beam-Box, and building directions with each Scale.
The "Little Detective," for Family or Office, $3.
Sold by dealers everywhere. Send for price-list

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE.

PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS
TROPIC FRUIT
LAXATIVE
Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.

A Delicious and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, Which Serves the Purpose of Pills and Disagreeable Purgative Medicines.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is the best preparation in the world for Constipation, Billiousness, Headache, Piles, and all kindred Complaints. It acts gently, effectively, and is delicious to take. Cleansing the system thoroughly, it imparts vigor to mind and body, and dispels Melancholy, Hypochondria, &c. *One trial convinces.* Packed in bronzed tin boxes only.
PRICE 25 and 60 CTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHAT DRUGGISTS SAY
—OF—
Tropic-Fruit Laxative

We try to keep the article, but the people won't let us; as fast as we get a supply they buy us out.
HUNT & DUNLAP, 1200 Broadway, New York.

We have never seen a remedy like yours. It never fails to please the patient. We recommend it highly. ALEXANDER & VANDERSMISSEN,
Cor. 79th St. and 3d Avenue, New York.

It sells better than any article we keep.
JUDSON CUNNINGHAM, Richmond, Va.

Our physicians prescribe it. I use it in my own family. WM. H. BERGMAN, Druggist,
Washington, D. C.

It takes well and gives satisfaction.
HENRY MEGILL & SONS, Pharmacists,
Owensboro, Ky.

Am selling TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE rapidly.
J. T. HIGGINS, Owensboro, Ky.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE sells rapidly and gives splendid satisfaction. O. H. RASH,
Henderson, Ky.

We sell more of it than any other one thing in the store. DOWNEY & BROOKS, Druggists,
Paris, Ky.

Excellent article.
KING'S PHARMACY, Jersey City, N. J.

I have a large demand for TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE. W. J. BARTZELL, Berry, Ky.

Elegant and attractive. I have used it myself, and brought it to the notice of our physicians.
PRENTICE & EVANSON, Janesville, Wis.

I commenced the drug business in this city fifty years ago. It gives me pleasure to say that during that time no article has given better satisfaction than TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE.
JOHN I. WILSON, Druggist, Lexington, Ky.

Have used it in my family with great satisfaction. It's a good medicine, and no mistake.
H. H. DAVIS, Druggist, Bellows Falls, Vt.

We have used your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE ourselves, and recommended it to the physicians of our township, who also recommend it. It answers the purpose designed admirably.
BREWSTER & CO., Druggists, Vineland, N. J.

It sells well and gives good satisfaction.
COLLISON BROS., Druggists, Columbia, Ky.

The nicest Laxative in the world. All the Catholic clergymen in Indiana are using it.
CARL MARIA DUDDENHAUSEN,
Evansville, Ind.

It sells well, and is a good article.
E. M. HESSLER, Druggist, Cleveland, O.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE gives universal satisfaction, and physicians recommend its use.
M. A. GREEN, Druggist, Mt. Vernon, O.

I never found a more pleasant and assimilative Laxative before. LOUIS SEITHERS,
100 Columbia St., New York.

Physicians here have found it to be most reliable, * * * and they wish to prescribe it largely this coming season.
A. ECKERMANN, Druggist, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I consider the LAXATIVE the finest and most agreeable preparation I ever used, and shall recommend it to my customers.
F. W. PIERCE, Druggist, Chester, Vt.

PHYSICIANS' TESTIMONY.

I find the administration and effect fully as you claim. C. H. LINSKEY, M. D.,
Put-in Bay, O.

I have given your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE a fair trial and am greatly pleased with it.
W. H. READER, M. D., New Amsterdam, Ind.

Your LAXATIVE is just the thing—*i. e.*, easy to take, and the effect good.
S. D. SHEPARD, M. D., Evston, Ind.

I tried your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE, and am prescribing it to my lady patients.
M. E. HERMANN, M. D., Dushore, Pa.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

FORT MEADE, D. T., Jan. 24, 1881.
Dear Sir:—I have had a perpetual giddy headache, and have been constipated for the last eight years. I have used different remedies, but none of them have proven as efficacious to me as your most valuable TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE. I shall endeavor to give to it my cordial support by recommending it to my many comrades.
Yours truly, HENRY MINNE,
Company K, 25th Infantry.

MEXICO, Mo., March 20, 1881.
Dear Sir—TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is the only remedy that has ever done my wife any permanent good for torpid liver and habitual constipation. WM. LEE.

OLIVET, Mich., March 15, 1881.
I am taking your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE, and find such excellent results from it that I desire to introduce it among our ladies. * * * *
MRS. A. M. OTIS.

I have used your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE, and beg to say that it does *all you claim for it*, which is something I've not been able to say of many prescriptions I have received from physicians.
Very sincerely, GEO. F. PHELAN,
221 Graham St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nov. 29, 1880.

OFFICE OF J. O. HUEY & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
TALLADEGA, Ala., March 9, 1881.
Dear Sir—Having tried two boxes of your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE, I find they suit my case better than anything I ever tried before. I am highly pleased with them. * * * *
J. O. HUEY.

NEVADA.

The Extravagant Government Supported by the People of the Sagebrush State.

A Complete State and Fourteen County Governments for Sixty-two Thousand People.

The Comstock Mines—Influence of Stock-Gambling upon the General Prosperity of the State.

How Merchants Are Fleeced by the Central Pacific Railway, and the Legislature Controlled by a Railroad-Lobby.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Nevada is preeminently a mining State. Nearly the whole of its area being in the Great Basin, the greater part of its surface is an elevated plateau; and this, ribbed by numerous nearly parallel chains of mountains, is divided into valleys of great elevation and length. Owing to the general absence of water for irrigation, the dryness of its climate, the nakedness of the mountains, and the extensive salt and alkali plains, the greater part of the State is irreclaimably barren; and only along the scanty streams is agriculture carried on with any degree of success. Take away the mines from Nevada, and from Utah to California there would remain a wild and desolate region, traversed by the Central Pacific Railroad, but with few other traces of civilization, and inhabited only by a few Mormon settlers, cattle-dealers, and Indians.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The population at present is about 62,000. During the last ten years it has not varied much from 50,000. Although scattered over an area of 105,125 square miles, the entire number of inhabitants is scarcely greater than that of an obscure city in the East or Europe, and the present agricultural and mining outlook hardly betokens any material increase in the near future. The present Constitution of the State was adopted seventeen years ago, and the number of officers as compared with the population is somewhat astonishing. The Governor is elected for a term of four years, and receives a salary of $6,000 per annum, and is also allowed a Secretary at a salary of $2,400 per annum. The Lieutenant-Governor receives annually a salary of $3,600, and during the session of the Senate receives $10 per day as the ex-officio President of that honorable body. In addition, the State chooses every four years a Secretary of State, Treasurer, Controller, Surveyor-General, and Attorney-General, each with an annual salary of $3,600, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction, with a salary of $2,500. The first four named officers have also Deputies, each with a salary of $3,000. The Legislative Department consists of twenty-five Senators and fifty Assemblymen,—the pay of each being $10 per day, and mileage, during the biennial sessions,—and with a score of clerks and other officials in addition. The Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, District Courts, and Justices' Courts; and the officers of the first consist of a Chief and two Associates, each with a salary of $7,000, the term of office continuing six years. There are no less than nine Judicial Districts, the salaries of the Judges varying from $3,000 to $7,000 per annum, and they, like the State officers, being elected by the direct vote of the people. The State sends one solitary Congressman to Washington, yet boasts of as many United States Senators as Pennsylvania or New York; and added to all this are fourteen County Governments, each with its full complement of officers, and supported by a direct tax upon the products of the people. Verily, the 62,000 good people of Nevada may not only pray the good Lord to deliver them from outside barbarians, but also from the small army of tax-gatherers and office-holders within their own borders.

EXCESSIVE TAXATION.

The revenue of Nevada is obtained from a poll-tax, a property-tax, and a tax on the proceeds of the mines. The entire assessed value of the real estate last year was only $27,598,658, upon which a State and county tax was levied amounting to $728,092, or about $1 for every $40 of taxable property. The expenses of the Government in 1879 were $1,276,050, or more than $25 for every man, woman, and child then in the State; and this year, according to the report of the Controller, the rate cannot be less than $1.18 on the $100 valuation. It is not to be wondered that an outcry against official extravagance is being everywhere heard from the Wahsatch Range to the Sierra, and a proposition to return to Territorial form of government is being seriously discussed.

Although the business of stock-raising has increased largely during the past five years, and thousands of cattle are now annually shipped to San Francisco, yet mining still continues to be the most important industry of the State, and from this source the main wealth of the people is derived. Scarcely more than a score of years have elapsed since the entire region was inhabited only by the Indians and a few Mormon settlers in Carson Valley, yet during this time over $350,000,000 in silver and gold has been produced by the Nevada mines, more than two-thirds of which has been produced during the last decade. In 1877, the most productive year yet known, the bullion-shipments amounted to $51,368,917; while during the seven years preceding 1880 the Consolidated Virginia and California mines alone produced no less than 1,286,156 tons of ore, valued at $109,066,561, of which $50,792,478 was gold and $58,274,083 was silver. In spite of such enormous yields in former years, the big-bonanza mines can now be purchased entire in the San Francisco Boards for $1,890,000, and the value of all the principal mines on the Comstock on the 1st of May was only $14,080,050, as against $13,378,600 on the 1st of May, 1880, $42,066,700 in 1879, $36,261,000 in 1878, $38,334,300 in 1877, $271,059,200 in 1875, when the excitement was at its hight, and $4,606,700 in 1870, just before the Crown Point bonanza was discovered.

THE MINING OUTLOOK.

In proportion to the population no other community has ever furnished a product so large in value in so short a time. Successive bonanzas in Chollar, Jacket, Norcross, Crown Point, Belcher, Consolidated Virginia, and California, have been the wonder of the civilized world; and in a score of years such an advance has been made in mining that science finds itself almost powerless to suggest further improvements. Twenty years have changed a wild and desolate region into a State in the American Union; the prospecting hole of the pioneer is now a magnificent three or four compartment shaft, 2,500 to 3,000 feet in depth; the miner's pick is supplanted by powerful drills and giant-powder; the bailing-bucket is transformed into the gigantic pump; the windlass has given way to the engine in hoisting; the old-fashioned arastra has passed into the huge quartz-mill; and the palace of the millionaire now stands on the spot once occupied by the miner's cabin.

The Nevada mines have erected the finest buildings in San Francisco. They have made millionaires of Mackay, Flood, Fair, O'Brien, Mills, Keene, Sutro, Ralston, Sharon; and thousands of other men have made a comfortable competence. While this is true of the past, yet at no time have the mining industries languished more than now, and no prominent developments in the near future are likely to be made. "It would be useless to disguise the fact," says the Curator of the State Museum in his late report, "that confidence in the Comstock lode, heretofore considered the backbone of mining in Nevada, has greatly diminished. Attention is being turned therefrom to other mineral veins, almost everywhere in the State; and there are those who think that, even if the Comstock should fail, Nevada will still be, for an indefinit period, conspicuous for her great wealth of resources in the precious metals."

SOCIAL PECULIARITIES.

Mining being the great industry, the people here can scarcely be expected to conform to the social rules of the older States. In Virginia, Eureka, and other of the larger towns, gambling and other evil practices are carried on in broad daylight, and a public outcry against such proceedings is seldom made. There are many good and true people in the various towns and mining-camps of the Sagebrush State,—men and women who have left homes of luxury in the East, and who are true as steel to themselves and their God; but society in general is crude and disorganized; skepticism is popular at the expense of religion and morals, and saloons and bawdy-houses are more largely patronized than reading-rooms and churches. Everybody deals in stocks, from the mining millionaire to the bootblack or common laborer on the street; and the fashionable young lady can converse as intelligently about the lower levels of the Comstock mines as about the character of the toilets worn at the last public ball, or the fearful responsibility resting upon bachelors who do not marry. If stocks be up, then business is lively in Carson, Reno, and other towns; stores are patronized, saloons are filled with customers, and a general time of rejoicing on every hand is apparent. But, if the market be depressed, than trade is dead, luxuries are countermanded, old clothes are worn, clerks and barkeepers are idle behind their counters, lamentations against fate are heard, and from White Pine to Washoe gloom and despondency everywhere prevail. The State is then steeped in mourning, and nothing but the opening of a new bonanza will bring about again a lively state of affairs.

THE TRANSPORTATION MONOPOLY.

"When the Bonanza-Kings and the Central Pacific Railway officials in Nevada join hands in the pursuit of any particular object, then the devil takes the cake," said a Sagebrush statesman not long since to a friend; and the statement, though crude, is true in its way. The influence of bonanza gold in buying up the Legislature, and thereby regulating the tax on the proceeds of the mines, has more than once been acknowledged; and none the less powerful is that other monster monopoly which regulates the carrying trade of the entire Pacific Coast, and which leaves no means untried to gain a desired end. Nevada is even more cursed than California by an unjust system of transportation. In the matter of freights and fares, extortionate rates are charged between the various points within the State; and to points without the State rates are regulated more in reference to the amount the people will bear than according to just and upright transportation rules. Recognizing the truth of the old adage, "A penny saved is a penny earned," people within the State can often make more than they can earn by walking when circumstances compel them to travel from one point to another; and the old "pack-mule" and "go-cart" methods of transportation are even now used to advantage on roads running side by side with the railroad.

It is a well-known fact that goods shipped from the East to Nevada are charged through full rates to San Francisco, and then excessive local rates back; and this in spite of the fact that the goods are not carried beyond the Sierra. A car-load of coal-oil and candles, for example, from New York to Elko, is charged $300 through rate to San Francisco, and $500 local rate back to Elko,—being a charge for 1,236 miles over which the coal-oal and candles do not travel. A car-load of machinery from New York to Reno costs $18 more than the same to San Francisco; while to Winnemucca a car-load of clothing costs $596 more than to California, a greater distance of several hundred miles. A car-load of dry goods in boxes is charged from New York to Winnemucca the enormous sum of $1,619; if it go a considerable distance farther, to Reno, the charge is reduced to $1,436; and, if it cross the Sierra and is landed at San Francisco, the entire charge is only $1,200. This same extortion is not confined to the class of goods mentioned above, but extends to every kind of merchandise capable of transportation; and the result is, the people of Nevada are oppressed by a system of robbery which would not be tolerated in an Eastern State. Nor is this all. If the Nevada merchant wishes to send goods to Utah or the East, he is charged a higher rate than would be charged for the same goods from California; and this notwithstanding that the Sierra lie between.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE LOBBY.

Time and again have the people sought to have these evils remedied. In almost every campaign, both Republicans and Democrats have inserted planks in their platforms favoring the regulation of freights and fares, and have declared unequivocally that all discriminations and excessive charges by railroad corporations should be prohibited by appropriate legislation. Legislature after Legislature has been pledged to carry out the wishes of the people; but, under the influence of Central Pacific gold, these pledges have ever disappeared, like thistle-down before the wind or like snow in the sunlight. A powerful railroad lobby, headed by Steve Gage, is ever at Carson during the biennial session; and every suspicious bill is carefully scrutinized and rejected.

To confuse the legislators is always the plan of the railroad-lobby. "We are protected in our rights now," they argue; "let us stave off legislation, and all will be well." They introduce numerous bills, and then confuse men who desire to do right. They are quick, wiry, and strategic. They are not frank, open, and manly. Success is their high-priest and god. They take the lawmakers aside, jingle gold in their pockets, whisper words of sophistry in their ears, and tell them that any bill from the people will work great injustice to the roads. The question of freights and fares, they say, is a very intricate one at best, and such questions only great minds like their own can comprehend. Ask them a few pertinent questions about the transportation tax from California; charge the corporation which they represent with blackmail, with deliberate extortions, with conspiracies to corrupt the representatives of the people, with discriminations, and the other evils of the railroad calender, and immediately you are confronted with such a mass of subtle logic that you can do little else than listen and applaud.

Perhaps some day in Nevada a Legislature will convene, a majority of whose members will not consider it the square thing to vote each of the Central Pacific Directors a gold medal; perhaps men will not then forget their manhood, and will remember that God helps those who help themselves; perhaps the ills of the people will then have a patient hearing, and laws will be enacted for their relief; but, until such a Legislature convenes, business will be paralyzed, cruel extortions and discriminations will be practiced, and the railroad-monopoly will continue a policy which will rob every poor miner in the State, which will destroy industry, and which will promote wholesale poverty and distress.

A. R. W.

LIFE AND I.

Life and I are lovers straying
  Arm in arm along—
Often, like two children Maying
  Full of mirth and song.

Life plucks all the blooming hours
  Growing by the way—
Binds them on my brow like flowers—
  Calls me Queen of May.

Then again, in rainy weather,
  We sit vis-a-vis,
Planning work we'll do together
  In the years to be.

Sometimes Life denies me blisses,
  And I frown or pout;
But we make it up with kisses
  Ere the day is out.

Woman-like, I sometimes grieve him—
  Try his trust and faith—
Saying I shall one day leave him
  For his rival, Death.

Then he always grows more zealous,
  Tender, and more true—
Loves me for being jealous,
  As all lovers do.

Tho' I swear by stars above him,
  And by worlds beyond,
That I love him—love him—love him;
  Tho' my heart is fond;

Tho' he gives me, doth this lover,
  Kisses with each breath—
I shall one day throw him over,
  And plight troth with Death.

—*Ella Wheeler in Demorest's Magazine.*

Spelling and Definition.

West Chester (Pa.) Record.

The Franklin County Superintendent of Schools, in overhauling the teachers of that county as to their educational qualifications, found that some of the young ladies who were applicants for positions were decidedly unfitted for their work. The teachers were required to write the following words, with their definitions: Vacillation, hieroglyphics, antediluvian, aphorism, bivouac, codicil, hallucination, inveigle, periphery. One of the young ladies spelled and defined them as follows: "Vassilation, the act of being vassil; hyeroglifics (correct definition); antediluvian, the act of loosening down before, as it were; aphorism, a rising before, head; bivouac (was unable to define); codissel, relating to a code, a law, or rule; holiusenation, a strange loosening or separation, as it were; inveigle, somewhat strange; periphery, unnatural." Several others who were examined spelled and defined some of the words as follows: "Superannuated, the state of being overexerted; codicile (couldn't define); periffery (couldn't define); hallucination, act of rejoicing or blessing; bivouac, American bush-fighting." One of the young ladies, who received 7½ per cent, defined hallucination as "the condition of being made clear."

GERMANY.

Some Scandalous Stories in Regard to Theatrical People.

Alleged General Want of Truthfulness—How Strangers Are Skinned.

Bismarck and Political Matters—A Crushing Weight of Taxation.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BERLIN, Prussia, May 12.—Many scandalous stories are afloat in Germany respecting the private life of theatrical people,—managers and actors. One of the stars of the Royal Theatre at Dresden has, although unmarried, three children,—each by a different father, it is said. And a few years ago a popular vocalist of the Saxon Capital was the recognized mistress of a wealthy and decrepit old Baron. Captivated by her charms, the old nobleman wanted to marry her; but his children were too horrified at the proposal to listen to it,—so, as a compromise, made a suggestion which could not possibly stain the family escutcheon. In accordance with this, she lived with the old man during the rest of his years, and upon his death received a number of thousand dollars, and left Dresden never to return. She now enchants audiences in one of the Capitals of Southern Germany.

EXPERIENCE OF TWO VIRTUOUS ACTRESSES.

About two years ago, a Bohemian actress, Frau Bittner by name, gave up a five years' engagement at Meiningen, and came to Berlin in order to accept what was thought would prove a life-appointment at the Imperial Theatre. It was a position not to be had every day, and one which offered flattering prospects. But the lady was devoted to her husband and chaste, on the one hand, and beautiful and an artist of high talent, on the other,—qualities which soon won her enemies on all sides. She aroused in particular the jealousy of two leading actresses, who it is well known are the favorits of two prominent officials of the "Hof Theater"; and, as the two gentlemen knew that Frau Bittner regarded her own character more highly than their favor, they felt no motive for giving her their support. consequently she soon found that she was not to be allowed to play any but inferior rôles; or, if a chief part was assigned her, she was sure to be informed, a few hours before the performance, that for some reason the program had been changed, and she would either receive some minor rôle, or would be left out altogether. Once a new opera was to be performed for the Kaiser's special benefit; and the prolog was assigned to Frau Bittner. Her fine declamatory powers fitted her admirably for the part, and she was delighted at the prospect of at length appearing before the Emperor. She arranged her toilet and prepared herself otherwise with great care. Imagine her disappointment, therefore, when, on the very morning of the day appointed, she received word that it had been decided to do away with the prolog, and that her services would not be required! So things went on till at the end of a year she received a note stating that her contract was at an end. I am happy to say that the lady now has a permanent engagement in Prague, where she is creating a great sensation. In justice to the old Kaiser, let it be said that he probably knew nothing of the whole transaction.

Another instance is of a young girl, attractive and full of promise, who came to Berlin from Königsburg. She applied to a leading official of the Imperial Theatre for an engagement, and was told that she could obtain one if she would promise to "love him." The proposal was rejected with scorn. Scandalous stories are also in the mouths of the people concerning Court life here,—particularly at an earlier period, when Prince Carl, the Emperor's brother, was younger.

From the time I set foot on German soil, now almost a year ago, I have been constantly astonished at

THE WANT OF TRUTHFULNESS

I have found everywhere. There are exceptions, I am glad to say; but they are rare, and, for that reason, all the more striking. These lines will probably be read by many Germans, and will be denounced as a gross slander. But, my German friend, let me assure you that I am not giving merely my own opinion; it is the universal testimony of the Americans and English with whom I have talked. And, indeed, more than one German has agreed with me, and deplored the widespread prevalence of untruthfulness in his country. We often hear of "the honest blue eye of the German," and indeed we often see it; particularly do we notice a sweet, innocent, truthful look in the countenances of the young girls. Yet an intelligent English lady, who has lived here for seven years, and who teaches in many of the best families of Berlin, declares she is shocked at the want of truth and sincerity in the young ladies whom it is her lot to teach. Very probably the most of them would not tell what they thought was a downright lie; but they look upon slight deviations from strict veracity as nothing wrong. This is not alone a peculiarity of the German, but wider or narrower departures from truth are prevalent among all peoples of this Continent, and it is reported to be worse among the Southern races than up North. It must be remembered that our Puritanic grandfathers instilled into their children a very strict idea of truthfulness. A 12-year-old girl who is attending school here said to me: "Why, the little children where I go to school tell perfectly awful lies!" Now, it seems to me that the reports which all travelers give cannot be very greatly overdrawn if even children notice and comment upon this want of truthfulness. On the other hand, of course, it must be conceded that mere travelers do not have the best opportunities to judge of the characteristics of a Nation. But, if Europeans visiting America can give their impressions of us, why cannot we, when here, be allowed the same privilege?

An American with any patriotism cannot but be touched at

THD OUTRAGEOUS THINGS

which are spoken into our very faces here about the United States, particularly when the things condemned in us are the very things under which we smart here. We are forever taunted with the remark that "In America time is money"; or we are reminded of what the father told his son, "My son, make money,—honestly if you can, but make money at any events"; or we are told that America is "The land of humbugs." But never have I been so impressed with the universality of the desire to make money as right here. The people whom the traveler meets will stoop to most anything to make a few peenigs. The boarding-houses are, almost without exception, wholesale swindling affairs, where the unfortunate stranger is regarded as a legitimate prey, and where as much money as possible is extorted for the least possible compensation in the way of good food and comforts. In Hildesheim, in the Province of Hanover, we boarded for seven weeks with a family which had been recommended to us as cultivated, of good standing in the place, and with high connections. We paid what I have since found to be a high price. At first only one napkin a week was allowed each of us; but, on my objecting to this, we were given two, though it was compiained that they could not afford it. We subsequently learned that the family gave eight and ten napkins each week to our washerwoman, and told her to charge them in our bill, else they would never recommend her again. In Dresden we rented rooms of the wife of a landscape-painter. She appeared to be very much of a landy. The price paid for the rooms was to include service, and, among other items, as much hot water as we wanted. When her bill was presented she had charged any number of extras, and, among the rest, for hot water. During the conversation that resulted I told her that Americans had repeatedly assured me to be on my guard, or the Germans would overreach me; whereupon she replied, "But they did not know that you were coming into the house of an artist, who is no tradesman." I concluded that, if that was how artists act,

I SHOULD HENCEFORTH PREFER TRADESMEN.

A lady friend of mine spent last summer in Weimar, and there ordered half-a-dozen photographs of the best photographer in the town, for six marks. The bill was presented for seven marks. The lady objected, and paid the price originally agreed upon. She then told him she would take six more at the same figure,—six marks,—to which the man again agreed. But again the second time he sent in a bill of seven marks, saying he would rather burn the pictures than sell them for six. His paltry excuse was, that he did not know the head was to be quite so large when he first agreed to the bargain. Yet they were of exactly the same size as the sample shown her in the first place.

I could multiply such instances almost ad infinitum if necessary, both from my own and others' experiences. I know well that I am laying myself open to the charge of being some prickly, cross-grained old chap who is never satisfied any way. But, again, I am expressing the almost universal testimony of the English-speaking people whom I meet. If an American can come abroad with "a barrel" of money, and can afford to submit to extortion, he will see everything under a roseate hue. In Dresden there is a "Society for the Protection of Strangers." Is that not significant? A German himself in Dresden told me that a few years ago there used to be in many hotels and restaurants there two lists of prices. Were they the same, think you? And which was for the stranger? And now, when a stranger wants to get anything at a bargain, he takes some German friend with him who understands matters, to do the purchasing for him. Yet I am glad to say there are

NUMEROUS AND MARKED EXCEPTIONS TO ALL THIS.

I have dealt with some merchants who have acted most politely, truthfully, and honestly. And my present landlady, who was once very wealthy, but is now reduced in circumstances, appears to be scrupulously honorable. Although obliged to be strictly economical, she never descends to petty meanness and extortion, and in all respects she shows herself to be a high-toned lady. I am also happy to be able to register among my friends and acquaintances some who are truthful to an extreme degree.

With all his sagacity, Bismarck cannot always, it seems, escape calling down on himself public ridicule, and sometimes public censure. The people of the Capital are very radical in their political opinions, and, what is more, free in expressing them. This, it seems, has especially stirred the ire of the Prime Minister and the old Kaiser's favorit, and lately stung him into declaring that he would have to remove the Reichstag, and, in fact, the seat of Government, to some other place, where they would be beyond the reach of the radical influence of the obnoxious Berliners. This has called forth unbounded merriment, and the papers are giving it to him right and left. One of the funny papers last week, *Ulk*, said they wished Bismarck would take the soldiers with him when he leaves Berlin, for then they would be able to have some good servant-girls.

There is a good deal of interest manifested in regard to the pet scheme of the Minister's,—

THE WORKINGMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,—and last Sunday he gave a grand dinner to all members of the Reichstag, chiefly of the Centre and National Liberal parties, who will be likely to favor the project. That is, all who had left their cards at his house and thus signified their willingness to support him, were invited to the feast; while the opposition, mainly the Progressists, were left out in the cold and to hunger, or to dine themselves,—which latter Richter and his comrades prefer to do, most likely, thinking that a dinner of herbs among themselves is better than roast beef with the Minister.

Last Friday evening Prof. Günther, member from Nuremberg, delivered an earnest, thoughtful address before one of the Radical Clubs of this city. His speech, which was not meant to be personal, was directed against the reactionary policy of the Ministry and Bismarck's tax and duty measures. The speech was cheered to the echo. This Club is but one of the many indications of the leaven of discontent that is beginning to work among the intelligent portions of the community. It is very evident that the bold, clear-headed utterances of such men as Richter, Wirchow, Günther, etc., are beginning to tell upon the thoughts of the younger and wide-awake minds of Germany. They are becoming restless under the many burdens already laid upon their shoulders. The weight of the military is oppressive in its financial aspect alone; while to many the military service is galling in the extreme. Many a time have Germans congratulated me upon living in a land where the burdens of taxation are light, and where there is no immense standing army to consume the resources. Why,—just think of it!—in Berlin alone there are quartered more soldiers than compose the entire standing army of the United States. To the casual observer they look very fine in all their fuss and feathers; but, to him who looks beneath these glittering trappings appears

THE VAST ARMY OF THE POOR OF GERMANY.

Yet it is not the maintenance of the military alone that oppresses the people. There are thirty-five Princes who help drain the land. It takes millions upon millions of dollars every year to support them and their Courts. How happy the day for Germany when they are all bleudid into one!

In view of this double burden, it is self-evident that the taxation for the support of the State is great enough, to say nothing about municipal taxes. But, as an example, let me speak of the taxes levied on my landlady: She owns this building, and receives a rental from it of 6,650 thalers; but pays taxes, including water and gas tax for her own apartments, to the amount of 650 thalers. This is exactly as much as she paid when her rentals amounted to 8,000 thalers. She pays a "gebäude" or building tax, a house tax, and a "wohnung" or apartment tax; then everybody who rents a floor of her has to pay an apartment tax; so that there are half-a-dozen or more different taxes levied on this single building. But, aside from a property tax proper, everyone who receives an income of more than 50 thalers, or about $36, must pay an income tax. And now Bismarck has just tried, but failed, to have a law passed that everyone incapable of bearing arms should pay an extra tax. What would the taxpaying community at home say to such burdens as these?

THE PRINCE OF WALES

is said to have taken a violent fancy to Bismarck's widespreading felt hat, and ordered some from the maker in Bremen. As the maker refused to deliver the hats without his stamp, and as the Prince dare not wear anything with a foreign stamp, the matter was compromised by the firm's stamp being put underneath the silk lining. So we may soon expect to see the English swells appearing under the shade of hats like those of our Western drovers.

THE HORSE MARKET.

Messrs. F. J. Berry & Co., of the Monroe street horse and mule market, report the following sales for the week:

Description.	*Age.*	*Hight.*	*Weight.*	*Price.*
Bay and gray carriage team	6	16	2,300	$350
Bay driver	6	15½	1,000	140
Bay driver	7	16	1,100	190
Brown driver	8	15	950	110
Bay driver	7	15¾	1,050	160
Bay driver	6	15½	1,000	150
Brown driver	7	15½	900	100
Sorrel driver	7	15½	1,000	100
Sorrel driver	8	15¾	1,000	85
Brown driver	8	15	900	100
Bay driver	6	15½	1,100	150
Pair drivers	6	15	1,900	210
Bay horse	6	15¾	1,300	175
Bay horse	7	15¾	1,300	200
Brown horse	9	16	1,150	130
Black mare	8	15¾	1,200	150
Gray mare	7	15½	1,150	130

IN ETERNITY.

For The Chicago Tribune.

HELL.

Ere Time died, deepest pain had still a taste
  Of rapture in its ache and agony,
  Since always with it came the thought to me,
That, though it linger long, or go in haste,
There is an ending! Now—the ages waste
  Their mighty powers and writhe as helplessly
  As even I, whelmed in this lurid sea
That hath for bound but chaos, fiery-faced,
  And cragged around and crowned with utter heat.
Christ! for a moment's sky to shriek up to!—
  An hour of burnt-out cinders for my feet
To loiter in, and kneel along, and woo
  The old prayers back she taught me to repeat
  Who hideth now behind the Mercy-Seat!

HEAVEN.

O what a weary while it is to stand
  Telling the countless ages o'er and o'er,
  Till all the finger-tips held out before
My dazzled eyes by Heaven's starry hand
Drop one by one—yet, at some dread command,
  Are held again and counted evermore!
  How feverish the music seems to pour
Along the throbbing veins of anthems grand!
  And how the Cherubim sing on and on!—
The Seraphim and Angels—still in white—
  Still harping—still enraptured—far withdrawn
In hovering arts, tranced in endless flight!
  —God's mercy! is there never dusk or dawn,
  Or any crumb of gloom to feed upon?

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Cowardly "Regulators."

The Kentucky Regulators are frequently shown to be cowardly. They are quick to lynch defenseless men and women, but will always run when they see armed resistance. A recent illustration was the mobbing of Billy Niskill, who had incurred their displeasure by giving information to the revenue authorities about illicit distilleries. Forty men rode to Billy's cabin in the night to hang him. They surrounded the hut, so that he might not escape, and set up a yell to call him out. He did not emerge cowering and supplicating, but with a rifle across his shoulder and his head up. The Regulators fled precipitately, a few of the more valiant stopping for an instant to kill Billy's dog.

KANSAS.

Some Facts and Figures in Regard to the School System of the State.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 7.—The school system of Kansas is the pride of every citizen of the State, and has proved her greatest advertisement in the last ten years. Whatever has been done in the way of agricultural displays to promote immigration, and whatever results have been achieved in other directions, it is an accepted fact that more good has been accomplished by fostering and advancing the educational interests of the State than through all other influences combined. The exhaustive report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, lately issued, is unquestionably the best showing ever made by any Western State in the matter of schools, extent and value of school-property, and general facilities for learning. It is an interest that is

YEARLY INCREASING IN IMPORTANCE,

the intention evidently being to make Kansas second to no State in the Union in point of regard for the welfare of the rising generation.

The total number of school districts in Kansas in 1880 is given at 6,134; in 1879 the number was 5,622, and in 1878 5,136. These figures include all the cities and towns, each of which is classed as a district. The increase for 1880 is mostly due to the settlement and organization of new counties. In 1880 there were built 388 school-houses, at a cost of $359,269.30; in 1879 a total of 414 school-houses were erected, at a cost of $258,082.89; in 1878 354 school-buildings were erected, at a cost of $240,403; and in 1877 the number of school-houses constructed was 246, their cost being $191,219—making in four years a permanent investment of $1,048,974.19 in 1,402 new school-buildings. In the language of the State Superintendent, "This activity attests the continued faith of our people in the value of free educational institutions."

THE GREATEST INCREASE

in school-houses has been in the country districts, but many of the cities have provided additional school facilities. Topeka has put $40,000 into new buildings within the year; in Wichita several commodious buildings have been erected at a cost of $30,000; Newton and Orange City have built five brick school-houses, each at a cost of about $10,000; two handsome buildings have been erected at Winfield, at a total cost of $12,000; Emporia has added a new and convenient school at a cost of $15,000; Salina has added a second and Parsons a third school-house the past year, each at a cost of about $10,000; and Augusta, Fredonia, Kirwin, Marysville, and Washington are just finishing structures which will cost from $7,000 to $10,000 each.

A GENERAL COMPARISON

between the years 1879 and 1880 will be found in the following table:

NUMBER OF SCHOOL-HOUSES IN STATE.

Year.	*Log.*	*Frame.*	*Brick.*	*Stone.*	*Total.*
1879	338	3,742	151	701	4,932
1880	433	3,925	154	730	5,242

VALUE OF ALL SCHOOL-PROPERTY.

Year.	*School-houses.*	*Furniture.*	*Apparatus.*	*Libraries.*	*Total.*
1879	$3,863,571	$415,144	$82,851	$15,570	$4,407,136
1880	4,049,212	467,783	92,608	23,439	4,633,044
Increase	$185,641	$52,639	$9,757	$7,869	$225,908

SCHOOL POPULATION.

Year.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
1879	160,992	151,239	312,231
1880	175,159	165,488	340,647
Increase in 1879	23,590	22,066	45,656
Increase in 1880	14,167	14,209	28,376

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

The number of students enrolled in the public schools for 1880 was 231,434,—an increase of 23,000 over 1879. The average number of scholars in daily attendance in public schools for 1880 was 137,667, against 123,715 for the preceding year. The common schools of the State were kept open an average of twenty-four weeks during the year,—this being an increase of two weeks on the average term of the previous year. In some counties the term extended as high as thirty-three weeks. As shown by the report of the Bureau of Education but six States had a longer school-term than Kansas has had the past two years.

TEACHERS AND REVENUE.

The number of teachers employed in the common schools of the State for the year 1880 was 7,780, of whom 3,506 were males and 4,274 were females. The average monthly salary for the year was, males, $32.47, and females, $25.98.

The sources from which the Common-School Fund was derived were:

	1879.	*1880.*
Balance from preceding year	$ 261,467.72	$ 248,837.04
State and county school funds	263,998.82	309,683.89
Sale of bonds	272,110.04	325,189.97
District taxes	918,835.24	1,120,197.72
All other sources	162,151.20	156,598.11
Total receipts	$1,878,563.02	$2,160,506.73

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

	1879.	*1880.*
For teachers' wages	$1,012,699.16	$1,088,504.39
To Superintendents graded school	10,953.42	12,177.46
Rents, fuel, and incidentals	274,260.15	306,278.06
Text-books	10,772.91	22,311.35
District libraries	4,026.32	4,965.99
Maps and apparatus	18,999.45	24,880.35
Sites, building, and furniture	258,082.89	359,269.30
Total	$1,589,794.30	$1,818,386.90

THE COMPARATIVE ADVANCE

made by the common schools since the organization of the State is shown in the following summary:

Years.	*No. of school-districts*	*No. of children of school-age.*	*No. of teachers employed*	*Value of school property.*
1861	214	4,901	319	$ 10,432.50
1862	534	13,976	564	32,972.60
1863	705	24,574	732	76,500.71
1864	823	37,979	899	122,822.64
1865	847	45,441	1,086	318,897.31
1866	986	54,725	1,205	420,373.40
1867	1,172	62,833	1,601	573,690.08
1868	1,372	76,150	2,014	813,062.75
1869	1,707	92,517	2,240	1,031,892.00
1870	2,068	119,244	3,078	1,520,041.40
1871	2,647	142,358	3,795	2,024,594.33
1872	3,419	165,982	4,975	2,845,262.58
1873	4,004	184,957	5,043	3,408,956.00
1874	4,395	199,010	5,383	3,989,085.67
1875	4,560	193,986	5,576	4,096,527.00
1876	4,658	212,977	6,063	4,600,259.00
1877	4,865	232,874	6,359	4,277,094.00
1878	5,136	266,575	6,922	4,527,227.00
1879	5,622	312,231	7,104	4,407,136.00
1880	6,134	340,647	7,780	4,633,044.00

COUNTY NORMAL INSTITUTES.

During the year 1879 there were held in the State sixty-six Normal Institutes, at an expense of $18,357.17—of which $15,941.33 was for instruction and $2,405.84 for incidentals. These Institutes were in session from four to six weeks, and in them 6,050 teachers received instruction. During 1880 there were held sixty-seven of these Institutes, or training-schools, with an enrollment of 5,579 teachers, and at a cost of $17,325.18. In discussing the value of the Institute system the State Superintendent says: "But what can we say of the permanency of this recently-adopted educational agency? Is it to grow with our growth, and be a durable feature of our free-school system? To make it so, its work must be well defined and progressive. If we adopt and pursue a graded course of study, extending through a series of years, making the work of each Institute, in great part, a review of and examination on a year's study, giving a higher grade of certificate as each year of the course is completed, and at the end awarding to every worthy one a professional State certificate, I believe the Institute will be a permanent and very valuable feature of our educational system."

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

At the last session of the Legislature a law was enacted concerning the duties and pay of County Superintendents. The salary is now determined upon the census of school-population, as reported officially by the clerks of school-districts. Upon this basis the Superintendents in forty counties will receive $1,000 each per annum; in twenty-seven other counties the salary will range from $400 to $900; and in all other counties, where the school population is less than 1,000 in each, the County Superintendent will receive a per diem of $3 for a number of days not to exceed 100 in one year. All Superintendents receiving over $600 per annum are required to devote their entire time to the duties of their offices.

In addition to the admirable public schools, there are many

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING

in the State, as will be seen from the following list: Baker University, located at Baldwin City, founded in 1858, has property valued at $36,000; Highland University, Highland, founded in 1858, value of property, $21,300; Washburn College, at Topeka, incorporated in 1865, has property amounting to $125,000; St. Benedict's College, Atchison, founded in 1859; Lane University, Lecompton, has property worth $17,000; the College of the Sisters of Bethany, at Topeka, chartered in 1870, has property worth $75,000; Kansas Normal College, founded in 1878, located at Fort Scott, has property valued at $8,500; Atchison Institute, Atchison, founded in 1870, has property valued at $12,750.

J. L. K.

SCHOFIELD AND THOMAS.

A Comparison of Their Characters by an Admirer of Gen. Thomas.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 10.—In last Saturday's issue of THE TRIBUNE appeared a letter from Maj.-Gen. Schofield in relation to his services in the Army of the Cumberland, and designed, as is very evident, as a comparison between Gen. Thomas and himself, and so that the former shall suffer by the contrast.

This vainglorious letter of Gen. Schofield is worthy of attention, first, because it serves to show in their true light the characters and reveals in clear outline the sort of patriotism which governed a large number of so-called Generals who during the War fretted and strutted in their little hour of brief authority and then—were heard no more! and, second, it brings into greater prominence the solid merits of those heroes who were beyond vanity and selfishness in their patriotic services.

Instinctively we recall the grand commander of the Army of the Cumberland, who succeeded that other brilliant soldier and versatile genius, Gen. Rosecrans; and again we are in justice bound to name the creator and organizer of that same army, the accomplished Gen. Buell, who, like his successor, survives the ingratitude of republics in undeserved obscurity. When we reflect upon the modesty and grand worth of Gen. George H. Thomas, estimate the length and results of his services, the quiet and unobtrusive greatness he showed in actual deeds done, how unassuming, and brave, and heroic he bore himself through all the War, how he despised pretension and selfish ambition, and what a private character he developed, it becomes a source of great satisfaction to his old soldiers to have a General like Schofield make a comparison between himself and his superior officer.

As Gens. McCook and Rousseau compare with Buell and Rosecrans at Perryville, as Generals, or again at Stone River, where gross incompetency and stupidity caused fearful and needless slaughter,—since nothing could be gained upon either occasion,—being battles precipitated by Generals who had no intelligent motive or plan,—so the battle which Gen. Schofield prates about compares with the great and important battle of Nashville.

The battle of Franklin, like the desperate massacre of Perryville, was a heedless blunder on the part of the subordinates who made the venture. They were both battles fought without orders, plans, motive, or purpose, and could in the nature of the case only result in needless and costly butchery. Resulting as they did, only in badly crippling the army needed for graver emergencies later on. It may seem harsh criticism at this late day to suggest that the same desire to earn promotion even at the cannon's mouth now endeavors by a flippant juggling of adjectives to steal from the laureled brows of the great and recognized heroes of the war the honors which are not usually bestowed unless earned. To paraphrase the famous quotation from "Richelieu":

> The pen, with men not enirely great,
> Is mightier than the sword.

It may have been observed that the really great soldiers of our War were, as a rule, not ready with the pen.

Grant, Thomas, Sheridan, and other great leaders cannot compare in literary excellence or the power of making adjectives fight battles with McClellan, Schurz, Lew Wallace, and a host of others who will be recognized as literary Generals.

With all the materials at their command and sure of a great and respectful auditory the Generals who became the leaders rarely ever rush into print. They appear to understand the power and moral beauty of silence; they are satisfied to trust to the historian of the future; they are not jealous of their records or reputations; their great deeds speak a voice more eloquent than any panegyric of words. The deep heart of the Nation thanks them in mutely grateful eloquence for their triumphs in behalf of the Union, humanity, and the righteous cause, and they are deeply enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen, not less because together with their valuable services they bear themselves magnanimously and without arrogance in the walks of their everyday life among the body of the people whose saviors they became in time of National calamity.

When Gen. Buell was relieved from the command of the army Gen. Thomas was tendered the chief command, which he declined.

Would "Maj.-Gen. Schofield, U. S. A." of West Point, have modestly declined such an honor and such a responsibility? Did Gens. Pope, or Burnside, or Joe Hooker decline the command of the Army of the Potomac? Not they. And we know the result of such generalship as they displayed!

Had Gen. Palmer or any of the numerous ready made Major-Generals been tendered the command of the Army of the Cumberland, would they have deemed themselves incompetent? Not they. Happily such a blunder was not made even by Halleck, Stanton & Co. Finally after steady and efficient services by Gen. Thomas in a subordinate capacity for two years and a half he was importuned by the Government at Washington to take command. He did so, because he could not resist the importunity. And now we come to a page of Gen. Thomas' history which is one of the most glorious evidences of his lofty and chivalrous nature and the greatness of his character. It will be remembered that soon after the battle of Chickamauga was fought, and where, by a singular combination of circumstances, Gen. Thomas was enabled to specially distinguish himself, he was placed in command,—relieving Gen. Rosecrans.

There was a desire to laud Gen. Thomas extravagantly in and out of the army.

The press through the war correspondents was eulogistic of him. He was called "The Rock of Chickamauga" and other laudatory names in extolling his merits. Gen. Rosecrans himself in his official report of the battle in very high terms praised him for his "prudence in action, wisdom in council, firmness, and fidelity to orders," and extolled him in matchless language for his fine qualities as a soldier and a gentleman.

In a general order in which Gen. Thomas assumed command, he declares that all the credit for the recent victories was due to his predecessor, Gen. Rosecrans, who had planned the battle, whose orders he (Thomas) had obeyed as any faithful soldier should, and that if any credit seemed to be due it should be conferred upon the late commanding General, and words of similar import. Here was an act of grand manliness. A great soul only could be capable of such magnanimity.

> Time hath, my Lord, a wallet on his back
> Wherein he puts alms for oblivion:
> A great sized monster of ingratitude.

Gen. Rosecrans was summarily relieved, and Gen. Thomas put in his place by those in authority. Everything tended in dispraise of Rosecrans, and in Thomas's favor. And it was to offset this unjust disparagement of the deserving General that the great, chivalrous, noble Thomas strove to render the tribute of respect implied in his words of praise.

Would "Maj.-Gen. Schofield, U. S. A.," of West Point, have done as Thomas did? We think not. This one act of Gen. Thomas, better perhaps than any other, shows the grandeur of his nature, and contrasts with the letter of Gen. Schofield as an illustration of the fable of the jackass kicking the dead lion!

JARVIS BLUME.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN
RESOLVENT,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear, as the blood improves in purity and strength, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
READY
RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS
Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints,

Looseness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them. As there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills, be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

WOMAN.

A New York Marriage Spoiled by the Arrival of the Groom's Son.

Professional Letter-Writing as Explained by a Lady Who Lives by the Art.

How a Young Man Said Adieu to His Sweetheart While She Was Bathing.

Washington Bridal Couples and the Change Which Is Coming Over Them.

The Peculiar Trials of a Young Lady Who Tried to Become a Baptist Preacher.

Poisonous Toilet Articles—A Fair Somnambulist—Frederick Tells His Love—Feminine Notes, Humor, Etc.

OLD LETTERS.

There, speak in whispers; fold me to thy heart,
Dear love, for I have roamed a weary, weary way;
Bid my vague terrors with thy kiss depart,
Oh, I have been among the dead to-day,
And, like a pilgrim to some martyr's shrine,
Awed with the memories that crowd my brain.
Fearing my voice I woo the charm of thine;
Tell me thou livest, lovest yet again.

Not among graves, but letters, old and dim,
Yellow and precious, have I touched the past,
Reverent and prayerful as we chant the hymn
Among the aisles where saints their shadows cast;
Reading dear names on faded leaf that here
Was worn with foldings tremulous and fond,
These drowned in plashing of a tender tear,
Or with death's tremble pointing "the beyond."

And, love, there came a flutter of white wings—
A stir of snowy robes from out the deep
Of utter silence, as I read the things
I smiled to trace before I learned to weep;
And hands, whose clasp was magic long ago,
Came soft before me, till I yearned to press
Mad kisses on their whiteness—then the wo,
The sting of death, the chill of nothingness!

One was afar, where golden sands made dim
The shining steps of the poor trickster Time:
And one was lost. Ah! bitter grief for him
Who wrecked his manhood in the depths of crime:
Another, beautiful as morning's beam
Flushing the orient, laid meekly down
Among the daisies, dreaming love's glad dream,
And one sweet saint now wears a starry crown.

And thus there stole delicious odors still
From out those relics of the charmed past,
Sighs from the lips omnipotent to will
And win rich tribute to the very last;
But death, or change, had been among my flowers,
And all their bloom had faded, so that I
Yield my sad thoughts to the compelling powers
Of the bright soul I worship till I die.
Nay, never doubt me, for, by love's divine
And tearful past, I know my future thine.

GOT THERE IN TIME.

In New York City dwells an old gentleman who will never again see 60, a widower with several children, all young men and women. In the same street lives a widow lady with but one daughter, only one; but the excellencies of that daughter are enough for several. Mary Mattinger was a sweet girl, and she is now, thank Heaven, a sweet wife.

Mary has been for several years especially beloved by Samuel Titus, the second son of the old widower mentioned. They passed through the regular stages of the gentle passion, and about a year ago engaged themselves, and were to have been married immediately. But, alas! There is nothing but trouble in this wicked world. Samuel was interested in a mining speculation in California, and intelligence coming to him of the rascality of a partner, it became necessary for him to go at once to the Golden State and give some attention to his affairs there. With many a tear and many a sigh, and with protestations of everlasting fidelity and all that sort of thing, the lovers parted, he for the stern realities of life in the mines and she to weep and bewail his absence.

It so happened that Samuel had not been gone more than a week before the old gentleman, his father, called to condole with Mary. Condoling with a very pretty girl of 20 is rather a pleasant business, and the elder Titus found it out suddenly. He condoled successfully, and called to condole again, and kept calling with condolence till he found that calling with condolence became a sort of necessity to him. In brief, he found himself as desperately in love with the girl as his son Samuel was, and he determined to possess her at all hazards.

The mother favored this turn of things. The son was all well enough, but if the father should marry the girl, she trusted to her skill in the management of men (she had been married twice) to turn his infatuation to account. She would declare war against the whole Titus family, and so warp and twist the old gentleman as to secure to herself all his estate, which was not inconsiderable. She didn't care so much about the estate, but the delight of getting it in that way was what excited in her the delight the hunter feels when game is in sight.

And so the mother and the ancient lover worried that poor girl into spasms. She was not permitted to write to Samuel,—his letters were carefully intercepted, and the poor girl was made nearly crazy. Six months of this kind of thing so subdued her that she finally consented to wed the father of her rightful lover, and the date of the nuptials was fixed for the 1st of March last.

What had be come of Samuel in the meantime? He was up in the mines straightening out his affairs, and dreaming day and night of the happy hour when he should return and claim his darling, and, with enough to live upon, sit down quietly and enjoy life. But one morning he got a letter from a younger brother, who was very fond of him, revealing the situation. The brother wrote Samuel everything, even stating the date of the wedding, and all about it. Samuel did what any decent man would have done. He dropped his work, he made a hasty collection of such things as he had to have, and started for home. He had just time, if there should be no delays, to reach New York the evening of the wedding at 7 o'clock.

He was fortunate. The trains ran with commendable speed, and there were no vexatious breaks. He came by the New York Central, and at Albany he telegraphed his brother of his whereabouts, and added, "I shall kill the old man!"

The brother got the dispatch at a quarter to 7. The few guests were all in the house (for reasons the old gentleman desired it to be as private as possible), the clergyman was ready, the bride, pale and wan, was in readiness to be sacrificed, and the father and mother were as jubilant as could be. The son read the dispatch! The falling of a bomb-shell in the room could not have caused a more decided sensation.

"Sam coming! Kill me!" shrieked the old gentleman.

"Yes, and if he stops at that it will be a mercy," replied the son. "There are elderly females who have had a hand in this who may be sacrificed to his vengeance. A revolver has six cartridges, and one is enough for anybody."

Visions of a tall, stalwart man in a red shirt, with a belt full of revolvers, with eyes glaring with rage and a breast swelling with vengeance, rose in the minds of that wretched man and the still more wretched mother. The rumbling of a carriage was heard outside.

"What shall we do?" shrieked the father.

"What shall we do?" shrieked the mother.

The gentle Mary was equal to the emergency.

"There must be a wedding to-night, for everything is arranged for a wedding. Mother, you must take my place; you are dressed as a very old bride should be, and when Sam comes you will be married, or on the way to it, and we can say that Titus' marrying me was all a mistake. Then Sam can marry me, and all this horrible bloodshed be saved. It is all that can be done. It is that or death!"

The old gentleman looked at the girl and then at her mother. A look crossed his face such as one makes when taking medicine, and a refusal was on his lips.

The carriage was at the door, and a heavy step was hear on the threshold. There was no time to lose. With a sigh, followed by the grinding of teeth, the old gentleman took the mother, the daughter sat down quietly, and when Samuel burst into the room the clergyman was just finishing the remark, "whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder!"

"What is this?" ejaculated Samuel.

"Only this, Samuel," replied the delighted Mary; "it's so nice. Your pa has married my ma, and we will be married, too, and then——"

"Then father was not trying to marry you?"

"How ridiculous!" was Mary's answer.

They were married immediately. Samuel got an idea of the true state of the case, and was disposed to visit condign punishment upon his father's head, but when he looked at the stepmother he relented.

"He is punished sufficiently now," he said to himself, "to satisfy the most exacting. I will leave him with his misery."

And he went back to California, taking his wife with him, a very happy man.

The elder couple parted last week. The old lady was afflicted with an incompatibility of temper.

A PROFESSIONAL LETTER-WRITER.

A petite lady in a neat though noticeably plain attire, and carrying an armful of books, brushed into an alcove in which a reporter was seated at Mercantile Library Hall Saturday afternoon. She begged pardon, and began a hasty retreat, when the newspaper man remonstrated and urged that the recess was common property. She acquiesced in this liberal view, and after depositing the volumes seated herself within a few feet of the only other occupant. After quickly glancing over the title-pages of half a dozen of the volumes, the lady drew a note-book from her pocket, remarking that she had a two-hours' task before her. This fractured the congealed water, so to speak, and a conversation was opened.

"These are all books on the subject of writing letters, about which there is as much ignorance, even in polite circles, as there is about deferential circulars or the contents of the Koran. It has been embodied in works on etiquet and cure-all books, that contain something of everything and nothing complete or absolutely correct about anything."

"Have you directed special attention to it?"

"Well, yes, I have, inasmuch as I have selected it to furnish the wherewith to keep body and soul together, a problem for which I find this following an intelligent, respectable, and lucid solution. I am a professional letter-writer." From her pocket she produced and handed to the reporter a neatly-inscribed card, with the name, Aglae Beaumond, Letter-writter.

"Have you been located in this city very long?"

"I have been here for two years. Previous to then I was in Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Brooklyn, Dubuque, Milwaukee, and a number of smaller towns. In New York there are half a hundred persons doing this work, but in this city there is scarcely any competition."

"What is the character of patrons?"

"They are of all stations of life, but really can be divided into two classes: those who cannot write and those are educated, but desire to frame their thoughts in language with which they are not capable of clothing it, or else are particularly anxious to be absolutely correct, both grammatically and rhetorically. Of course, one of the first requisits is to write an elegant and very varied style of hand. The first is absolutely necessary, while the great need of the second quality will soon suggest itself to any one adopting this queer mode of making a living."

"Do you devote your time exclusively to letter-writing?"

"Yes. When I first began this work, about five years ago in Cincinnati, I also did inscription work, writing cards, formal invitations, family records in Bibles, and inscriptions in books, albums, and similar presents. Since then I have found ample remuneration in letter-writing."

"What do you charge for writing an ordinary letter?"

"Well, there is no market price regulating the sale, and I might say that I charge from nothing at all for some work, and up to what you would consider a fabulous price for more. The class of work you speak of is always done at bed-rock price, of course, for the usual customers for this are poor and uneducated persons. For these no great care is required, and I will give them a letter for nothing; or, if they are anxious to pay and are capable of doing so, I charge them 25 cents, or some nominal amount. You will readily conceive that this class of customers are not greatly solicited, though I must say that I have worked hours in this way with the utmost pleasure. Much of the work I do is for young men and shop girls, and it is needless to say that the correspondence in these cases is all of the lovely stamp. I soon comprehended the necessity of writing a bold male hand when I embarked in this calling, and can dash off an accurately-worded epistle or write a neat, sweet love-letter in a hand that no expert in the world would pronounce a woman's. These letters are paid for in accordance with the ability of the customer. I have received as much as $25 for a letter of this description, and usually charge $2 when of any length. Between 25 cents and $2 the prices range, though, as I said before, I frequently receive much greater sums for work."

"What is your object in taking notes from so many books?"

"Well, they are all on this subject, and nearly all are incorrect in some points. I am now at work on the manuscript of a book which I propose shall contain all the excellences and none of the glaring mistakes of these. I have written several magazine articles on this subject, and now intend to compile these and other articles appertaining thereto. I have just returned from New York, where I have been for some weeks making arrangements for my book."

"You are, I suppose, the repository of many secrets?"

"Yes, I have some very queer customers and experiences, but I enjoy and am instructed by them. By the way, I am just meditating organizing an epistolary society for ladies and gentlemen. You cannot conceive how much ignorance there is concerning this, and even about addressing persons in this country. I have spoken with several ladies on the subject, and think it will be a success."

The work of culling from the books was here begun, and the interesting conversation ended.

A BATHROOM PARTING.

There is always a sadness in parting which is heroic; there is always a sorrow in saying farewell which consecrates the moment to virtue. "My Native Land, Good-Night!" was not the irony of the exiled libertine, but the sigh of the despairing poet. Those who have heard "Farewell, My Own," warbled by an exhausted tenor with the last "Pinafore" troupe of summer can appreciate the ineffable sadness of the thought. The picturesque story of a parting between two young lovers of Chicago has somehow grown to a whisper, and is causing a sensation in certain knowing circles of the city. Several days ago a young man, who was about "sailing out into the West" in search of fortune and fame, found the day of his departure at hand and a fair young girl with black eyes to be left behind. They were "sweethearts," with the approving smiles of parents, and he was going West to make a nest somewhere in which he would in time install her. But the brightest hopes and fondest expectations of the future could not quite dispel the sorrow of parting. Two or three years, though nothing in the life work or life happiness of the young people, is a dreary waste to those separated after daily companionship of years, from childhood to maturity. And so he was cast down, and she was all red with weeping and nervous with emotion. But, brave girl, she would not let him see her sorrow; she would bid him godspeed with a bright face and cheering words. And so resolving, she cried herself to sleep the night before. The next morning she arose late, and, anticipating his last call, hurried to make herself fresh and bright for him. But quick on the heels of her rising, a carriage dashed up to the gate, followed by a prolonged pull of the bell, and in a minute more the departing lover was in the parlor.

"I have just time," he said to her mother, breathlesly, "to bid her good-by and catch the train."

"But!" cried her mother, aghast, "she is in the bath-room!"

"Then let me shake hands with her through the door, for I have but ten minutes in which to get to the depot."

It was a critical moment, but with her heart full of sympathy for the two young people, the mother said yes, and, leading the way through the hall and up stairs, showed the expectant young man into the room of his adored one. It was the shrine of innocence. The white drapery of the bed, tumbled like the crest of chopped seas, told of recent rising. By its side a pair of tiny boots and a little limp mass of colored silk mutely testified to an uncompleted toilet, which other carelessly thrown articles of sacred mystery in female attire about the room proved. The glance of a moment carried this scene to the young man's heart. He was on sacred ground, in the nest of purity. A few words were hastily called through the door by the mother; there was a little suppressed scream, and then the door, opening quickly but cautionly, let out a dainty little hand, all rosy with the innocent blush which, starting from the heart, went thrilling to every tip. Just the hand, with a glimpse of a white arm. Seizing it he covered it with kisses, saying farewell the meantime; the mother standing near. Suddenly, there came a crash, a scream, then dead silence from below. The young lover stood dumbfounded to see his adored one's mother, practical to the core, rush out of the room to the scene of disaster, leaving him with the bath-room door ajar and his weeping sweetheart behind it, and her warm hand in his own. Talk of moments weighted with sensation! Not all of a dish of early cucumbers in the remorseful stomach of a dyspeptic could produce the half of mingled feelings which tossed the young man's heart as in a blanket. Pressing her hand, he kissed it again and again, murmuring how hard it was to leave without seeing her. The minutes were flying, not faster than the heart beats of the lover, as the door swung silently and slowly further and further ajar. The rosy hand was followed by a gleaming arm, round and white as marble; then the dimpled elbow and a shoulder so soft, so winning in curve and color, that the sculptor or painter might have stood before it and sighed his heart out for the weak vanity of his dreams. And on the shoulder, resting like the snowy fringe of a blossom against the blushing cheek of a peach, lay a white band of finest linen mistily prolonged into a bewildering tracery of exquisit lace, under whose tiny interlacings the startled beatings of an innocent emotion fluttered like a dying dove in the meshes of a net. And so the revelation came with the irresistible flood of those two hearts beating against the obstacle. Above arm and shoulder peeps arch head with closed eyes and braided black hair, the face overlaid with modest red. Then snowy neck and a face like the drift of snow, to which another dainty hand clutched a mass of lace in trembling confusion.

But when Venus went to the Bath and Godiva rode forth in the mist of her hair, Olympus and all the world closed their eyes. And it is best to close all eyes upon this pretty scene of innocence and artless sorrow. There was a quick rushing together of the lips, a moment of fluttering in a pair of manly arms, and then, bounding down the stairs like a deer, the young man darted into his carriage, and was soon speeding, behind a locomotive, a score of miles away from any misinterpretation of his ardor.

WASHINGTON BRIDAL COUPLES.

Along with the tender buds, and the sweet flowers, and the soft sighing of the south wind comes the blushing bride. Nature is in her softest mood, and the bridal couple are in the fullest harmony with Nature. It is beautiful to note these charming correspondences, and observe how the great heart of Nature throbs responsive to that of humanity. Softly the tender buds unfold their soft petals, softly the zephyrs blow, soft are the billowy cloud masses in the azure sky, and soft is the conduct of Chloe and Stephen in the hotel parlors. The hotel people laugh at them, the young married woman says it is shameful, the crusty old traveler grunts his disapproval, the staid married woman thinks sadly of the sweet memory in her own past, and the gay young bachelor utters an expressive yum! yum! while, unconscious of everything and everybody, the bridal couple keep on being in harmony with Nature. It is a nice, sweet thing to be in harmony with Nature, and bridal couples seem to have a monopoly of the business. Whether there is a better sample of Nature here in Washington, or whether the section of Nature that rules here is more sociable, is not known even to the Weather Bureau, but certain it is that this is the paradise to which young married couples fly. "It seems to me that the number of bridal couples that come here is increasing each year," said a prominent hotel man yesterday. "We have had a great many this year, and at the present time there are eight couples in the house." The principal reason that this city is a favorit place for this class of people seems to be that it is a nice place to visit. That it is the political or social centre of the country makes no difference to a bridal couple. They don't see anything or anybody but themselves; and what is more, they don't want to. No one ever knew of a bride or groom writing a book of travels, or giving any interesting accounts of what they see in the few letters they write home. They can't do it. She writes to say that she is well and happy, and then the sufferings and doings of John occupies the next page or two, leaving only a brief margin to say how splendidly that dress fitted. The scenery and the sights are left out in the cold. So the bridal couple come to Washington to see and be with each other, and they come here because people are expected to do as they please, and generally do it, and that is what they want to do. The ideal bridal couple that fits in exactly with the authorized and duly approved popular conception of a bridal couple are two people of the opposit sex who sit and hold each other's hands and gaze fondly into each other's eyes like two young calves, which is the simile of the cynic. The phenomena have long been observable, and philosophers, after much thought, have come to the conclusion that the explanation of the phenomena is as follows: The bride is generally a young female person having just left her home. She consequently feels strange and lonely. Instinctively she puts out her hand. The bridegroom is in full spiritual accord with the bride, and as a result he puts out his hand. The hands meet, are grasped. She feels satisfied. He is happy. This phenomena, however, is no longer observed. Bridal couples now, in the hotel parlors, occupy two chairs, and at an easy conversational distance, and are observed to engage in conversation. Their sighs cannot be heard more than ten feet distant, and they do not object to conversing with people. She does not blush when anybody happens to glance at her, and he is not excessively conscious of having feet and hands. At the dinner table they have separate plates, and he does not feed her with a spoon. She has an appetite and eats heartily. After dinner he leaves her in the parlor and goes out and takes a smoke. He does not find her in tears on his return, nor does she sob out on his shoulder, "I felt so lonely while you were gone." Her dress is not crisp and new like a bank note, and he does not wear a new suit of clothes. They dress like other people, and don't give themselves away. In fact, there is a new kind of bridal couple going about the country. The hotelkeepers like the new style. They are quiet and well-behaved, and very much like other guests. They, however, insist upon the best accommodations, and exhibit an indifference to the amount of the bill which delights the hotel people. There is nothing mean about the modern bridegroom on his wedding trip. He has a royal way of ordering things which is impressive. He acts as if he had an unlimited account at the bank. Whether this is the result of marriage is not known, or whether it is the consequence of the round trip railway ticket system is equally a matter of doubt. At any rate, they are not disturbed by sordid cares. The hotelkeepers regretfully speak of the near approach of the close of the bridal season. As the warm weather comes on the cooing doves direct their flight to Saratoga and other Northern resorts, and Washington is deserted. As an evidence of the increase of this class of patrons, nearly all the hotels in this city have fitted up a large number of rooms for the especial accommodation of bridal parties, and during the season they are all in demand.

A WOMAN PREACHER'S TRIALS.

The Rev. Miss Ann Eliza Smith was born of Methodist parents, and until she reached the age of 14 was an ardent Methodist. At that period, however, she began to turn her attention to the study of theology and ecclesiastical history, making use of such profound works as "Appletons' Cyclopedia" and two religious newspapers, one of which was Methodist and the other Baptist in its views. For some time she hovered on the brink of several fascinating heresies, the adoption of any one of which would have entitled her to the delights of moral martyrdom, but she finally decided to reject them all and to content herself by becoming a Baptist. Accordingly she gravely announced to her father that her conscience would be quieted only by immersion, and was painfully surprised when that intelligent old gentleman told her to go and be a Baptist to any extent she might desire. She had expected that she would be persecuted, but as that comfort was withheld from her, she bore up bravely, hoping for better things.

Her next religious eccentricty was her determination to become a preacher. She told her father that she had a call to the ministry which she dared not disobey, and shrank with horror from him when he said that he "hadn't heerd nobody a callin' on her." The Baptist minister tried to persuade her that she could be useful elsewhere than in the pulpit. He hinted that a certain amount of scholarship was necessary to a minister who wished to expound the Scriptures intelligently, or to discuss questions of ecclesiastical history or polity. She confronted him with the fact that she had read the encyclopedia and two religious newspapers, and was, she rather guessed, quite as good a scholar as most of the men who tried to keep women in slavery. Then he suggested that a minister, in order to be able to comfort persons in doubt and affliction and point out to inquirers the path of duty, should have some knowledge of human nature, of the temptations to which men and women are exposed, and of the ways of the world; but Miss Smith replied that a woman's insight into the human heart was far clearer than that which any man could obtain, and that she knew the world perfectly well, for she was 18 years old and had twice spent a week in Baltimore. Argument proved of no avail. The young woman persisted in being a minister, and, like most of her sex, found means to have her own way. She was licensed to preach, and in October last became the minister of the Eighth-Day Baptist Church of Jehosaphat's Falls.

For nearly six months the Rev. Miss Smith was really successful. That is to say, people came to hear her preach, and said that she used beautiful language. Young men of her congregation worked slippers for her and gave her "switches" put up in gilt-edged boxes labeled "For My Pastor." What was still better, several converts were made, so that when the first Sunday in April arrived three young men and one colored woman were ready for baptism.

Now, the creed of the Eighth-Day Baptists teaches that baptism, in order to be valid, must be administered in a running stream. The Jehosaphat's Falls Creek was terribly cold in April, and yet it was the only creek in which converts could be baptized. Miss Smith did not shrink from her duty. She made a baptismal robe for herself consisting of a blue flannel gown, with thirty pounds of shot sewed in the rim of the skirt to keep it down. Under this skirt she wore waterproof garments, and thus protected, as she supposed, she fearlessly entered the stream, and, wading out to where it was waist-deep, called on the colored woman to come and be baptized.

Miss Smith found that the water was made none the warmer by her water-proof garments, and she was nearly frozen by the time the colored woman reached her side. Moreover, she was badly frightened, for the current was so strong that it threatened to sweep her away. Still, all might have been well had not the colored convert shown a great unwillingness to be dipped. In fact, that backsliding person begged to be released, and to have her baptism postponed until warmer weather. Indignant at such conduct, Miss Smith attempted to force her convert under the water, and in so doing lost her footing and disappeared with a dismal shriek. She was rescued in a half-drowned condition by a Methodist spectator, and the following week resigned her pulpit, and, marrying her Methodist rescuer, departed for Minnesota. She is now convinced that women cannot be efficient Baptist ministers, and has jumped to the extreme conclusion that immersion is a pratice unsuited to ladies, and of doubtful utility even in warm weather and in the case of strong men.

POISONOUS TOILET ARTICLES.

Cold lead may become injurious to life in more ways than in a parabola from a gun-barrel, and there is little doubt that its victims in peace are pretty nearly as numerous as in war. It is a subtle and stubborn enemy; can effect an entry into the human system in many ways without leaving a mark to indicate its passage, and when it thus insidiously attacks its victims it cannot be removed with surgical instruments. The injurious effects of fresh paint are due to the lead out of which they are mixed, and painters' colic is a disorder caused by taking the minute particles of the metal into the lungs and through the pores. Ladies may escape its ambushes of this kind, but they are likely to give it all the opportunity it desires in other ways. For instance, hair dyes are alleged to contain varying amounts of lead. These colorless preparations, which, the purchaser believes, can restore the original tints to the hair, hold lead in solution, while the cosmetics for the face, which go by the high-sounding names of enamel, and so forth, yield the analytic chemist larger or smaller precipitates of white and red lead when properly treated. The death of a young lady of Buffalo from lead-poisoning through the foolish habit of resorting to artificial complexion serves to direct public attention to the subject again. In this case the leaden particles were absorbed by the pores of the skin into the system. For eight years the unhappy girl had been an invalid, and at length death relieved her. Bismuth, antimony, and other minerals are made use of more or less liberally, and all bring about their natural results sooner or later.

Even when the cosmetic is no more deleterious in composition than rice-powder or chalk, it is injurious, since it chokes the pores of the face. Effete matter is carried from the system through the skin to an extent that would surprise anybody who had never paid attention to the subject, and so necessary is this dermal excretion that the loss of one-third of the breathing surface of the body is sufficient to produce death. But the mere fact that the application of cosmetics is attended with danger, and often with death, will not prevent their use by ladies. Physical debility, torture, and far more serious complications resulting from their use, have not prevented the wearing of tight shoes and corsets, and never will, and health and comfort are only too gladly sacrificed for beauty and the admiration of the foolish. It is curious to note how local is the fashion of using cosmetics. Compared with the mode of a century ago, when every woman had recourse to the cosmetic pad, the absence of artificial color is extraordinary. Few ladies of good taste in New York and Brooklyn will consent to apply a false complexion. In Philadelphia, however, it is considered quite a proper thing to paint, and even very young and pretty girls are to be met whose lovely natural skins are deeply overlaid with the most ingenuous coats of coloring matter. It may be that Philadelphia prefers to be a law to itself, but that the descendants of the "drab-colored" Quakers should make a fashion of falsity is rather singular, to say the least. Ladies, however, who use cosmetics with the idea that gentlemen are either deceived by them or pleased, labor under an extraordinary mistake.

A FAIR SOMNAMBULIST.

Sadie Lord, of Clinton, Me., a bright little lady of 16 years of age, recently had an exciting adventure. Miss Lord is an active young body, and sometimes the events of waking hours so crowd into her dreams that she commits strange freaks of somnambulism. Her father is dead, and she lives with her mother and brother on a farm. On the night in question mother and daughter went to bed early, and were soon asleep. The young man came in soon afterward, and retired to his chamber over his mother's apartment. About 9:30 Mrs. Lord awoke. She was horrified to find her daughter gone. The mother listened a moment, and then heard some one moving in an adjoining room. She at once proceeded to the spot, and found Sadie putting on her clothes, and fast asleep. She called her name softly, not wishing to rudely awaken the dreamer. The moment her mother spoke, the girl grasped a shawl, and, half clothed as she was, ran out-doors like a startled deer. Mrs. Lord tried to follow her, and could discern the outlines of her lithe form hastening toward the railroad track. It was time for the Pullman train from Bangor. The mother could hear the shrill whistle in the distance. What if her darling should be crushed beneath the cruel wheels? She saw the moving lantern of one of the section men, and shouted to him to intercept the fugitive, but he did not hear her. The train came nearer and nearer. The great headlight of the locomotive threw a dazzling path of light adown the track. The girl, unconscious of her danger, crossed right in front of the engine and narrowly escaped from the very jaws of death. Heaving a great sigh of relief that her darling was free from imminent peril, the mother returned to the house and called up her son. He hastily dressed and continued the search fully an hour, when he aroused the neighborhood to assist him. The church bell was rung and the entire community turned out. A little after midnight the wanderer was found. She had crawled under the barn belonging to Charles Baker, about one-third of a mile from her home, and had nestled beside a great ox-cart, where she was slumbering as peacefully as if she was in her own comfortable bed. She was gently awakened and taken to her home.

SEQUEL TO AN ELOPEMENT.

Some thirty years ago there lived in Brookfield one William S. Prink, who was considered well-to-do, though blessed with but little of this world's goods. He had a wife and six children, whom he endeavored to care for, and, aided by the earnings of the elder children, the family lived very comfortably. Suddenly, from some unknown cause, Prink took a fancy to a young widow, and the pair eloped, Prink leaving his family of children and wife to the mercy of the world, while he enjoyed life with the widow. He had been gone some time before his whereabouts were known, and then only by his daughter, to whom he had written a few letters from Williamstown, Mass. After a time the letters ceased, and nothing further was heard from him until recently, when a strange combination of circumstances revealed his whereabouts. Twenty-five years have elapsed since his disappearance, and during the latter portion of this period Mrs. Prink, now 73 years old, has been living with a married daughter. Quite recently, however, the circumstances of the family were such that Mrs. Prink applied for assistance to the Town of Brookfield, where the daughter's family resided. After a time the overseers of the poor determined to find out whether Mr. Prink was alive, and in the course of the hunt Natick was visited. On the Assessor's books the name of William S. Rice appears as a resident taxpayer for nearly twenty-five years. Mr. C. H. Griffin, one of the Brookfield overseers, became convinced that this was the person wanted. Taking a team to search out the party, while on the road between Natick and Felchville he met the person in question. In answer to a query, he said that his name was W. S. Rice, and when asked if he was not in reality W. S. Prink, formerly of Brookfield, he was forced to admit the fact. When told by Mr. Griffin about his wife in Brookfield, he said that he was poor and could do nothing for her. Thus we find Prink a citizen of Natick of twenty-five years, living with the widow he eloped with. She has borne him six children, who have grown up and are married. The Town of Natick is supporting the wife in Brookfield, but the overseers of the poor are to investigate the matter and find out if they are obliged to support her when William S. Prink is not known to be a citizen of Natick, or whether, on the other hand, they must care for Mrs. Prink because the name of William S. Rice is found on the Natick register. Mr. Rice or Prink, as the case may be, has been respected in this vicinity, and is a prominent member of the Methodist Church.

FREDERICK TELLS HIS LOVE.

"And you really love me dearly?" he asked, as he coiled his arm around her wasp-like system. "And you'll always love me so?"

"Always, Frederick; ever so."

"And you pledge me to sew but——?"

"Sir!"

"You pledge me to so beautify my life that it will always be as happy as now?"

"With my last breath, Frederick."

"And, darling, you will mend my soc——?"

"Your what, sir?"

"You will mend my social ways and draw me upward and onward to a better existence?"

"It will be the pride of my love so to do, Frederick. I will sacrifice all for your complete happiness."

"I know that, sweetheart. But, suppose, in the fullness of time, some accident should happen to—to—say the trou——?"

"You forget yourself, sir. To the what?"

"To the trousseau. Would it defer the hour that makes you mine?"

"Never, Frederick. I am yours, mind and heart, and naught can separate us."

"But what I want to say is, that should my pant——"

"Begone, sir; what do you mean?"

"Hear me, my life. I say if my panting bosom should grow cold in death, would your love still warm it?"

"As the sun melts the iceberg, Frederick, so would the rays of my affection thrill your heart again."

"And you will care for me ever, my soul, and I for you; for though I may never have a shir——"

"Enough! Leave me forever."

"But listen. Though I may never have a shirking disposition, I shall sometimes, perhaps, in the struggle of life, forget the plain duty——"

"And I'll remind you of it, Frederick, in tender actions, and make the duties of existence so pleasant of performance that to avoid them will be pain."

PAPA AND MAMMA.

A writer says: "An early instance which occurs to me is in the 'Beggar's Opera' (1727), where Polly Peachum, I think it is, speaks of her 'papa.' The modern change from 'papa' and 'mamma' to father and mother among the upper classes, which began about 30 years ago, seems to have been a reaction against a custom which had gradually crept in among persons of a lower grade. As soon as common people's children began to say 'papa' and 'mamma' those of a higher class were taught to say 'father' and 'mother.'

"It was among my High-Church friends that I first noticed this adoption of 'father' and 'mother.' One does not see the connection, but such is the fact. When I was young, 'papa' and 'mamma' were universal among which may be called the middle and upper ranks of society; and to this day 'ladies of a certain age' still use the words.

"King George III., about the year 1762, addressed his mother as 'mamma'; so I find it stated in the 'Greville Memoirs.' But I do not think that Charles II., unless he were speaking in French, ever addressed Henrietta Maria by that endearing name; and I feel tolerably sure that the Lady Elizabeth never called Henry VIII. 'papa.' On the other hand, I would observe that 'papa' and 'mamma' are fast being supplanted by the old original 'father' and 'mother.' For ten, or perhaps for twenty, years last past children in the upper and upper-middle classes have, so far as my observation goes, been taught to say 'father' and 'mother'; and 'papa' and 'mamma,' which are words of extremest tenderness to those of my generation, seem now to have sunk into contempt as a 'note' of social inferiority."

'SQUIRE BRAY'S COURTSHIP.

'Squire Bray, of Caswell, North Carolina, was hunting another wife, but his son Bob, a wild blade, knocked him out of it. In the capacious breast-pocket of the 'Squire's great coat reposed a pint tickler, well filled, that he only proposed using on his way back from seeing the widow Brown. Now just before he started Bob slipped the tickler out and put in its place a small alarm clock, carefully wound up and set for 11 p. m. The 'Squire had sat the fire out and was well on with his overcoat, holding the widow's hand at the door and putting in his sweetest licks for the last. "Yes, your first husband, my dear, was one of my best friends, and we'll visit his and my lost Hannah's graves, won't we, love?" "Ah, yes, for where was there a sweeter woman than your poor Hannah?" asked the widow. "A good woman; she was good enough, but there's a living one just as sweet," said the 'Squire, and he was drawing her to him for a kiss, when whizz-wizz-zizzer-wizzer-hizzer-ting, whir-r-r-r-r, ting! bang! the clock went off inside of him. "Oh lawd!" screamed the widow, "he's shooting to pieces! It's Hannah's old peanny a playin' inside of him!" "She said she'd haunt me! She allers told me so!" cried the 'Squire, running in a stoop for his horse, with both hands pressed to his breast and the clock still striking, ting, ting. He rode like Old Nick was after him, and never knew the racket till he felt for his tickler and pulled out the little clock that Bob had bought at auction. The widow believes to this day that old man Bray is a walking volcano.

A PECULIAR MARRIAGE.

In the early history of New England, by a strange perversion of legal principles, certain people were led to believe that whoever should marry a widow who was administratrix upon the estate of her deceased husband, and should through her come in possession of anything that had been purchased by the deceased husband, would become administrator in his own wrong, and render himself liable to answer for the goods and estate of his predecessor. The method adopted to avoid this difficulty in the marriage of Asa Averill, of Westminster, Vt., to his second wife, the widow of Maj. Peter Lovejoy, was very singular. By the side of the chimney in the widow's house was a recess of considerable size. Across this a blanket was stretched in such a manner as to form a small inclosure. Into this Mrs. Lovejoy passed with her attendants, who completely disrobed her, and threw her clothes into the room. She then thrust her hand through a small aperture, purposely made in the blanket. The proffered member was clasped by Mr. Averill, and in this position he was married to the nude widow on the other side of the woolen curtain. He then produced a complete assortment of wedding attire, which was slipped into the recess. The new Mrs. Averill soon after appeared in full dress, ready to receive the congratulations of the company, and joined in their festivities. The marriage proved happy; the children by their former partners lived in great harmony, not only with each other, but with those also who were afterward born to the new pair.

A ROYAL WEDDED LIFE.

Francis Joseph of Austria was really in love, or fancied he was, and for a time his union proved a sufficiently happy one. The Empress had been accustomed to imbibe daily a glass of Bavarian beer at her dinner. To this the Court officers at Vienna objected, and her right to her national beverage was only secured by the direct interposition of her husband. But the Emperor's heart was too large for a single affection, and the Empress had a temper of her own. It is said she once horsewhipped a gentleman on the grand staircase of the Imperial Palace. Smarting with his wounds, the chastised one rushed into the presence of the Emperor and demanded redress. His Majesty shrugged his shoulders, and bestowed upon him the Order of the Iron Crown, fifth class, whereat Vienna laughed all the more. By and by the august couple entered on that arrangement which (in ecclesiastical matters, be it understood) is so dear to the intellect of Dean Stanley,—they agreed to differ, and have remained excellent friends ever since. The Empress still cherishes with tenderness the memory of the early spring of her married life. Among her treasures is a jeweled casket of the rarest workmanship, which holds a little bouquet of edelweiss, given her by the Emperor during the period of their betrothal.

MARRIED WOMEN'S SLAVERY.

In what respect is the condition of many a married woman better than a slave? She works hard year after year, and has a roof over her head, and she is provided with food; so is the slave. She must beg her "master" for a little pittance with which to buy the clothing for herself and children. The slave master looks after such wants of his chattel without their asking. She has no freedom or independence; she dare not buy a single article at the store until she gets the consent of the tyrant whom the civil law has made her husband. She can have no will about even household affairs that her husband disapproves of; she is a slave in both body and mind during his life, and at his death, if she survives him, she cannot, under the unjust and tyrannical laws of nearly all the countries in the world, sell the property which she has helped to accumulate, nor control her own children without employing a lawyer and getting a special permit from the court.

AN UNCOMMON MANIA.

Burton, the traveler, tells us that a melancholy Duke of Muscovy fell ill if he but looked upon a woman, and that another anchorite was seized with a cold palsy under similar circumstances. Here is a case of a lady having an aversion to the opposit sex; it appeared in the obituary of a newspaper some fifty years ago. "Lately, at Gray's Almshouses, Taunton, aged 82, Hannah Murton, a maiden lady. She vowed several years ago that no he-fellow should ever touch her, living or dead. In pursuance of this resolution about ten years since she purchased a coffin, in which, whenever she felt serious illness, she immediately deposited herself, thus securing the gratification of her peculiar sensibility." There are many similar cases to this lady's on record, though they are manifested in a more imperfect way.

LADIES' PET DOGS.

Ladies who are fond of dogs as pets, and have long desired to spend their husband's "cigar money"—for it's getting to be quite the thing now to give the wife instead of an allowance, the same amount of money that he spends each month for cigars—barring the ones he treats his friends to—and she is usually satisfied with the amount—for a pet dog will be interested in knowing the value placed upon them by dealers and at which they are sold in the market: Black-and-tan terriers, $10 to $50; Scotch terriers, $15 to $35; Skye terriers, $20 to $50; Italian hounds, $25 to $60; Spitz dogs, $15 to $35; poodles, $15 to $30; English, Irish, or native pointers, $25 to $100; English, Irish, or native field cockers or water spaniels, $25 to $50; King Charles spaniels, $35 to $75; Siberian bloodhounds, $25 to $100; English mastiffs, $40 to $100; Newfoundland dogs, $25 to $35; bull dogs, $25 to $75; terriers, $20 to $40; fox hounds, $25 to $50; harriers and beagles, $25 to $50; shepherd dogs, Scotch, English, and native, $25 to $75.

TURKISH WOMEN.

The Turkish woman is marriageable at the age of 9 years, and, by Turkish law, at that age, if married, she is competent to manage her property and dispose of one-third of her fortune. The law allows her to abandon her husband's house for just cause, and will protect her in so doing. She cannot be compelled to labor for the support of her husband. On the contrary, he is compelled to support her, and it is a penal offense to insult or ill-treat her. On an accusation of infidelity her oath is accepted as equally good with his, and collateral proof must be obtained. Should he not furnish her with funds she is authorized to borrow in his name, and even to sell his property. After marriage she has the absolute control of her own property, which he cannot touch.

FEMININE NOTES.

Queen Victoria's drawing-room is a dismally ceremonious thing; but the last time it was held there was a pretty bit of youthful brightness visible. Between the folding-doors at the end of the gallery peeped and peeped Alexandra's three small daughters, their sparkling faces and dancing eyes little according with the deep court mourning they wore.

Mrs. L. S. Iliff, the owner of the largest cattle range in the world, has sold one-half of her herd of 25,000 cattle to her managers, and will sail for Europe on the 28th. Her range extends from Greeley to Julesburg, Colo., embracing a country about 100 miles wide. She has made a round million since the death of her husband, the "Cattle King," three years ago.

The late Lady Blanche Murphy, the London *World* says, did not elope with her husband. The family remonstrated, but the lady was determined, and the Earl yielded so far as to be present at his daughter's marriage. Lady Blanche was never given up by the family. She always remained on the most filial and sisterly terms with them, but to the last refused pecuniary help.

Several persons after a concert recently gathered around a table in an up-town New York restaurant. It was 11 o'clock at night; the young ladies were of various nationalities. The lively French girl ordered a plate of clear soup and a glass of wine. A frail and beautiful German girl ordered a cold potato-salad and a glass of Erlanger beer. A blonde English girl asked for ham and omelet, with tea. Of the two American girls in the party one ordered an oyster stew and the other had some pink ice-cream with macaroons.

Some toilets of French actresses in a recent play were as follows: The Comtesse de Céran (Mlle. Lloyd) wore a dress of Baltic blue brocade with three flat plaits in front; panels of amber beads and mother-of-pearl forming fern leaves; corsage trimmed en châle with the same fern leaves forming a point at the back; train of Baltic damask lined with orange satin. Mme. Paul Raymond (Mlle. Reichemberg) wore a dress of turquoise damask covered in front with a profusion of Malines lace, ball of silver and flots of turquoise satin; court mantle of turquoise damask, lamé d'argent; pouf of pale-blue feathers in the hair. Mlle. Martin, one of the précieuses radicales, wore an astonishing shaded pelisse, color of amber and otter skin, and forming a fouillis of lace and plissée; dress of Louis XV. brocade, rose aurore, trimmed with old rose velvet; train trimmed with beads; corsage trimmed with lace.

Deacon Richard Smith, good, pious man, is responsible for this: "Differences in families united by marriage are mostly on the side of the women. Woman fails in tact to preserve the amenities of the hearth. The soft answer or the repression which evades an issue is more on the part of the man than the wife. Young women manage their lovers, but lose their skill to manage their husbands. Women make the cliques in congregations, church societies, family hotels, boarding-houses, and wherever lovely woman predominates. Lack of tact makes the traditional mother-in-law. Fathers-in-law have too much tact to be fussy and irritating in matters that should be left alone. Men live harmoniously in clubs; women cannot live in clubs without getting into hostile divisions."

Actresses' sales always attract a great deal of attention in all classes of Parisian society. This season the great sale was that of the jewels and art collections of the queen of operetta, the creator of the "Belle Helene" and "Barbe Bleue." Mme. Schneider had collected a remarkable casket of jewels. She had the diadem of the "Belle Helene" and the three rivières of diamonds that the great Hortense wore in that rôle. Each number of the catalog corresponded to some event in the actress' career; her jewels were all souvenirs. Beside the jewels, Mme. Schneider sold her fans, porcelain, bonbonnières, miniatures, silver, eighteenth-century bronzes, Renaissance tapestry, everything in fact except her sixteenth-century collection, which will adorn her new dwelling. Mme. Schneider has sold her villa in the avenue du Bois de Boulogne in order to come and live in the heart of Paris.

A "ghost" in Logansport, Ind., has been frightening some women. On several occasions the occupants of a certain building profess to have seen it in all its unearthliness. It assumes the form and appearance of a woman, and is dressed in a robe of snowy whiteness. One night, not long since, while one of the women was sitting in her room looking dreamily through the window at the darkness outside, she was terrified at the sight of a figure before her. It was dressed in white, and, after remaining in sight for a moment, it suddenly faded away and was seen no more. On another night one of the "callers" at the house, while entering by way of the hall, was suddenly confronted by the spirit dressed in white, which threw up its arms before him, as if to shut off his further progress. After an instant the apparition vanished as suddenly as it had appeared, leaving the fellow standing in utter amazement and confusion.

CURRENT POETRY.

MOTHER'S CLOCK.

A youth sat on a sofa wide,
Within a parlor dim;
The maid who lingered by his side
Was all the world to him.

What brought that glad light to his eye—
That cadence to his tone?
Why burns the lamp of love so high,
Though midnight's hour hath flown?

The clock above the glowing grate
Has stopped at half-past ten;
And, long as that young man may wait,
It will not strike again.

The artful maiden knows full well
What makes the clock act so,
And why no earthly power can te
The time for him to go.

THE SAME OLD GAME.

They came into a dangerous place,
Where she might come to harm;
He feared she'd fall, and so he said,
"Won't you accept my arm?"

"Oh, no," she quite demurely said,
"Unless, sir, you command;
But then I think it better far
That you accept my hand."

Their glances met, the heart of each
Was in the mouth. "Oh, bliss!"
Those hearts were quickly joined in one,
And welded with a kiss.

GOOD ADVICE.

If thou dost bid thy girl farewell,
But for one hour though that farewell may be,
Press thou her palm, old man; how canst thou tell
How far from thee

Fate or caprice may lead her feet,
Ere thy next interview. Girls have been known
To lightly turn the corner of a stree
And days have grown

To months, and months to lagging years,
Before they looked into loving eyes again—
That is in yours—and we have other fears,
But can't explain.

Therefore, lest sundry whims should come between,
Or some new masher—clasp with pressure true
The waist of her who goeth forth, and lean
And kiss her too!

Yes, find thou always time to chin
Some music in between the smile and smirk,
O, collar thou the present, and get in—
Get in thy work.

[THE MERRY BULLDOG AND THE PANTS.

A calm, delightful Autumn night—
A moon's mysterious golden light—
A maiden in her window hight,
In robes of pure and fleecy white.

The little wicket gate ajar—
A lover tripping from afar,
With tuneful voice and light guitar,
To woo his radiant guiding star!

A lute with soft, insidious twang—
O, how the doting lover sang!
A bulldog, with remorseless fang—
A nip, a grip, a deathly pang.

A maiden with a startled glance—
A shrieking for deliverance—
A kind of weird, hilarious dance—
A pair of riven doeskin pants—

A maiden fainting with affright—
A lover in a sickening plight—
A bulldog chuckling with delight—
A wild, delirious Autumn night!

SMILE ONCE AGAIN.

"Is your daughter at home, Mr. Brusk?" "Yes, sir; and so is her *mother*." Callow said he'd "call some other day," but he never did.

It is stated by eminent naturalists that the very rats come creeping out of the woodpile and laugh like demons when a woman tries to saw a stick of wood.

Unmarried men can't appreciate the feelings of the fellow whose wife sends him to get something out of the pocket of the dress that's hanging up in the closet.

"Do you play the piano?" "No; I don't play the piano, but my sister Hannah, who is in Savannah, she plays the piano in the most charming mannah." "Haveabanana?"

There was once a girl in Duluth,
Who had an aversion to truth,
So when her beau kissed her
And made her lips blister,
She told folks she had a sore tooth.

"You gave me the key of your heart, my love;
Then why do you make me knock?"
"Oh, that way yesterday, saints above!
And last night—I changed the lock!"

Whenever you see a woman talking at a man and beginning to nod her head and keep time to it with her upraised index finger, it is about time for somebody to climb a tree.

Small boy (rushing in front of a lady wearing a rather large poke-bonnet, and staring her full in the face)—"You've lost yer bet, Charlie; I told yer it warn't an old woman."

Among the attractions of the circuses in Paris is that of putting women in cannons and firing them off. In this country the women do damage enough without being loaded into cannons.

We know a lady who never hurries her dressmaker. She waits until all the neighbors get through with her. This lady, by the way, is the best posted on village news of any person in town.

"All there!" Clerk (who was called to see the gas-meter) "Is yours a wet or a dry meter, madam?" Young wife (who does not like to show ignorance)—"Well, it is rather damp, I'm afraid!"

Elder sister—"Well, dear, did you have a pleasant time at the theatre to-night?" Younger ditto—"Oh, it was just lovely! I cried all the time." Elder sister—"Did you! Oh, how I wish I'd been there!"

When a boy walks with a girl as though he were afraid some one would see him, the girl is his sister. If he walks so close to her as to nearly crowd her against the fence, she is the sister of some one else.

A Boston girl thanked a man who gave her his seat in a street-car, and he married her and proved to be worth $400,000. (We circulate this lie in the hope of inducing the girls to be a little more courteous.)

THE COURTS.

The Horton Trial Develops an Irrepressible Conflict Between Obscenity and High Art.

"Dr." Clark in the Toils—"Talkee-Talkee" in the Jewelry-Robbery Case.

The Elkins Case Lags—The Daily Grist of New Suits, Judgments, Etc.

C. G. HORTON.

Judge Blodgett was engaged yesterday afternoon in hearing the case of the notorious C. G. Horton, indicted for sending obscene photographs and circulars through the mails. He was defended by Mr. E. G. Asay, who made a strong fight for his client. There were seven counts in the indictment, all for sending photographs and accompanying circulars. The latter were utterly indefensible, being so suggestive in their terms as to leave no doubt of their offensive meaning. Many of the photographs, however, were execrable copies of pictures by talented artists. Mr. Asay brought to bear upon the case all his knowledge of pictures, books, and bric-à-brac to prove that Horton was an angel without wings, who devoted his life to the dissemination of high art, and who was rather a public benefactor than a criminal. In support of this view, also, he put three or four very seedy artists on the stand, who testified that the photographs shown them were copies of pictures. Their knowledge of the originals, however, was exceedingly hazy, and they needed all the leading questions of defendant's counsel and the titles on the photographs to help them out. The photographs were passed around among the bald-headed men on the jury, but they were so far "off color" as to be received with evident disgust. The trial was a unique sort of an affair, consisting of evidence and arguments, and exhibition of pictures in a confused sort of way, until it was impossible to tell when the case was closed. In summing up, Mr. Asay invoked all the shades of Juno, and Venus to his aid, pictured the amours of the ancient gods and goddesses, revived the spirits of Michael Angelo, Guido, Raphael, Correggio, and Titian, and, with a spark of appreciation for the beauties of the human form divine, to say that the copies of ancient masters, which were offered in evidence, had anything improper in them. He wisely glided over the consideration of the other photographs, which could not claim so illustrious an ancestry, deftly dodged the question of the propriety of the circulars, and closed with the statement of some abstract, but quite irrelevant, propositions on high art, and the duty of disseminating it among the people.

The District Attorney rather spoiled the effect of all this by showing the photographs,—little carte de visites, wretchedly executed at that. He also read, with intense unction, portions of the circulars, printed on rose-colored paper, and caustically inquired whether there was any devotion to high art shown in the character of the articles advertised. The Judge, in charging the jury, told them they were to be the judges as to whether the pictures and circulars were obscene or not, and that even copies of paintings might lose their high-art character, and be devoted to an unjustifiable and improper use.

The jury retired at half-past 4 o'clock, with leave to seal their verdict.

Samples of Horton's whole dirty stock in trade of pictures and books were in court, and a glance at them showed that they were of a very cheap order. They were swindles even in their particular line, and the greenhorns who patronize him to gratify their salacious taste get badly sold.

ELKINS VS. CUDNEY ET AL.

The Elkins' suit, now on trial before Judge Williamson in the Superior Court, made no progress yesterday. At the opening of the session, Mr. Israel Holmes, attorney for the defendant Price, applied for a continuance, basing the motion on the change made in the declaration on the previous day. Originally, Price was charged with "renting" the premises for a saloon, but the word "permitting" was substituted, and this, as Mr. Holmes and his client claimed, altered everything. Mr. Price made an affidavit, setting forth that, while he had a valid defense to the first charge, and had so instructed his attorney, he had not prepared his case on the other ground. If a continuance were granted, he expected to prove by evidence, not at this time obtainable, that Elkins had become a thorough drunkard, neglecting his business and letting his property go to waste long before he ever entered Cudney's saloon on South Water street. He expected to prove that, this being the case, Mrs. Elkins lost little or nothing by Cudney's action, and also that, since her marriage, she had been accustomed to encourage her husband in drinking and to drink with him.

Judge Williamson denied the motion for a continuance, exception being of course taken to his ruling. The Court also declined to exclude all evidence already taken from the consideration of the jury as to the case against Price and against Mortimer & Tappan, and a couple more exceptions were scored.

At this point Col. Ricaby, who had come in late, stated that he had been delayed by an accident which had happened to his daughter, and, after some further talk, the case went over until Monday morning.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Isaacs-Aldrich conspiracy case was resumed before Judge Anthony yesterday, and the entire day was consumed in the arguments of counsel. Dan Munn opened for the prosecution, and spoke four hours. He was followed by J. Lyle King and J. H. Kettelle for the defense, and, at the request of the jury, a night session was held. Messrs. Van Buren and O'Brien will talk this morning in the interest of the defense, and State's-Attorney Mills will close for the prosecution. It is not thought that the case will reach the jury before a late hour in the afternoon.

John Bonfield was found guilty of burglary, under age, and remanded.

Henry Foster pleaded guilty to embezzlement, and was given thirty days in the House of Correction.

Charles Peck pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given three years in the Reform School.

Thomas McGillicuddy was on trial for assault with intent to do bodily injury.

John P. Horr was tried for embezzlement, and it was agreed that the jury should return a sealed verdict in the morning. It came out during the testimony that he had the night before been trying to "fix things" with the prosecuting witness, "Doc" Gardner, and the presentation of that fact served to ruffle Judge Barnum somewhat, and provoke a war of words between him and the State's Attorney. This was the feature of the case, outside of the "tall swearing" generally indulged in.

Some weeks ago it was agreed between the State's Attorney and County-Attorney Willett to submit briefs to Judge Hawes on the question of the disposition of the fines accruing in the hands of the Clerk of the Criminal Court. The statutes are a little vague as to where the money should go, and the State's Attorney claims that they should come to his pocket, while Superintendent Lane holds that they should go to the School Fund. Hence the dispute which led to the question being laid before Judge Hawes. The County-Attorney filed his brief yesterday with the Clerk of the Criminal Court on the subject, but since the State's Attorney had not been heard from, the points made were carefully guarded. The position taken, however, was in favor of the money belonging to the School Fund, but since the amount involved is but a few hundred dollars, the quarrel does not promise to be tedious.

ITEMS.

The case of Johnson H. Jordan, alias "Dr." J. H. Clark, was heard yesterday morning before Judge Blodgett. The "Doctor" was indicted for sending an instrument for the prevention of conception through the mails. The Government had a clear case, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty with little delay. The "Doctor" was ordered into the custody of the Marshal, but, as he is old and feeble, or represented himself to be so, he was finally allowed to go on bail. He has been in the toils before, but has always managed to scrape out easily, and his feebleness will probably save him from the Penitentiary sentence which he richly deserves.

Judge Blodgett will try the Sloan and Hooker cases to-day. These worthies were sureties on the Phineas Ayer match-bond, and are charged with being conspirators with Baxter, M. F. Hale, and others in cheating the Government by getting up a fraudulent match-bond.

DIVORCES.

Anna Hummitzsch filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Adolph Hugo Hummitzsch, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness.

Henrietta J. Cox asked for a divorce from Lafayette J. Cox on the ground of desertion.

And Cephas Needham put in a request for a similar decree against his wife Ellen, the charge being adultery.

Adrian Cook has the same charge to make against his wife Addie, and on that account wishes to be relegated to single blessedness.

Frances D. Chamberlain was married to John H. Chamberlain in June 1874, and endured his cruelty up to within a few months past, when she was obliged to leave him. She now asks for a divorce, alimony, and the care of her two children.

Harriet Millar asked for a decree of divorce on account of the impotency and habitual cruelty of her husband, David Millar.

Judge Jameson granted a decree of divorce to Jane Staats from John Staats, on the ground of desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company filed a bill yesterday against the Wilson Packing Company, W. J. Wilson and John Wilson, to restrain them from infringing a patent for improvements in soldering processes, issued May 29, 1877, to George M. Clark and Arthur Harris, and another for improved soldering tools, issued to Arthur Harris Aug. 28, 1877.

STATE COURTS.

William J. Slee commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, laying damages at $10,000.

William Baragwanath and William Pim sued R. & S. Woolner for $1,000.

Joseph Roelle brought suit for $10,000 damages against William Soeffker.

Mary A. Suetch began a suit to recover $8,000 of Simon Powell and Charles D. Townsend.

Hugh A. White filed a bill against Amanda Stone, Homer F., Isaac I., Addison C., Allison R., Edgar L., and Elijah F. Stone, Margaret Marvin, and George Summers to foreclose a mortgage for $2,392.50 on Lot 21 in the subdivision of the E. ½ of Block 24, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. ½, and the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

James and Maria Boggs commenced an action in trespass against Avery J. Smith, Percy W. Palmer, and O. L. Mann, laying damages at $10,000.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Cyrus B. Sammons, the will was proven and admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were issued to Cynthia B. Sammons. The estate is valued at about $15,000.

In the estate of Gerritt Vandenburg, letters testamentary were issued to Gerritt J. Vandenburg. The estate is valued at about $1,500.

In the estate of Susan P. Pierce, the will was proven and admitted to probate by testimony in open Court, and by dedimus.

TO-DAY'S CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of the criminal calendar.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE SMITH—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in term Nos. 3,940, 3,992, and 4,056.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 1,181, 3,659, 3,991, and 4,005.

JUDGE JAMESON—Divorces.

JUDGE ROGERS—Submitted cases.

JUDGE MORAN—Motions.

JUDGE TULEY—No court.

MONDAY'S CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of the criminal calendar.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 994, 995, 1,001, 1,007, 1,021, 1,027, and term Nos. 2,403 and 4,491. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Set cases by agreement. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 781, 797, 801 to 806, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 723, 727½, 728, 729, 735, 738, 741, 742, 746, 747. No. 719 on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 1,378, 1,381, 1,383, 1,384, 1,385, 1,386, 1,389, 1,390, 1,391, 1,392, 1,393, 1,394.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,072, 1,109, 1,270, 1,271, 1,272, 1,274, 1,275, 1,277, 1,368, 1,377, 1,399.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 672, 792, 801, 803, 819, and 853.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Henry Elder vs. Joseph A. and Helen Sauter, $975.11.

JUDGE GARY—Kaspar French vs. Regnia Dryfuss and Patrick Conroy, $211; Joseph Fabys vs. Joseph Lederer, verdict $402.20, and motion for new trial; W. P. Sinnock et al. vs. same, $51.50; Clara Ludwig vs. United States Life-Insurance Company of New York, verdict $5,262.78, and motion for new trial.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—Judge Trumbull to-day presented to the Supreme Court, with appropriate remarks, the resolutions of the Chicago Bar upon the death of Judge Peck. The following proceedings were also had:

4. P. D. Devine vs. The People; motion to strike out amended bill of exceptions from files reserved until final hearing.

90. Lambert vs. Harvey et al.; same order as above.

31. Monroe vs. Van Meter; motion to dismiss overruled, and leave given until next Tuesday to file sufficient appeal bond.

4, 6, and 7. D., O. & O. R. R. Co. vs. Towns of Granville, Crooked Creek, and Casey; motion for time to file replications.

5. P. D. Langdale vs. The People; motion by State to file original paper in the case.

28. Life Association of America vs. Fasset; continued.

32. McIntyre vs. People; continued.

33. People ex rel. Loftus vs. Meech; demurrer to replication sustained; leave granted to plead over.

The following cases were taken on call: Nos. 4 and 5, P. D.; also, Nos. 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 34, 35, 37.

"JACK" STURGES.

His Keokuk Elevator—Some Missing Grain—The Chicago Firm Secured.

Additional particulars were obtained yesterday concerning the grain-elevator troubles at Keokuk. Mr. Kennett arrived home from the above city and St. Louis, where he went to investigate the alleged irregularities. He stated yesterday that his firm had advanced about $40,000 on warehouse-receipts issued in the winter by the Keokuk house for about 115,000 bushels of oats and corn. When the grain was demanded it was not forthcoming, and the fact was soon unearthed that it was not in the elevator at all, and no one connected with the house seemed to know or wanted to tell what had become of it. The discovery that the warehouse was empty, or nearly so, was first made last Friday, and it is now believed that the grain was all shipped out within three weeks. It was in the elevator when the receipts were issued, and later. Mr. Kennett does not undertake to say what has been done with the grain or proceeds, but he thinks the supposition is a strong one that

THE GRAIN WAS SHIPPED OUT AND SOLD,

the money having gone into somebody's pockets.

The Keokuk Elevator Company is understood to be a partnership affair of W. N. Sturges and his wife, the property having come to her as an inheritance. Mr. Sturges appears to have been the manager of the concern, having signed all the checks, warehouse receipts, etc., and Messrs. Kennett & Co. say they propose to hold him responsible for any shortcomings. A warrant is out for his arrest. The firm has been protected in its claims by Mr. Sturges' wife, who has turned over to them the elevator property as security. The building cost about $150,000, and is now valued at $50,000. The Mr. Hull who was arrested in St. Louis on the charge of being connected with these defalcations was released at Keokuk Thursday, Mr. Kennett having become satisfied that Hull, who represented the firm's interest, was innocent of all complicity. Hull is supposed to have been made a tool of. He is understood to have taken the word of men about the elevator that the grain was there, and "all right," instead of watching it himself. It appears to have been a case of misplaced confidence.

Both the commission house and the elevator company have engaged counsel, and the matter is to be thoroughly sifted in the courts. The State of Iowa has a special statute in regard to irregularities in grain elevators which is supposed to cover this case. It provides that the penalty shall be $1,000 fine and five years imprisonment.

THE BOOKS OF THE KEOKUK CONCERN

are now in the hands of its attorneys. These books are said to have been very loosely kept, and whether head or tail can be made out of them is a matter yet to be learned. The elevator is now practically empty. It will probably be run a short time, in order to pass through it the grain in transit and already purchased at country points, arrangements having been made with a Keokuk bank to make advances on drafts drawn against the car-lots.

The rumors that any one in Chicago is implicated in this affair have not been verified yet. It is possible that some other firms in this city have been caught for small amounts. Parties in St. Louis have been bitten, but for what amounts is not known.

Mr. Sturges is well known on the Board of Trade and in the West. He will be remembered in connection with the famous corn corner of a few years ago, in which he is said to have done most of the mathematical work, while B. F. Allen furnished the money and provided a depository for the boys' margins.

Mr. Sturges went to Keokuk something like a year ago, and for some time past but little has been heard about him. His old acquaintances on the Board of Trade, remembering Jack's peculiar ability to overcome obstacles without crossing the pale of the law, are loth to believe that he has now gotten himself into any scrape.

Ireland.

Puck.

We hear a great deal of the wrongs of Ireland. We now want to hear something of the rights—the funeral rites, we mean, over some of those turbulent individuals who keep up the chronic state of shindy.

Mr. R. Schaefer, Allegheny City, Pa., had the rheumatism for eight years. A single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

THE BEEFSTEAK.

An Effort to Find Out Why It Is So Expensive.

The Retailer Explains that It Is Because It Is So Good.

The Jackson Street Man Says the Retailer Is Making Nothing,

And Scolds at the Public Taste for the Best Cuts.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday paid a visit to several of the meatmarket men of the South and West Sides for the purpose of ascertaining the real cause for the high price which has obtained for all kinds of meats for the past few months.

"The general impression," he remarked to one of the marketmen, "is that the prices which have been charged of late have been inordinately high, considering that only the poorest of the cattle which come to Chicago are reserved for home consumption."

"That cannot be helped," the marketman explained, "as long as there is no large demand here for the higher-classed cattle, and there is a steady demand for them in the East. With regard to recent prices, I would state that for three months past Chicago tables throughout have been supplied with a much finer quality of meat than usual, and I will give you the reason for it. The very hard winter killed the grass crop at those Western and Southwestern points from which comes the supply of poor cattle upon which Chicago usually feeds. This led to the purchase by the marketmen of stall-fed cattle only, and the serious rise in prices which has been complained of has been quite unavoidable. As soon as the grass-fed cattle from the points mention come in again

THE MARKET PRICES WILL LOWER AGAIN."

"When well that be?"

"With fine weather in those regions they ought to begin shipping in a month or six weeks."

"The suggestion has been made that if the marketmen were allowed to do their own purchasing at the Stock-Yards and their own slaughtering, they would even now be able to supply good meat at from 8 to 10 cents, instead of from 16 to 18 cents a pound as at present."

"Only the very largest marketmen—those who kill ten to twenty cattle a day—could do their own slaughtering with profit. The small dealers, who only sell a few cattle a week, could not spare the time to go down to the Stock-Yards and then attend to the slaughtering. It is a fact that the West Jackson street wholesale dealers have not made any money for the past six months; so there certainly would have been a dead loss to the retailers in an attempt to do their own slaughtering."

"Then the present system is favored by the retailers?"

"They cannot help themselves; it is impossible for them to do otherwise than go to West Jackson street."

That there would be money for the retailers and cheaper prices for their customers if they could by some means buy their cattle on the hoof and do their own killing was shown by the conversation the reporter had with a retailer doing a very large business on the West Side. The firm, which consists of three brothers, who divide their work advantageously, buy at the yards and slaughter, by which means they are enabled to undersell the small retailers and to have a monopoly of a large portion of the West Side retail trade.

The views of several other marketmen were in the main similar to those already set forth. They seemed to be quite satisfied with the condition of affairs at present prevailing in the butcher business, and, as a rule, quite of the opinion that the prices which have recently obtained for meat have been warranted by the circumstances.

The reporter during the day wandered over to

WEST JACKSON STREET

and talked to some of the dealers there. Their figures indicate that the retail butchers have to figure very close in order to make both ends meet. During the week the wholesale quotations on West Jackson street were: Common beef, 4@5½ cents per pound; medium, 5½@7; good, 7½@8½ per pound. Common veal, 7@8½ cents; medium, 8½@9½; good, 9½@11. Mutton—Common, 4@6 cents; medium to choice, 7@8½. Fresh pork, 6@7 cents per pound. These are the prices paid by the retailer for carcasses. A year ago fresh beef was about $1.50 per 100 pounds lower than it is now. The Jackson street dealers say the price has advanced owing to smaller receipts and the extensive Eastern and foreign demand for cattle. Prices at the yards are about one cent a pound or $1 per 100 pounds higher than last year. It is expected that the run of Texan cattle will be larger in a few days, and dealers predict a decline in prices within a month. These coarse grades of cattle are used largely by the canners, and some retailers also purchase them, especially those who supply a trade that cannot afford to pay top prices.

The wholesalers chiefly attribute the "high" price of beef to

THE TASTES OF THE PUBLIC.

The people, especially the Americans, call for the choice cuts,—the sirloin, porterhouse, and best roasts. Take a carcass weighing 700 pounds, and it is safe to estimate that only 225 pounds of it is used for steaks and roasts,—the fancy grades,—leaving about 475 pounds for the butcher to dispose of the best way he can. About 130 pounds of this brings seven cents, a portion is made into corned-beef at five cents, and the chucks, tallow, flank, shoulders, and shanks remain, which the butcher may sell for one and one-quarter up to five and one-half cents per pound. Excepting the fancy cuts, the retailer has to sell nearly everything almost at cost, and his profit, if he has any, is made on the dainty pieces. As a dealer remarked yesterday, if the people want cheaper meat they must

LEARN TO EAT SOUPS

and such dishes as are made from the coarser grades of beef. It was further stated that the meat that is shipped East is now actually cheaper in proportion than the grade usually purchased by the majority of the city retail butchers, who prefer the lighter weights, because the demand from housekeepers is mostly for small cuts, and the large animals often cut to waste, as the slices of steak, for instance, are quite likely to be larger than the customer calls for, and then the ends have to be pared off and thrown aside, to be sold for less money. Veal is dear, owing to the light receipts.

Just now the consumption of coarse meat is said to be less than usual. The sale of corned beef is said to have dropped off, owing to the high price of vegetables, without which no New England cook would think of having boiled meat for dinner. It was estimated yesterday that a carcass weighing 700 pounds cost the retailer about $56, and he realized from it about $58, not counting loss by shrinkage.

"The price of the class of stock which is taken by Chicago butchers," said a Stock-Yards man, "has averaged very much higher during the past six months than in former years. It has been higher since the beginning of January

THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE WAR,

and from three-fourths of a cent to a cent higher this year than last; and it will continue to be higher from this time on so long as the canning industry is carried on so extensively. Canners come into direct competition with the Chicago butchers, they also taking a cheap class of stock,—old cows, stags, bulls, mixed lots, and Texas grass cattle,—and, when the Colorado season opens, the poorer class of cattle from that section. Only one or two Chicago butchers buy prime cattle. After the close of the Western cattle season the Chicago butcher is obliged to draw his supplies from the native stock, of course, and the price then advances, because not enough comes in to supply both canners and local butchers. The present price on the hoof for the class of stock taken by Chicago butchers and canners ranges from $2.50 to $4.75 per 100 pounds. Most of their purchases at the present time are made at from $3.25 to $4.25. The average cost to the Chicago butcher is not over four cents, while the retail price of beefsteak is from 14 to 16 cents."

Possibly the above statements may reconcile the housekeeper to the present heavy drain on his pocketbook.

A Letter from Vennor.

MONTREAL, June 4.—*To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:* I am glad to notice that light rains have fallen in your section of country, and that the condition of the crops is improving. You will remember that my leading prediction for the early part of the summer of 1881 held forth "dry weather," and "cool and wet" for the midsummer months. I further think from the present standpoint that the latter part of June and much of July will be stormy and wet, with alternations (brief) of very excessive heat and mugginess. August, on the whole, bids fair to be pleasant and favorable to agriculture. My almanac for 1882 is in course of preparation, and will be out by October. Yours truly,

HENRY S. VENNOR.

PRAYER.

For The Chicago Tribune.

From Earth and Sea an unseen, silent train
Of watery vapors rise to upper air;
Condensed in fleecy clouds they gather there,
And then descend in sweet, refreshing rain.
Now let us pause awhile from this refrain,
And seek a blessing for ourselves in prayer.

"Father, come near us with Thy loving care!"

Ah! is not this the same act o'er again?
Can showers of grace come to a thirsty soul
Unless its aspirations first arise?
As well might Earth in selfish pleasure roll,
And say, I have no need of clouds and skies.
'Tis the same law that governs Earth and Man:
"Ask and receive," is God's most gracious plan.

C. P. R.

JACKSON, Mich.

Tricycling in England.

Tricycling has become the fashionable pursuit of the young men in England, and as the ladies never fail to follow in the wake of fashion when set by their admirers, the tricycle has been adopted by them with the greatest eagerness. At first it was considered "rather fast," and looked upon with shyness, but ever since the newspaper account of the ride taken by her Majesty and the Princess Beatrice, each royal lady mounted on her iron horse and careering gayly on the high road and through the green lanes around Osborne, all scruple has banished. It is urged that no danger can exist, as the Queen, who is a heavy, fat old lady, was enabled to sit her steed with as much ease and confidence as when in former days she used to prance so proudly on her high-mettled horse before the troops at review. And so professors of the bicycle and tricycle abound in London, and the racing and chasing along the suburban roads at twilight, and the laughing and chatting as the iron coursers shoot by, give quite a new aspect to the solitary walks around London.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggist, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD—LOST FROM 203 DEARborn-av., a small terrier slut; was clipped. Return to above number.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, No. 15 Oak-av., newly painted inside and out, in splendid neighborhood; has 12 rooms, furnace, bathroom, etc.; very cheap. TURNER & BOND, No. 102 Washington-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—2840 MICHIGAN-AV., CORner Twenty-ninth-st., two-story and basement. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

West Side.

TO RENT—NO. 635 AND 637 WEST MONroe-st., new two-story residences; dining-room and kitchen on main floor. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS and large basement, hot and cold water, bath, etc.; large lot; easy walk to business centre. 217 South Green-st., between Van Buren and Congress.

North Side.

TO RENT—541 NORTH LA SALLE-ST., new 3-story stone-front dwelling, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor. Rent $75. First-class in all respects. WM. DICKINSON, 12 La Salle.

TO RENT—NO. 541 NORTH LA SALLE-st., new 3-story stone-front dwelling; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor. WM. DICKINSON, 120 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSE, GROUNDS, WITH good stables and carriage-house, at Blue Island; best location; accessible to Rock Island trains (quick). S. D. LUDDEN, 117 Franklin-st. J. B. FOX, Blue Island.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES WITH large lots at Winnetka, from $8 to $25 per month. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—230 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. —A nice flat of five rooms.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS—NEW furniture, new building, gas, hot and cold baths, at 74 and 76 East Adams-st. F. H. THOMPSON.

TO RENT—5 PARK ROW, FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, hot and cold water, gas, bath, cleanliness; meals if desired.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED front alcove room. Call at 1829 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$2.25 PER WEEK—WELL-lighted, nicely-furnished rooms, to gentlemen only. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE NICELY-furnished front room, with closet, water, and screens, to respectable gentlemen. Apply after 6:30 p. m. at 234 South La Salle-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished front rooms; also back parlor and side room adjoining; first flat, 371 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—281 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEgant suite of rooms fronting the lake.

TO RENT—531 WABASH-AV.—DESIRable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; baths, gas, etc.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without partial board, near Lincoln Park, to a party that can pay for the comforts of a home in strictly private family. Address E 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM NEAR Lincoln Park, from which view of Lake Michigan can be had. Address X, 83 Madison-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT FURnished room, east or south front, for two gentlemen; hot and cold water and bath-room. 225 South Green-st., corner Congress.

TO RENT—326 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A furnished front room for gentlemen.

TO RENT—13 THROOP-ST., A LARGE handsomely furnished room, suitable for two.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Canal and Washington-sts., store and basement 42x100 feet, with or without power; will be divided, if required, into two or three stores. N. SAWYER, Room 8, Tribune Building.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FINE FRONT OFFICE, 17 x20 feet, three windows, second floor. Inquire of E. MOSS & CO., 208 and 210 Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE basement in Doane's Building, about 105x125, with elevator and shipping facilities equal to any in city. Inquire at 45 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PART OF BASEMENT 20 North Clark-st. No carpenter or laundry. Inquire of locksmith, J. OETZEL.

TO RENT—LOFT, SECOND FLOOR, 43 by 80 feet, 172 and 174 South Clark-st., with power if wanted. Apply at 128 La Salle-st., Room 2. J. BASSETT.

TO RENT—ONE FLOOR, 36X108, WITH power and use of wood-working machinery and dry-kiln. Corner Nineteenth and Blackwell-sts.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, 50X100, cheap, with power. Apply to F. J. WILLIAMS & CO., 100 and 102 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM of years by about Sept. 1, a 10 or 12 room house, on or east of North La Salle-st., between Lincoln Park and Ohio-st.; prefer new house with dining-room and kitchen on first floor; would buy part of furniture and carpets if in A1 order. Address C 87, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE gentleman a small furnished room on North Side, between river and Chicago-av.; state terms. Address E 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN NORTH of Twenty-second-st. large enough for twelve horses. Address D 26, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, 112 Dearborn-st., guarantees that in 20 lessons by their new method young or old will be able to perform on piano, organ, or guitar what will require years by the old method. Instructions evenings if desired. No charts. Prof. J. H. MACDONALD, President.

WANTED — TEACHERS — TWO LAdies for primary and kindergarten in city seminaries; lady (Baptist) for Latin, French, German; several professors of music. Other desirable positions. References in Chicago. Central School Agency, 713 Chestnut-st., St. Louis, Mo.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS—Madison-st., very choice piece, paying 10 per cent. Madison-st., 20x125; rapidly improving locality, $4,200. Madison-st., 48x125; very desirable, $150 per foot. Madison-st., 48x125, improved; $22,000. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A SACRIFICE—ELEGANT stone-front house, and lot 33x125, good brick barn; house cost $14,000 to build; if secured at once $9,500. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1355 MICHIGAN-AV., northeast corner Fourteenth-st., at a bargain. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HUBBARD-ST., NEAR LINcoln—Lot 24x120, cottage and brick basement, in fine condition, street paved, $2,100. Also two-story house and two lots, with barn, adjoining above, $2,600. HANGAN & LINDGREN, 59 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FRAME BUILDing on good Milwaukee-av. corner; $10,000; renting for $1,300; an excellent investment. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25X124 ON CALUMET-AV., north of Thirty-fifth-st.; can be bought for $75 per foot if taken at once. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 15, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1064 WEST MONROE-st., octagon front brick house, rents at $420; $3,600. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME, 50X190 ON Langley-av., south Forty-fifth-st.; cottage and barn, $2,500; 2910 South Park-av., $3,500, terms to suit. WM. HOPKINSON, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE — 697 WASHINGTON-ST. (boulevard), 9-room (complete) frame house, with lot 57x125, south front; price $8,500. W. G. BAKER, 93 Washington-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., near Thirty-fifth-st., cheap; also stone-front house same block. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE — $3,200 — STORE AND dwelling, frame house, 1097 West Lake-st.; property in good condition and cheap. Apply to owner on premises or address E 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 265 West Indiana-st.; lot 25x150; small cottage. Splendid chance to buy a business property which will pay 12 per cent on investment. Inquire of WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Tribune Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST, HIGHest, and most beautiful property around Chicago, on the timbered ridges at Washington Heights and Morgan Park, near stations, at prices that will astonish you after seeing the property; easy terms. Some rare bargains in large or small acre tracts; don't fail to see my list before investing; property shown any day. WM. HOPKINSON, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA WELL-BUILT suburban residence, with all conveniences, water, gas, steam heat, etc., large grounds finely improved in park shape, large forest trees, all kinds of fruit, large stable, poultry yard, etc.; this is a first-class suburban home, and can be bought extremely low; 30 minutes from city. Address D 52, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON Vincennes-av. and Ninety-fifth-st., Washington Heights, only half a block from Ninety-fifth-st. Depot; prices $50, $75, $100, and $125 each; complete abstract and terms easy; a splendid chance to get a home. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—THE BEST 10 ACRES FOR subdivision in Hyde Park, lake water, streets all made; must be sold. See owner, 36 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.: A desirable lot on Lake-av., 50 x150, with cottage, between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., cheap.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot one block from the hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market; shown free; abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES IN SEC. 19, west of Normal School, $4,000. NUTT & BROOKES, Room 10, 41 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR NEW Chicago, Burlington & Quincy car-shops, at $500 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SOUTH OF CITY, close to depot; $500 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—IN THE PRETTIest town in Southern Illinois, population 5,000, 3½ acres of choicest varieties of apples, peaches, pears, cherries, quinces, Lawton blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and grapes. A brick house with 8 rooms, 1 pantry, 4 clothes-closets, 1 fruit and 1 milk cellar on the place. Only 7 blocks from Post-Office. MRS. R. H. PERRY, Centralia, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY ON MONTHLY payments house and double lot, within two miles of business centre. State location and terms. Address D 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, CENTRAL located property, either improved or unimproved, for all cash. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE IN A county seat of 2,500 inhabitants, and only three drug stores; pays well; good reasons for selling. Address C 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE GLENWOOD COTtages, the first-class hotel of Riverside, San Bernardino Co., California. The best paying hotel for the money invested south of San Francisco. A sketch and plan of the hotel to be seen by addressing FRANK E. MILLER, proprietor, Grand Pacific Hotel, next five days. Reference B. F. Ray, with J. V. Farwell & Co.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE STOCK AND store in the garden of Illinois. Invoice from $600 to $800; sales in 1880 were $5,000; failing health cause for selling; this will pay investigation. Address M. C., Tribune office.

FOR SALE — LARGE STATIONARY saw-mill on river and railroad; best site in Missouri; timber abundant. Address G. H. THOMAS, Dexter City, Mo.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH $5,000 to invest in a safe and profitable business. Address, with reference, E 11, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED — SOMETHING new—With from $1,000 to $2,000, to manufacture a new line of 25-cent and 50-cent articles of hardware of unusual merit; newly patented; no competition; nothing like it out; profits large and public demand unlimited. Come and see, or for particulars address MILLER BROS., 199 South Clark-st., Room 29.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600 TO take half interest in a very profitable business by a practical manufacturer. Address B 51, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE REAL estate business; one that has had some experience in it in this city. Address E 9, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BOOK STORE, half interest for sale; business well established, good location, cash sales. Needs more capital to extend the business. Address D 27, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH AN ARchitect, that can influence business in that line and is competent to drawing plans, etc. Address E 42, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 200 TO 206 Randolph-st., have the finest warerooms and the best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Low rates. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGgies, etc., in building expressly for the purpose, having just added additions to former and built extensive premises adjoining. Advances made. Furniture moved and packed for shipping. Established in 1872. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 381 and 383 West Madison-st.—Now receiving spring stock of carpets, furniture, and household goods. Selling at lowest prices for cash or on installments. Call and examine.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
203 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 and 505 West Madison-st., sells all kinds of household goods on monthly payments. Low prices. Easy terms.

BOOKS.

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT—COMpared in parallel columns with old version, showing change in language, punctuation, and italics by bold face type. History Amer. Com. appendix. Agents' outfit 50 cents. S. L. MARROW & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A BETTER PLACE TO SELL YOUR cast-off clothing, carpets, etc., cannot be found than J. Gelder's, 354 State-st., who pays the highest cash price. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. Mail orders promptly attended to.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO INTRODUCE a useful, salable novelty; big inducements; ladies or gents. WATSON & VANDYKE, 82 West Washington-st., upstairs.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED retail clothing salesmen. Best of references required. Apply to A. J. NUTTING & CO., 104 and 106 Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED — SHOEMAKERS — EXTRA inducements will be offered first-class team shoemakers, to form two or three teams, on finest ladies' work. The very best materials will be used, every facility and full work furnished fifty-two weeks per year. Also expert operators on the various machines used. Also inseamers, forepart-stitchers, shank-stitchers, and fitters wanted on men's fine work. Factory a short distance from Chicago, where provisions are cheap and comfortable cottages can be had at moderate rents. Address, with full particulars in regard to experience, ability, etc., New Factory, E 38 Tribune office.

WANTED—50 HARNESSMAKERS AND stitchers. RISSER & REITZ, 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD JOURNEYMEN tailors at Government Goods Depot, 79 and 81 Randolph-st. E. WILLIAMS, Agent.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED plumbers to go to Kansas City. Apply to H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 175 and 177 Lake-st.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED COAL-miners at Minonk, Ill.; full work guaranteed; no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 125 La Salle-st. MINER T. AMES.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARRIAGE trimmers on light work. Address FORD & FELLOWS, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED — A DOZEN GOOD MAchinists can find steady work at the Industrial Works, Bay City, Michigan.

WANTED—3 PLUMBERS AT JAS. McLAUGHLIN'S, 4103 South Halsted-st., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts.

WANTED—BARBER TO WORK SATurday and Sunday; wages, $6. 34 South Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS for Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois; wages, $1.50 to $1.75 per day; free fare; 200 for saw-mills, farms, etc.; one foreman for railroad. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. and 23 West Madison.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORers for Colorado; wages $1.75 per day; cheap fare; call early. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. and 23 Madison.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS for Colorado, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois; also men for lumber yards, stone quarries, etc. Apply for transportation to ENRIGHT & CO., 73 South Canal-st., or 63½ West Lake-st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakota, and Illinois; highest wages. Also three section foremen and their families for Dakota Territory; free fare; 100 for Colorado, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. Address HOWLAND RUSSEL, 412 Milwaukee-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED — AGENTS — $1 SAMPLE free; $70 per week guaranteed; energetic men everywhere on small capital; send stamp for papers and investigate. MERRILL & Co., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR FOR A produce commission house; only such need answer as have had experience and are acquainted throughout the Northwest. Address D 45, Tribune.

WANTED—AN AGENT IN EACH town or county to sell to families our extra good 40 to 60 cent teas, coffees, baking powder, spices, flavoring extracts, etc. Club agents who spend only three days a week clear $10. Particulars free. San Francisco Tea Company, 1251 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMAN—LOCAL AND traveling, square business, large margin. Must be reliable members of Masonic or Odd-Fellows' Orders. CARSON & CO., 164 La Salle-st., Room 45, Chicago.

WANTED—BARTENDER AT SOUTH-east corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—2 OR 3 BOYS 14 TO 16 years old. A. M. WILLARD, 43 South Canal.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY to take charge of office in Omaha, Nebraska. Address P.-O. Drawer 71.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN, A handsome combined riding and driving pony, sound, gentle, and safe for lady and children; also harness and new canopy top basket phaeton, hardly soiled; separately or together, at a great sacrifice, on account of leaving the city. Barn for rent. Call any time to-day at 506 West Washington-st.

ALL THE LATE STYLES PHAETONS, buggies, jump-seat buggies, and extension-top family carriages just received; we sell the same quality of work cheaper than any house in Chicago. G. L. BRADLEY, 216 and 218 Wabash-av.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 E. WASHington-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN OF CARRIAGE horses, one beautiful coupe horse, and one very fine saddle horse, and safe for a lady to drive; two beautiful ponies; 10 horses fit for all use; one week's trial given; also all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seat, side-bar, top and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery wagons; all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; blankets, robes, and whips. Horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on monthly payments, or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE SPAN OF small mules, sound and young. 1416 Indiana-av.

FINE PASTURAGE FOR HORSES AT Riverside; good shade and living spring. C. C. HASTINGS, Riverside, Ill.

FOR SALE—A CARRIAGE AND WAGon shop on a main street. Address D 61, Tribune office.

I MUST LEAVE THE CITY AND WILL sell a beautiful bay mare, sound, gentle, and safe for lady to drive; also new harness and leather-top side-bar buggy, hardly soiled, made by Kimball, at a great sacrifice, separately or together; also my second-hand full leather-top side-bar buggy, in good order, for $60. Barn for rent. Call any time to-day at 506 West Washington-st.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL EXTENSION-top carriage, any kind of a phaeton, or side-bar top buggy, or road wagon, or business buggy. Can suit you with any kind that you may want, or any kind of a horse you may want. Will rent for the driving season, or by the week or month, cheap. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS AT LOWEST RATES loaned on furniture, pianos, machinery, etc., without removal or publicity. Room 1, 149 Monroe-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office. 118 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE-insurance policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 79 Dearborn-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHATTELS and property for sale cheap. Apply after 4 p. m. at 489 Madison-st., Room 5.

TO LOAN—$50,000 AT 6 PER CENT IN sums to suit. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—$25,000 AT 6 PER CENT. Apply to HUGH A. WHITE, Room 79 Metropolitan Block.

6 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate; purchase-money mortgages bought. W. M. WILLNER, 128 La Salle-st., Room 2.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NOTICE—IF FRANK G. W., who left home on the 1st inst., will communicate with his father or friends, and relieve their suspense, he need not fear molestation. Western papers please copy. FATHER.

PERSONAL—THOMAS BILLINGHAM BARBER—Meet me at the Tribune office from 11 to 12 or from 2 to 3. HENRY ABBOTT, 2807 Butterfield-st.

PERSONAL—BELL: I UNEXPECTEDly dropped in from Colorado. Where can I see you? OSCAR. Address D 43, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF GEO. A. H. DENIS will call at the Benton House he will hear something to his advantage.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGY—NEVER FAILS TO GIVE correct advice on business, health, love, friendship, what best to do, etc., for persons born in March, April, June, September, October, and December, that will draw capital prizes in lottery. For particulars send for circulars. Address MRS. DR. ELLIS, Indianapolis, Ind. Answers promptly.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

WIZARD OF DESTINY—PROF. VONgoobet from Europe, world-renowned and greatest living astrologer, clairvoyant, and medium; everything in life. 633 West Lake-st.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
Patent Attorneys,
70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 635 F-st., Washington, D. C.

MACHINERY.

A DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER CANNOT explode; gives most steam for least money, and its durability is established by three years' service without repairs. Engineers and steam users invited to examine, or send for descriptive circular to DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER COMPANY offices, 81 Cortland-st., New York, and 45 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD UP-STAIRS GIRL; good wages paid; at 48 Loomis-st.

WANTED—AT 60 FREDERICK PLACE, Hyde Park, an American, English, or German girl to cook, wash, and iron; wages $5 per week.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, and ironer, with first-class references. Apply at 3114 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR LIGHT housework. 854 North Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY A LADY TO GO WEST, two lady companions. Call at Taylor House, 237 South Clark-st., Room 1, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

WANTED — CANVASSERS — LADIES and gentlemen; goods of ready sale on installments. 211 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN of good clerical qualifications desires a situation as clerk or porter; is willing to work; salary expected, very moderate. Address C., Adams House, foot of Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (Swede) in a grocery as shipping-clerk. Can bring good city references. Address D 28, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART merchant, 30 years of age, who speaks German, English, and Scandinavian, as bookkeeper or cashier. Can give best security if wanted. D 55, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in a wholesale clothing house as salesman; has had 5 years' experience in the line; has a large acquaintance in several States. E 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG, active, willing young man, good penman, in some wholesale or retail house, or to do general office work. Address E. C., 105 Elston-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHman, who thoroughly understands his business, in a first-class family. Has good references. Call or address Coachman, 2504 Prairie-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 22 years, in any kind of business or assistant writer; is willing to work for small salary at start. Good references given as to character. Address or call at 297 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WHAT HAVE you to offer a square party with large city acquaintance? E 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced proofreader; thorough scholar and practical printer. Apply to J. C. HESS, foreman, 134 Madison-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl to do chamber or housework in a hotel or private family. Address E 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND girl in a small family by a Norwegian girl. Good references. Inquire at 135 West Indiana-st., in basement.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN girls, best description, well recommended. Bureau Registry, 255 West Monroe-st. Bell telephone.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. Duske's office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE bridge—Board, with room, $4.50 to $7 per week; furnished rooms, without board, $1.50 to $4 per week.

237 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—LARGE pleasant rooms suitable for two gentlemen at $6 per week.

241 OHIO-ST.—A HANDSOME FURnished room, with first-class table. References.

304 CHESTNUT-ST., OR PLACE, BEtween Dearborn-av. and Clark-st.—One furnished alcove front parlor, with board, with modern improvements. References.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms, with board. Near the lake.

Hotels.

CLARENDON HOUSE—BOARD FOR the summer—We have some finely-furnished rooms, with south and west fronts. This is the best location on the North Side.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts., 3 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $6 to $14. Also, furnished rooms to rent without board.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 TO 22 ADAMS-st.—Nicely-furnished rooms with board from $5 to $9 per week. Day-board $4 per week.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st.—Don't pay high prices when 75 cents gets first-class rooms here.

WABASH HOUSE, 288 WABASH-AV.—Elegant furnished rooms and suites, with or without board. Good table. Terms moderate.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 50c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN in some private family or nice boarding-house on South Side, north of Twenty-second-st. preferred. Address N. M., 50 Randolph-st., city.

BOARD—ON FARM FOR SUMMER BY gent, wife, son, and daughter, near good fishing and boating; three rooms, plenty of milk; no extras. D 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS—AND 2 GOOD rooms with all modern conveniences for two, on the South Side, north of Twenty-fifth-st. First-class references given and required. R. S. KIMBALL, 128 State-st., Room 10.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD UPright piano, used but little, for sale at great sacrifice by lady who has no use for it. Call between 2 and 6 o'clock, Room 2, Brown's Hotel, corner State and Van Buren-sts.

EMERSON PIANOS,
KIMBALL ORGANS,
KIMBALL PIANOS,
SHONINGER CO. ORGANS,
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS,
at
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS—Some as nice as new—Steinway, Decker, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, Bauer, and others; prices from $100 up; payments $5 to $10 per month; upright pianos to rent. JOHN A. BRYANT, 211 State-st.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO GO to PROSSER & CO. Large stock, prices are low; instruments kept in order. 215 State-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts., respectfully announce that they have the most complete repairing establishment in the country, in which they employ 25 first-class mechanics, capable of repairing or manufacturing any musical instrument. Recently we have secured the services of a superior musical-box maker from Switzerland, who is prepared to execute all work in that line. Musical-boxes manufactured to order with any tunes required. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW SQUARE PIANOS,
NEW ORGANS.
For sale on installments at
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

NEW
UPRIGHT PIANOS
TO RENT.
at
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

STORY & CAMP.
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUGS, COCKROACHES, MOTHS, EXterminated by contract (warranted); Oakley's infallible exterminators for sale; every box warranted. Call on or address A. OAKLEY, 180 East Washington-st.

FLAG AND CIRCUS POLES MADE ON the shortest notice. Orders left at Quayles & McCoom's blacksmith-shop, near east end of Kinzie-st. bridge will be attended to.

INFORMATION WANTED—ANY ONE knowing of the fact of a drive-well being in use prior to 1868 will confer a favor by sending such information to WM. C. WELLS, President of Anti-Drive-Well Association, Valparaiso, Ind.

ROOM RENTING A SPECIALTY—Wanted—Rooms in all parts of the city and in suburban towns near Chicago, single, en suite, furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. All parties having rooms to rent communicate by letter or call daily till 8 o'clock p. m. I want 5,000 or more by or before June 30. J. W. BROWN, 41 West Van Buren-st., Room 3.

THOMAS MAYOR—ALL KINDS OF jobbing in mason work. Boilers, furnaces, and bakers' ovens a specialty. Building material for sale. Office, 57 La Salle-st., near Lake. Residence, 4030 Butterfield-st.

THE CHOICEST ICE-CREAM IS MANUfactured by BRODIE, 72 State-st. Picnics and parties supplied.

WANTED—INTEREST IN TIN AND hardware business, either city or country, by a man that fully understands the business. References exchanged. For interview address D 51, Tribune office.

30 CENTS WILL PROCURE A COPY OF the celebrated cook-book of Mrs. E. R. Shankland, 136 pages, cloth cover. Address PALMER, WINALL & CO., Dubuque, Ia.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF Daily and Sunday Tribune for the Presidential year, 1880; a good document to preserve. C. S. W., Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN SEWING-MAchines, fitted to run by steam-power. Overall makers or tailors can set all in work. CLEMENT, SAYER & CO., 175 Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

WM. T. BAKER & CO.,
1 Chamber of Commerce,
CHICAGO.
Stock Department

Stocks and Securities Bought and Sold at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.
Direct Wires from our office to our Eastern Correspondents.
Latest information concerning all Railroad Stocks and Securities furnished on application.

WM. T. BAKER,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
W. F. COBB,
M. L. SCUDDER, Jr.
New York Correspondents:
McGINNIS BROS. & FEARING.

JOHN T. LESTER. F. E. WILLARD,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. SCHWARTZ.
SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, &c.,
Bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.
25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
New York House—SCRANTON & WILLARD.
DIRECT WIRE from our office to the office of Scranton & Willard, opposite Stock Exchange.
☞ Stocks also bought and sold on the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore exchanges.
Commission Grain and Provisions in the Chicago markets.

REED & BREESE,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
100 Dearborn-st.,

Offer a limited number of shares of stock in the Lake Superior Iron Co., and Republic Iron Co., at prices that will net purchasers from 15 to 20 per cent in dividends.

WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF ALL THE DIVIDEND-PAYING IRON STOCKS.

These securities are now largely dealt in, and we offer the above considerably below their actual value.
We have also a line of choice 7 per cent Municipal Bonds.

Burlington & Miss. Neb. 4s.
C., B. & Q. 4s.
St. Paul 5s, new, C. & P. W. Div.
St. Paul 5s, Mineral Points.
St. Paul 6s, Dubuque Div.
N. W. new S. Fund 5s.
AND OTHER CHOICE INVESTMENT BONDS, FOR SALE BY
DAY & FIELD.

SPECULATION!
$10, $20, $50, or $100
invested in our new money-making, coöperative plan of speculating Gives a constant income, and lays the foundation of your fortune. Send for new pamphlet, free.
FLEMMING & MILLER, Brokers.
23 Merchants' Building, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN F. ZEBLEY & CO.,
3 Broad-st. (Drexel Building), New York.
Dealers in City, County, and Town Bonds of
Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas.
Interest paying or defaulted. Information furnished. Correspondence solicited.

OPERATIONS IN STOCKS.
JOHN A DODGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent margin, and, when desired, will advise when and what to buy. Also, secure STOCK PRIVILEGES at reasonable rates in which $25 to $100 can be invested. Full information on application, and Financial Report sent free.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FIELD, LINDLEY & CO.,
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND BALTIMORE,
Grain and Provisions
88 & 90 La Salle-st., Chicago.

EDWARD M. FIELD, JOHN P. TRUESDELL,
DANIEL A. LINDLEY, EDWARD S. WASHBURN,
POPE C. TEFFT. CYRUS W. FIELD, Special.

C. D. IRWIN, ARTHUR ORR. D. W. IRWIN, H. C. REW, A. W. GREEN, } Special Partners.

IRWIN, ORR & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 Chamber of Commerce,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Make a Specialty of Buying and Selling GRAIN and PROVISIONS, either for present or future delivery.

FOSS, STRONG & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, and SEEDS, both spot and futures, bought and sold.
Consignments solicited. Liberal cash advances made on same.
165 WASHINGTON-ST.
SYLVESTER D. FOSS, JO REYNOLDS,
EDWARD B. STRONG.

G. R. HOUGHTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Grain and Provisions bought and sold and carried on margins.
4 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
G. R. HOUGHTON. E. C. WARD.

M'CLEARY & SMITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
N. W. Cor. Washington and La Salle-sts.,
Room 15, Chicago.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought, sold, and carried on margins.
Correspondence solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
RUMSEY, BRO. & CO.
GRAIN AND PROVISION
Commission Merchants,
16 Chamber Commerce, Chicago, Ill.
Grain and Provisions bought and sold and carried on margins.

SAFES.
Our National Debt is about
$2,097,803,889.
Yet the DIEBOLD Safes guard greater values than this for the Banks and leading firms of Chicago.
J. W. NORRIS, Agt.,
57 State-st.
SAFE

The Esthetic Craze.

The new esthetic craze, says the London *World*, has been a great blow to the young curates of the period. Instead of embroidering slippers and decorating churches, maiden ladies, elderly and otherwise, now devote their spare time to the pursuit of the "intensely intense" and the "too utterly utter."

BUSINESS.

Stocks Quiet, with a Strong Undertone to the Market.

Pool Lines Cutting the Reduced Rates—Advance in Pullman.

Railroad Bonds Stronger—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Rather Steady—Provisions Very Much So, and Very Dull.

Wheat Active, and Firmer on Futures—Corn Quite Strong—Oats and Barley Higher—Rye Weak.

FINANCIAL.

At the opening stocks were strong, but a firm condition soon showed itself in the market, although transactions were not active. Texas Pacific was steadily bulled, without any net gain in prices. At the beginning there was some realizing in the general list, and all day operators, posted about cutting of rates, were selling the trunk-line stocks. Positive information was had that contracts were being made below the reduced rate of 25 cents just established by Commissioner Fink. The only hope of the bulls was in the prospect that the Presidents at their meeting last night would be able to patch up a settlement.

Union Pacific was very firm. It sells, dividend off, 1¾ per cent to-day. New buying was reported both of that and of Central Pacific, with indications of an advance.

Pullman was the card. It opened at 141½ and closed at 146½. Transactions were not large, but sellers were scarce, and buying orders easily put up the price. An order for 100 shares, without limit as to price, lay all day in Boston unfilled, as there was no stock for sale. The annual statement of the Company now being prepared is said to show a surplus of $4,600,000 on its capital of $8,000,000, and earnings at the rate of 18 per cent net.

Coal stocks were quiet, and not strong. Delaware & Hudson sold down to 109¾.

The next panic is discussed in an editorial in the New York *Evening Post* by Mr. Horace White, whose article on panics in the *Fortnightly Review* is the best analysis of those financial epidemics that has yet been made. Mr. White admits that values on the Stock Exchange have had a remarkable rise, and that some persons are speculating imprudently, but he agrees with THE TRIBUNE that there is no near prospect of a repetition of the commercial crisis of 1873. A distinction, he says, must be made between a stock panic and a commercial crisis. A large number of persons may be ruined at a horse-race if they have staked their money on the wrong animal, while the neighboring cheese factory may not perceive any financial stringency whatever. A Black Friday is not a trade revulsion. Stock gambling may proceed to an enormous extent without involving the commercial community—the factories, furnaces, farms, shipping, or even the railways—in disaster. Those who have foolishly risked more than they can afford to lose in this sort of adventure will be impoverished, but the general industry of the country may go on unchecked. Overloading of debt and an unwarranted advance in the prices of commodities and real property are the evidences of a dangerous condition of trade. Such a condition is not to be inferred from transactions on the Stock Exchange, but ascertained from the records of banks and mercantile agencies, and from comparative tables of prices current. He does not believe that the extension of credit in trade circles has reached alarming proportions—he doubts whether it has yet gone beyond the limits of safety as regards the amount loaned and the time the loans have to run. General prices have not fully recovered from the downfall which succeeded the panic of 1873, although they are manifestly rising. The best evidence of the rise is the facility with which striking operatives secure an advance of wages. And it may be added that advancing wages imply and necessitate higher prices of commodities. This upward movement and the large transactions in stocks do not necessarily imply the nearness of another break-down in general business. They may signify the revival and growth of a gambling spirit which will eventually penetrate into the channels of legitimate trade and produce as great inflation in the prices of commodities, houses, and lands as in railway stocks and bonds, and as great recklessness of running in debt for them, but that time is not yet. The stock market may yield and in fact does yield a hecatomb of victims every year without producing more than a ripple in the current of general trade. Speculation in stocks is an indication of returning confidence after a period of commercial distress and stagnation. Confidence in the value of stocks begets confidence in the value of other things. Its law of evolution is confidence, over-confidence, recklessness, panic, and crash. We are now well on in the stage of confidence, but as regards general trade have hardly passed beyond it.

The following statement of railroad earnings for May and from Jan. 1 to May 1 is furnished by the *Financial Chronicle*. It shows that railroad earnings increased $2,465,554 in May, 1881, compared with May, 1880, while the mileage was 32,523 against 28,581. From Jan. 1 to May 1 the increase has been $8,442,569:

GROSS EARNINGS AND MILEAGE IN MAY.

	Gross Earnings.		*Mileage.*	
	1881.	*1880.*	*1881.*	*1880.*
Burl. C. R. & N.	$ 165,630	$ 149,504	564	492
Cairo & St. L.*	22,599	24,499	146	146
Cent. Pac.	2,068,000	1,778,487	2,634	2,415
Chic. & A.	528,860	616,128	840	840
Chic. & E. Ill.	120,550	111,799	220	220
Chic. & G. T†	101,973	105,725	335	335
Chic., M. & St. P.	1,538,000	1,134,774	3,800	3,000
Chic. & N.	1,863,676	1,875,608	2,770	2,253
C., St. P., M. & O.	167,199	115,794	337	261
St. P. & S. C.	142,595	116,352	636	470
Cin. & Sp.	83,802	73,981	80	80
C., C., C. & I.	338,423	314,636	391	391
C., Mt. V. & D*	22,488	22,939	144	156
D. & R. Grande	514,767	191,695	690	422
E. T., Va. & Ga.*	92,300	79,628	508	508
F. & P. M.	160,708	115,790	311	311
Great Western‡	405,500	356,455	823	823
St. Joe	177,002	191,317	292	292
Tex. Cent.	226,399	188,120	522	522
Ill. Cent. (Ill.)	499,200	524,739	918	918
Do. (Iowa lines)	137,670	140,381	402	402
Ind., B. & W.	102,631	85,734	212	212
Ind., D. & Sp.	35,123	26,314	152	152
Intern'l & Gt. N.	170,318	95,676	625	544
Lake E. & W.	100,367	87,690	385	308
Louisv. & N.	809,700	655,014	1,840	1,561
Mem. & Ch.	74,007	58,026	330	330
Mem., Pad. & N*	12,899	8,705	113	113
Milw., L. Sh. & W.	44,557	26,532	246	218
Minn. & St. L*	50,106	31,345	243	158
Mob. & O.	145,416	129,249	506	506
N. Y. & N. E.	215,271	183,701	316	282
Nor. Pac.	269,880	217,613	754	722
Peoria, D. & Ev.	51,623	35,081	250	125
St. L. A. & T. H. m. line	118,226	95,847	195	195
Do. do. (branches)*	32,010	36,148	71	71
St. L., I. Mt. & So.	480,390	349,055	686	686
St. L. & San Fran.	283,300	175,865	598	499
St. P., M. & M.	382,642	281,894	880	656
Scioto Valley	26,909	22,648	100	100
Tex. & Pac.	267,443	141,08[illegible]	763	500
Union Pac.	2,393,287	2,067,262	3,446	3,002
Wabash	1,144,661	1,122,709	2,479	2,384
Total	$16,627,186	$14,161,632	32,523	28,581

*Earnings for three weeks only of May in each year.
†For the four weeks ended May 28.
‡For the four weeks ended May 27.

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO MAY 31.

	1881.	*1880.*	*Increase.*
Bur. Cedar Rap. & No.	$ 791,121	$ 828,969	....
Cairo & St. Louis*	161,700	134,652	$ 27,048
Central Pacific	8,708,763	6,779,742	1,929,021
Chicago & Alton	2,580,887	2,806,630	....
Chicago & East. Illinois	622,142	439,497	182,645
Chic. & Grand Trunk†	560,480	462,325	98,155
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	5,389,000	4,409,507	979,493
Chicago & Northwest	6,720,956	6,818,221	....
Chic., St. P., M. & Omaha	783,119	578,294	204,825
St. Paul & Sioux City	455,915	539,750	....
Cincinnati & Springfield	388,367	355,177	33,190
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	1,601,360	1,561,515	39,845
C., Mt. Vernon & Del.*	155,583	164,828	....
Denver & Rio Grande	1,971,629	777,923	1,193,706
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.*	782,718	703,477	79,241
Flint & Père Marquette	744,079	621,739	122,340
G't West'n of Canada‡	2,133,425	1,914,421	219,004
Hannibal & St. Joseph	817,863	957,158	....
Houston & Texas Cent.	1,506,886	1,265,504	241,382
Ill. Central (Ill. line)	2,317,113	2,351,561	....
Do (Ia. leased lines)	561,536	670,738	....
Ind., Bloom. & West.	482,089	462,753	19,336
Internat'l & Gt. North	976,149	621,346	354,803
Lake Erie & Western	487,600	349,405	138,195
Louisville & Nashville	4,235,009	3,080,981	1,154,028
Memphis & Charleston	495,949	439,633	56,316
Memphis, Pad. & No.*	89,739	76,804	12,935
Mil., L. Shore & West	192,791	152,735	40,056
Minneapolis & St. L.*	295,247	209,043	86,204
Mobile & Ohio	976,831	891,852	84,979
N. Y. & New England	1,003,522	861,374	142,148
Northern Pacific	861,999	681,320	180,679
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	225,736	133,349	92,387
St. L. A. & T. H. main line	607,823	523,709	84,114
Do do (branches)*	281,074	249,618	31,456
St. L., I. M. & Southern	2,862,244	2,255,032	607,212
St. L. & San Francisco	1,201,416	943,174	258,242
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	1,542,958	1,194,594	348,364
Scioto Valley	126,821	113,388	13,433
Texas & Pacific	1,384,184	995,280	388,904
Wabash, St. L. & Pac.	4,819,273	5,302,511	....
Total	$63,022,098	$54,579,529	$9,443,685
Net increase			8,442,569

*Three weeks only of May in each year.
†Jan. 1 to May 28. ‡Jan. 1 to May 27.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad have ratified the traffic contract between that Company and the Jersey Central. Under the provisions of this contract the Pennsylvania Railroad will transport all freight and passenger traffic that may be delivered to it at a point near Milton, Pa., over the lines of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad to Driftwood, and thence over the low-grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Red Bank, from which point the Wabash line will build a road to Youngstown, O., where connection will be made with the Wabash system.

The following new securities have been listed by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange: Georgia Railroad & Banking Company's stock, $4,200,000; Texas & Pacific Railroad Company's first mortgage 6 per cent bonds upon the Rio Grande Division, $1,725,000, being an additional issue upon road completed, and numbering from 5,001 to 6,725 inclusive; Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company's sinking-fund 6 per cent bonds on the South & North Alabama Railroad, $2,000,000; Houston & Texas Central Railway Company's general mortgage 6 per cent bonds, $3,000,000; Ohio Southern Railroad Company's stock, $3,840,000; first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, $1,920,000; and second mortgage income bonds, $1,920,000; and Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railway Company's second mortgage income trust certificates.

Western Union is earning over 6 per cent on its capital of $80,000,000. The statement of business for the six months ending June 30 shows net earnings amounting to $3,536,803, out of which is to be deducted for interest, sinking fund, and construction $818,698, leaving for dividends $2,718,105, or nearly 3½ per cent, on a capital of $80,000,000. The company's corrected statement for the quarter ended March 31 shows that after the payment of the dividend for that quarter there will be a deficit for this quarter of $116,286, instead of a surplus, as was estimated March 9, of $167,174. Assuming that the estimate for the present quarter is not to be cut down by the actual figures, as was the estimate of the preceding quarters, the Company, June 30, will hold a surplus of $466,3[illegible]0, against a surplus of $403,245 June 30, 1880.

Quotations for unlisted securities on Wednesday were: Pacific Improvement, 150 bid premium; Lackawanna Extension, 40@42 premium; New Orleans Pacific subscriptions, 37½@40 premium; Texas Pacific subscriptions, 17½@19 premium; American Improvement, 100 bid premium; American Cable, 35@37 premium; Iron Steamboat, 102@106 premium; International Improvement, 31@33 premium; Mexican National Railway, ¾@1 premium; Ontario & Western privileges, 2@2⅛ premium; Denver & Rio Grande rights, 4@4⅛ premium; Mutual Telegraph subscriptions, 3@4 premium; N. O., B. R. & V. firsts, 27@29 premium; Texas & St. Louis subscriptions, 8¼@8½ premium; Continental Construction, 7½@10 premium; Green Bay & Minnesota, 21¾@22; Vicksburg & Meridian, 21@22; Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk, 43@47; Ohio Southern, 33½@34; Lebanon Springs, 30@32; Boston, Hartford & Erie, new stock, 3⅛@3½; New Jersey Southern incomes, 4½@5.

The New York *Herald*, in its financial articles, speaks in stentorian tones of the dizzy hight to which the current speculation has been pushed. It says:

> While it is acknowledged by all conservative operators and by the great body of the public press that the existing speculation is being pushed to extremes and fraught with danger, it is pitiful to behold that some semi-obscure journals are acting as though they were cappers to a gambling-house and that their only business was to rope in to the existing inflated speculation the hard-earned pittance of widows and orphans and the "light come" dollars of fools. It is simply shameful that the power of the press, as expressed in certain quarters, should be used to foster a wild stock speculation by advices to buy stocks at extravagant prices, lead to their ruin people of small means, and in a general way help on a catastrophe which seems inevitable.

The following shows the range of the active stocks:

Stocks.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Morris & Essex	*127	127¾	127	*127¾
C., C., C. & I.	97	......	......	97¼
Illinois Central	142½	142⅝	142	142⅝
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	144½	145½	144¼	145¼
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	167	......	......	166½
New York Central	148⅝	149⅝	148⅝	149⅜
Michigan Central	110¾	111⅝	110⅜	111⅛
Lake Shore	131½	132	131⅜	132
Erie	47⅞	48¼	47⅞	48¼
Do preferred	89¼	89⅝	89	89⅝
Erie seconds	104½	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	129	129⅜	129	129⅜
Do preferred	140	......	......	140⅞
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	126⅝	127	126¼	127
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	53⅞	54¼	53⅞	54¼
Do preferred	94	94¼	94	94¼
Ohio & Mississippi	44	44⅜	43⅝	44⅜
Do preferred	118	118⅝	118	118⅝
Hannibal & St. Joe	83⅛	......	......	83⅛
Do preferred	114	114¼	114	114¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	51⅛	51⅝	51	51⅛
Pacific Mail	53	53⅝	53	53⅝
Delaware & Hudson	110¼	110⅛	109¾	110⅛
Del., Lack & Western	126⅜	127	126⅜	126⅞
New Jersey Central	103⅝	104⅜	103⅝	104
Philadelphia & Reading	59⅞	......	......	......
Manhattan Elevated	25⅛	27⅛	25⅛	26⅝
Metropolitan Elevated	92	92½	91⅜	92½
Union Pacific	127⅜	128⅝	127⅜	128⅛
Missouri Pacific	109⅝	109⅜	109⅛	109⅝
Western Union (old)	128¼	129⅜	128¼	129⅜
Western Union (new)	89½	91⅜	89½	91⅜
C., St. P., M. & Omaha	45	......	......	45¼
Do preferred	107	107⅜	107	107
Louisville & Nashville	107	107⅜	107	107¼
N. Y., Ontario & Western	36¾	37⅜	36¾	36⅞
Lake Erie & Western	62¼	63	62¼	63
Northern Pacific	43¼	43⅝	53⅝	43¼
Do preferred	83⅛	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
Canada Southern	75⅜	76⅛	75	76⅛
C., C. & I. C	26⅞	26⅞	26¼	27¼
St. L. & San Francisco	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51⅝
Do preferred	77⅞	78¼	77⅞	78¼
Nashville & Chattanooga	89	......	......	......
Ches. & Ohio	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30⅞
Denver & Rio Grande	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Chi., St. L. & New Orleans	84			
Central Pacific	95⅝	98⅝	95⅝	98⅛
Ohio Central	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	35
Texas Pacific	72⅛	72⅝	71⅝	72
Peoria, D. & E	52	52	51⅛	51⅛
Am. Dis. Tel. Co	51			

*Ex. div. 3½ per cent.

Government bonds were stronger. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 107½ bid and 108¼ asked; the 3½s were 102⅜ bid and 103½ asked; the 4s 117⅝ bid and 118 asked; the 4½s 114¾ bid and 115⅛ asked; the 5s 103 bid and 103⅜ asked. At the close there was a firmer feeling in the "Windoms."

Foreign exchange was weak without change.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,000,000. Loans were moderately active at 5@7 per cent. New York exchange was 25c per $1,000 discount.

Securities were stronger in tone though not active. On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of Cook County 7s, 1892, $5,000, 122⅛; $5,000 122⅛; $3,000, 122⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s, Mineral Point, $5,000, 99¼; $5,000, 99¼; $5,000, 99¼; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, $5,000, 97⅝; $5,000, 97⅝; $5,000, 97⅝; Burlington & Missouri 4s, $2,000, 95⅝; $4,000, 95¾. The following quotations were made:

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
North Chicago City Railway, $100	165	.....
Chicago City Railway, $100	275	.....
Gas-Light and Coke Company, $100	175	.....
Chamber of Commerce, $100	72¼	.....
Inter-State Industrial Exhibition, $100	40	50
Chicago Metallic Packing Co., $100	650	850
International Electrical Co., $100	.....	300
The Chicago Electrical Light Co., $100	75¼	100
South Chicago Branch Dock Co., $100	80	110

LOCAL AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

United States 4s, 1907	117⅛	117⅝
United States 4½s, 1891	114¾	115⅛
United States 5s, 1881	102⅞	103⅛
United States 3½s, 1881	102	102⅜
District of Columbia 3.65s, 1924	107½	108¼
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1890	117½	.....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1892	122	.....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1894	124	.....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1895	124¾	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1884	107	108½
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1886	109½	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1887	111½	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1888	116	116½
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1890	117½	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1892	122	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1893	123	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1894	124	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1895	124½	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1896	125½	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1898	128	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1899	128	130
Chicago City bonds, 6s, 1896	113	.....
Chicago City bonds, 4½s, 1900	107½	108¼
Chicago City bonds, 4s	104⅝	105¼
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1885	109	110
Cook County bonds	117½	119
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1892	122	122½
Cook County bonds, 5s, 1899	108¼	.....
Cook County bonds, 4½s, 1900	107½	108¼
West Chicago 5s, 1890	106⅛	107¼
Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	109	109½
West Park 7s, 1891	113⅛	.....
South Park 6s	108	110
South Park 7s	108½	.....
Hyde Park 7s, 1894	114½	.....
North Chicago City Railway 6s, 1900	112¼	.....
West Division City Railway 6s	107½	.....
West Division City Railway 7s	107½	108
West Division City Railway 8s	107½	108

RAILWAY BONDS.

Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, I. & D. ex	125¼	126⅜
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak.	118⅜	120
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac.	110⅛	110¼
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, South'n Min.	108	109
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Dub. Div.	108¼	108⅞
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 5s, Min. Point	99¼	99⅝
Chicago, M. & St. P. 5s, C. & P., W. D.	100⅝	101½
Northwestern R. R. 5s	103⅛	105
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 4s, 1919	97⅝	97¾
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 5s, 1918	106⅛	106¼
Burlington & Mo. 4s, in Nebraska, 1910	95¾	95⅞
Wabash, St. L. & P.. 1st mort. 5s, Chi. Div.	98⅜	98⅝

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 10.—On the Stock Exchange the speculation was dull and weak during the morning, but was strong and active in the afternoon, and closed generally firm. The market opened irregular, and was feverish and unsettled in the early dealings, the tendency being in the main toward lower prices, as a light pressure to sell prevailed, and a decline took place ranging from ¼ to 1 per cent, in which the entire list participated. About midday the dealings assumed a firm tone, and there was a steady advance in prices during the afternoon, the highest figures of the day being touched after the second call, when the improvement in values ranged from ⅛ to 3¼, the latter in Western Union ex-certificates. The other shares prominent in the advance were Central Pacific, Indiana, Bloomington & Western, Norfolk & Western preferred, Union Pacific, Texas Pacific, and Manhattan and Metropolitan elevated. In final sales some shares reacted a fraction, but the market generally closed firm. Among the miscellaneous stocks Pullman Palace-Car was conspicuous for an advance of 4½ on the day's transactions. The shares most actively traded in were Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Texas Pacific, Western Union, Central Pacific, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New York Central, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and Erie.

The monetary situation continues to be characterized by ease, the supply of capital offering being more than equal to the requirements of borrowers. Call loans on pledge of stock collateral ranged between 3 and 3½ per cent, and closed at 3 per cent. The Government bond dealers found ready accommodation at 2½@3. In the discount market prime mercantile paper ruled at 3@4½. The sterling exchange market was nominally unchanged, but was somewhat weak, and a light inquiry prevailed for bills.

Railroad mortgages were fairly active, but were generally without important change. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Consolidated firsts were conspicuously strong, and sold up 6 per cent, to 107. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts advanced from 83⅝ to 84⅜, and reacted to 84¼. Erie Consolidated seconds rose from 104 to 104⅝; do funded 5s declined from 101 to 100½. C., C. & I. C. rose from 75½ to 76, and reacted to 75¼. Kansas Pacific firsts (Denver Division) fell off from 114¼ to 112¾, and recovered to 113½. Louisville & Nashville general 6s sold up from 108 to 109⅝, and closed at 108⅜. Texas Pacific land grant incomes receded from 91¾ to 91¼, and rose to 92¼. Morris & Essex guaranteed consols declined from 127 to 126½, New York Elevated firsts from 118 to 117¼, Delaware & Hudson 7s of 1894 from 119 to 118½, Union Pacific firsts from 120 to 119½, and do Land-grants from 119 to 118½. New Jersey Central incomes advanced from 104 to 105, St. Paul & Sioux City firsts from 112¼ to 113, St. Louis & San Francisco seconds (Class B) from 96½ to 97, Great Western seconds from 110 to 111, Houston & Texas (main line) seconds from 130¾ to 132, Kansas & Texas seconds from 87 to 88, Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts from 108½ to 110½, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago firsts from 108½ to 110, and Central Pacific firsts (Joaquin branch) from 110 to 111¼.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Governments were irregular. Fives coupon rose ⅜, and 4s registered and coupon declined ⅛.

Railroad bonds were irregular.

State securities were inactive.

The stock market was irregular in early dealings, and at the First Board prices declined ¼@1. Toward noon speculation assumed a firmer tone, and quotations took an upward turn. The market continued strong during the afternoon, and became quite buoyant at the Second Board, when the improvement from the lowest point of the day ranged from ⅛ to 3¼, the latter in Western Union ex-certificate. Indiana, Bloomington & Western, Central Pacific, Norfolk & Western preferred, Union & Texas Pacific were also prominent in the advance. In final sales there was a slight reaction in some cases, but the general market closed firm.

Transactions, 316,000:

Canada Southern	6,600	Ohio & Mississippi	1,700
Central Pacific	23,500	Ontario & Western	1,100
C., C. & I. C.	10,000	Ohio Central	1,200
D., L. & Western	19,000	Pacific Mail	6,000
Deleware & Hudson	1,700	P., Dec. & Evans	5,700
Denver & Rio Gr'de.	2,000	St. Paul	3,300
Erie	10,000	St. Paul & Omaha	3,000
Hannibal & St. Joe	3,800	Texas Pacific	25,000
Kansas & Texas	5,000	Union Pacific	36,000
Lake Shore	27,000	Wabash Pacific	5,000
Louisville & N.	1,100	Western Union	25,000
Michigan Central	8,300	Ind., Bloom. & W.	2,600
Northwestern	7,300	St. L. & San Fran	3,000
N. Jersey Central	6,000	Norfolk & West. pfd.	3,000
New York Central	14,000	Metropolitan Elev.	5,000
Northern Pacific	2,400	Memphis & Charl'n.	2,500

Money market easy at 3@3½. Prime mercantile paper 3@4½.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, weak at 483½; demand, 485½.

Dry goods imports for the week, $1,594,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	102⅛	New 4s	117¾
New 5s	103⅛	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	115		

BONDS.

Louisiana	62	C. P. bonds	117⅛
Missouri	115	U. P. firsts	120
St. Joe	111	U. P. land-grant	118¾
Tennessee, old	71½	U. P. sinking-fund	130
Tennessee, new	71½	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	131
Virginia, old	40	St. P. & S. C. firsts	113
Virginia consols	86½	Erie seconds	104⅜
Virginia, deferred	18		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	145¼	B., C., R. & N.	78
Panama	270	Alton & Terre Haute	62
Fort Wayne	137	A. & T. H. preferred	96
Cleve. & Pittsburg	140	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	54¼
Illinois Central	142⅝	Do preferred	94
C., B. & Q.	166½	Hannibal & St. Joe	83¼
Chicago & Alton	143	Do preferred	113¼
Do preferred	143	Iron Mountain	81½
New York Central	149	St. L. & San Fran	51
Harlem	200	Do preferred	78
Lake Shore	132	Do first preferred	110⅝
Canada Southern	75⅛	C., St. L. & N. O.	83
Michigan Central	111⅛	Kansas & Texas	50⅜
Erie	48⅛	Union Pacific stock	128⅛
Do preferred	89⅛	Central Pacific	98⅛
Northwestern	129⅜	Texas Pacific	71⅞
Do preferred	140⅛	Northern Pacific	43⅛
St. Paul	26⅝	Do preferred	83⅝
Do preferred	133	Louisville & Nashv.	107
St. P., M. & M.	95	Nash. & Chattanooga	88
St. Paul & Omaha	45	L., N. A. & C.	114
Do preferred	107⅛	Houston & Texas	88½
Del., Lack. & West.	126⅝	D. & R. G.	111⅛
Morris & Essex	127¼	Missouri Pacific	109⅝
Delaware & Hudson	110⅛	Western Union Tel.	129⅜
New Jersey Central	103⅞	Pacific Mail	53⅜
Reading	59⅛	Adams	135
Ohio & Mississippi	44⅜	Fargo	127
Do preferred	118⅛	American	86¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅞	United States Express	74
Do first preferred	46	Quicksilver	17
Mobile & Ohio	34⅛	Do preferred	61
Cleve. & Columbus	97⅛	Caribou	3⅛
C., C. & I. C.	27⅛	Central Arizona	4
Ohio Central	34⅝	Homestake	24
Lake Erie & Western	63⅛	Standard	23¼
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	51⅛	Excelsior	1⅜
Ontario & Western	36⅜	Little Pittsburg	3
I., B. & W.	54⅛	Ontario	37¼
Marietta & C.	17¼	Silver Cliff	6
Do first preferred	12		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 10.—The stock market to-day was dull owing to the severe storm. In railroad shares New York & New England opened at 83 and declined to 82½, and Eastern opened at 51¼ and declined to 51. There is now some three-and-a-half million dollars of indebtedness or more to be canceled before the stockholders can hope for a dividend, and soon the interest account on the bonds will be increased to 6 per cent. Boston & Maine declined ¼, to 173; Boston & Albany ⅛, to 174; and Rutland preferred ¼, to 31¼, but afterwards recovered. Ogdensburg advanced from 55¼ to 56⅜@56¼. Atchison opened at 147¼, declined to 147, advanced to 147¼, and closed at 147. Atlantic & Pacific blocks sold at 124½, as before. Flint opened at 34, an advance of ½, declined to 33¾, and finally advanced to 34¼@33¾; do preferred sold at 100. Fort Scott preferred advanced 1, to 1½. Iowa Falls & Sioux City opened at 92 and advanced to 92⅝@92¾. Pullman opened at 142 and advanced to 146½, an advance of 5¼. Wisconsin Central advanced ¼, to 32½, but receded to 33. Chicago & & Western Michigan advanced ½, to 99½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ⅛, to 167½. Sandusky opened at 30¼, a decline of ¼, and advanced to 31. Louisiana & Missouri River opened at 30½, a decline of 1, but afterwards advanced to 31; do preferred declined to 53. Central of Iowa declined 1½, to 39½; Middlesex declined 2, to 125.

In bonds, Sandusky 7s advanced ¾, to 107; New Mexico 7s 1, to 121. New York & New England 7s were steady at 123. Ogdensburg 6s steady at 108; do incomes advanced ⅛, to 76¼. Rutland 5s sold at 85, and Eastern 4½s at 109¼, as before. Wisconsin Central firsts declined 1, to 78; Sonora firsts ⅛, to 100.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, June 10.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	9⅞	Cin., Sand. & Cleve	31⅛
Boston Land	10⅜	Eastern R. R.	51
Atch. & Topeka 1st 7s.	25¼	Flint & P. Marq	34
Do land-grant 7s	23⅛	Little Rock & Ft. S.	86¼
Boston. H. & Erie 7s	84	Do common	56¼
Eastern 4½s	9⅛	Old Colony	133
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	123	Rutland preferred	32
Atchison & Tpka R. R.	147	Wis. Cent. R. R. com.	33⅜
Boston & Maine	163	Flint & P. Marq. pref.	100
C., B. & Q.	67		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 10.—Consols, 100 1-16; account, 100¼.

New 5s, 105½; 4½s, 117¾.

Illinois Central, 147½; Pennsylvania Central, 68; New York Central, 153½; Erie, 49⅝; Reading, 30⅝.

Amount of bullion gone in, £12,000.

PARIS, June 10.—Rentes, 86f 70c.

BERLIN, June 10.—Specie in the Bank of Germany increased 1,891,000 marks.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.45@2.50 per $1,000 premium. Sterling, 484.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	4⅛	Mono	2⅛
Alta	4⅛	Noonday	1⅜
Bechtel	29-32	Northern Belle	21⅛
Belcher	3⅛	Ophir	8⅛
Best & Belcher	15⅛	Oro	21-32
Bodie	7¼	Overman	1⅛
Bullion	1	Potosi	3⅛
Bulwer	2⅛	Savage	3⅛
California	1⅛	Sierra Nevada	10⅜
Chollar	3	Silver King	22⅛
Con. Virginia	4	Tip Top	2⅛
Crown Point	3	Union Consolidated	13⅛
Exchequer	1⅛	Wales	1⅛
Gould & Curry	8⅛	Yellow Jack	5⅛
Grand Prize	11-32	Navajo	27-32
Hale & Norcross	4⅛	Scorpion	1⅛
Manhattan	2⅛	South Bodie	3-32
Mexican	12⅛		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, June 10.—In mining shares, Douglas advanced ⅛, to 3⅛. Copper Falls declined 1, to 6; Calumet & Hecla 2, to 236. Bonanza development was steady at 5, Crecent at 1¼, Blue Hill at 4, and Duncan at 2¼. Bell Telephone opened at 142½@142¾, and closed at 141½.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, June 10.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2 1-16	Duncan Silver	2⅛
Calumet & H.	236	Franklin	11⅛
Catalpa	2⅛	Ridge	3⅛
Copper Falls	6	Silver Islet	43⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, June 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 3752 Johnson-place, dated June 1 (J. Nelson Vance to F. M. De Geer); (this transfer was reported from the General Index)	$ 2,800
Forest av, 98 ft n of Thirty-seventh-st, e f, 325x124 ft, with 175x124 ft adjoining on Prairie av, dated June 8 (F. B. Peabody, trustee, to N. G. Bradford, Jr.)	25,000
Fourth av, 17 ft s of Twelfth st, w f, 50x120 ft, dated June 2 (M. & J. Wagner to Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company)	8,000
North Branch Water st, n w corner of Division, e f, undivided ¼ of 412 7-10 ft to river, dated June 8 (Chicago Land Company to Robert Law)	11,250
North Branch Water st, undivided ¼ of the above lot, dated June 8 (same Company to Charles J. Laugdon et al)	11,250
North Branch Water st, undivided ¼ of the above lot, dated June 8 (same Company to Percy R. Pyne)	11,250
North Branch Water st, undivided ¼ of the above lot, dated June 8 (same Company to Thomas Dickson)	11,250
Dashiell st, 264 ft s of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24x123 ft, dated May 28 (T. B. Coster to Catharine O'Connell)	425
Thirty-first st, 144 ft e of South Halsted, s f, 24x110½ ft, dated June 9 (Albert Crane to F. & B. Janssen)	750
Vedder st, 227 ft e of North Halsted, s f, 24 9-10 x59 ft, improved, dated June 7 (P. D. Sullivan to Robert Hughes)	900
South Dearborn st, 142 ft s of Twenty-seventh, w f, 25x110 ft, dated May 31 (Nathan Davis to George N. French)	3,700
The premises No. 205 Winchester av, dated June 10 (Thomas Quinn to Mary Benz)	1,900
Adams st, 80 ft w of Fifth av, s f, 48x160 ft, dated April 23 (Marshall Field to Caroline O. McCagg)	48,000
Fifth av, n w cor of Adams st, e f, 180x80 ft, dated April 23 (Marshall Field to Edwin H. Sheldon)	100,000
Von Horn st, 165 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 3 (J. A. Stewart to Frank Slivka)	600
Laflin st, 25 ft s of Von Horn, e f, 25x109 ft, dated June 3 (J. A. Stewart to Andrew Prine)	700
Twenty-eighth st, 150 ft e of Butler st, n f, 25x124 9-10 ft, improved, dated May 25 (A. L. and D. V. Mandeville to W. P. McGannon)	1,200
Milwaukee av, 160 ft s e of Halsted st, n e f, 24⅛ ft to Halsted, dated June 9 (Mark Forsyth to William Kern)	10,000
Johnston st, 120 ft s of West Taylor, w f, 24⅜x100 ft, dated May 30 (Robert Robertson to John Kennedy)	2,100
Plum st, 24 ft e of Laflin, s f, 45½x111 ft, dated April 16 (Annie G. Sharp to William Phelan)	1,500
Calumet av, 170⅛ ft n of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 9 (Master in Chancery to John L. Olmsted)	1,965
Wabash av, 392 ft n of Sixteenth st, w f, 40 4-10x181 ft, dated June 4 (Master in Chancery to Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company)	10,000
North Wells st, 109 ft n of Oak, e f, 27¼x100 ft, dated May 16 (L. and A. Diedrich to Sarah S. Donaire)	2,100
South Dearborn st, 292 ft s of Twenty-seventh, e f, 25x110 ft, improved, dated May 27 (Eliza H. Towne to H. and L. Silver)	3,250
Sheffield av, 100 ft n of Clay st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated June 10 (Anton Riesner to F. Papenthiem)	825

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Waubon av, 200 ft n of Waveland st, e f, 100x225 ft, dated April 10 (W. S. Ten Broek to Margaret Hogan)	$ 2,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Prairie av, 297 ft n of Forty-seventh st, w f, 100x161 ft, dated May 4 (M. D. Drew to Anna S. Drew)	$ 3,200
Spencer av, s w cor of Sixty-first st, e f, 99x132 ft, improved, dated June 9 (Charles Wilson to Eliza J. Wilson)	3,500
South May st, near Fifty-eighth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated April 21 (H. M. and W. H. Wilbur to G. K. Jones)	267
Lot on st bet Fiftieth and Fifty-first sts, and on the n e cor of Leavitt, s f, 116x125 ft, dated June 4 (W. R. Breckenridge to Robert Breckenridge)	1,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

California av, 125 ft s of Bloomington st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated June 9 (John Johnston, Jr., to J. Greiner)	$ 400
Fairfield av, s w cor of Cortland st, e f, 73¼x126 ft, dated April 23 (C. J. Hambleton to Joseph Bruckschlegel)	1,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1881.	*1880.*	*1881.*	*1880.*
Flour, brls	11,436	6,713	10,691	5,860
Wheat, bu	106,463	29,577	80,389	138,428
Corn, bu	298,528	430,983	415,253	560,077
Oats, bu	203,095	50,264	55,754	68,254
Rye, bu	2,778	1,833	4,959	2,843
Barley, bu	976	18,802	1,400	5,359
Grass seed, lbs	28,150	36,435	42,370	51,385
Flax seed, lbs	677,820	5,200	2,201,400	
Broom-corn, lbs	10,000	....	40,281	1,660
Cured meats, lbs	130,800	222,820	2,363,569	3,897,595
Beef, tcs			17	
Beef, brls			172	161
Pork, brls	65	375	404	1,742
Lard, lbs	43,680	32,600	2,254,654	923,236
Tallow, lbs	64,243	71,000	123,210	78,450
Butter, lbs	355,494	252,383	208,367	253,400
Live hogs, No	21,991	29,976	4,020	4,565
Cattle, No	6,060	4,508	4,019	3,888
Sheep, No	1,233	999	168	157
Hides, lbs	378,100	109,100	320,800	118,492
Wool, lbs	236,548	112,985	258,105	178,411
Potatoes, bu	2,315	833	313	394
Coal, tons	8,022	5,171	1,596	645
Hay, tons	128	151	20	33
Lumber, m ft	10,542	6,842	3,221	3,573
Shingles, m	5,940	2,080	180	717
Salt, brls	1,000	7,579	4,184	2,878
Poultry, lbs	....	130	....	....
Poultry, coops	42	....	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	1,138	1,124	16	354
Cheese, bxs	2,776	4,552	3,091	2,380
Green apples, brls	....	125	19	....
Beans, bu	370	158	36	15

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 8 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars low grades, 1 car mixed, 155 cars No. 2 spring, 43 cars No. 3 do, 26 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (244 wheat); 276 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 corn, 91 cars and 11,200 bu high-mixed, 9 cars new do, 20 cars new mixed, 79 cars rejected, 10 cars no grade (485 corn); 77 cars white oats, 80 cars and 7,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 33 cars rejected (190 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars low grade; 3 cars barley. Total (931 cars), 490,000 bu. Inspected out: 82,589 bu wheat, 454,173 bu corn, 74,579 bu oats, 2,624 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were nearly the same yesterday as the day before. Provisions were dull, with little change in price, though Liverpool was quoted 6d lower on lard and some cuts of meats. Wheat did not vary much except in the fact that August reached at one time a premium of ⅜c over July, showing a very unusual strength in the longer futures, and indicating that people are buying largely on belief in a short crop, while there is enough of old wheat on hand to be relatively heavy. Corn was firmer, with smaller receipts and a vigorous shipping movement, which, if kept up during the coming week, would make spot corn scarce. Oats were firmer, in sympathy with corn, though receipts were again liberal. Rye was much lower, and barley quite strong. Mess pork closed nominal at $16.15@16.17½ for July and $16.25@16.27½ for August. Lard closed steady at $10.72½@10.75 for July and $10.75 for August. Short ribs closed steady at $8.20@8.22½ for July. Wheat closed ½c higher, at $1.10@1.10⅛ for July and $1.10⅛@1.10¼ for August. Corn closed ⅜c higher, at 43¾@43⅞c for July and 44½@44⅝c for August. Oats closed at 37⅞c for June, 27⅞@28c for August, and 27⅛@27¼c for September. Rye closed steady at 89⅛@89¼c for July and 79½@79¾c for August. Barley closed strong at $1.08 bid for No. 2 cash. Hogs were active and stronger at $5.65@5.95 for light, and at $5.65@6.20 for heavy. Cattle were firmer at $2.75@6.30.

There was continued firmness in the dry-goods market. Trade continues to display a satisfactory degree of activity, the movement being on a more than ordinarily generous scale for the time of year. In the grocery market there was a good general movement, with a firm set of prices, sugars alone showing weakness. The reaction in sugars is believed to be only temporary, as the "active season" for that staple is now just setting in, and the market is as completely under the control of the Eastern refiners as before. Spices are working firmer. Pepper was quoted ½c higher. Coffees, rice, and teas were strong, the latter having recently advanced 2@3c at the East. There was an unchanged market for dairy products. A light movement in both butter and cheese was reported, with prices only indifferently sustained. Dried fruits and fish were quoted as before. Oils were generally steady. Turpentine was advanced to 43c, which is a change of 2c since Monday. Coal was dull as last quoted. There was a quiet and not particularly firm market for pig-iron at $32.00@34.00 for Lake Superior, and at $28.00@29.00 for Scotch.

Hay was steady, though the bulk of the trade was very light. In broom-corn there is no change to note from the steady market that has existed for some time. Eggs were firm at 14½@15c per dozen. Grease and tallow are dull, with only a fitful trade at quotations. Green fruits of all descriptions are active and generally firm. Hides are fairly active for No. 1s, while damaged are moving slowly after the brief period of activity of last week. Potatoes are firm for old, which sell at a wide range of prices, according to quality. There is a fair business doing in wool at the low prices ruling for the past fortnight. In seeds, clover and timothy were inactive and steady, while flaxseed, Hungarian, and millet were firm and higher.

Lake freights were active and steady at 4c for corn to Buffalo, and 7¼c on corn to Kingston. Nine vessels were chartered with corn for Buffalo, two for Kingston, one with wheat and one with corn, two for Sarnia with corn, and one each for Erie and Montreal, with corn and wheat. The aggregate room engaged was 483,000 bu corn, 36,000 bu wheat, and 14,000 oats. There was no change in lumber and other coarse freights.

Railroad freights are quoted steady. The official rates to New York are 30c per 100 lbs on provisions and 25c on grain. Through freights are quoted at 45c on provisions to Liverpool and 61c do to Antwerp. Flour freights are quoted at 37c to Liverpool and 45c to Glasgow.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, and Detroit were 276,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 187,000 bu. The aggregate shipments from New York and Baltimore were 156,000 bu.

The produce movement reported from New York yesterday included the following: Receipts for twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,749 brls; wheat, 187,300 bu; corn, 147,690 bu; oats, 22,600 bu; corn-meal, 451 pkgs; rye, 44 bu; malt, 2,400 bu; pork, 190 brls; beef, 929 brls; cut meats, 447 pkgs; lard, 3,764 tcs; whisky, 454 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 148,000 bu; corn, 142,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat.	*Corn.*	*Oats.*	*Barley.*
June 4, 1881	16,238,000	10,572,000	5,210,000	361,000
May 28, 1881	14,910,000	9,823,000	4,589,000	513,000
June 5, 1880	19,580,000	16,408,000	2,946,000	437,000
June 7, 1879	15,691,000	12,136,000	1,608,000	652,000
June 8, 1878	6,346,000	10,358,000	2,208,000	1,104,000
June 9, 1877	4,431,922	10,376,741	2,212,546	694,625

Also 288,000 bu rye, against 327,000 bu a week previous.

Parties in the country who send in orders to sell wheat in this market to arrive should remember that such sales are all made on the basis of 400 bu to the car-load. If there be any overplus it has to be sold by itself, and small (odd) lots are generally discounted in price. Most of those who err in this particular doubtlessly do so through sheer ignorance, but there are some who lose in the operation as a just reward for cunning. It is not unusual to find nearly 500 bu offered as a car-load of wheat when the price is in seller's favor; and, on the contrary, a small load offered when the price to be received per bu is less than the market at the time of delivery.

The total receipts of coal at Chicago for May, as reported by the Coal Exchange, were 268,585 tons, as against 223,546 tons for May, 1880. The shipments were 28,949 tons, as against 32,247 tons last year. For the year ending May 1, 1881, the receipts were 2,787,692 tons, and for the year ending May 1, 1880, 2,680,076 tons.

Mr. J. W. French, of St. Joseph County, Michigan, says that a couple of weeks ago he estimated the wheat yield of that county at only one-fifth that of last year. Now the prospect is for about 40 per cent, the recent rains having wonderfully improved the appearance of things. St. Joseph is about the worst county in the State, certainly the worst in Southern Michigan. Anything like so large a crop as last year cannot be expected, but the promise is very much better than it was a fortnight ago.

Fargo, Dak., which assumes to itself the title of "The Metropolis of the Northwest," has a 2-year-old Chamber of Commerce, and that body has issued its second annual report, giving statistics of the trade of that city for the years 1879-'80, together with a collection of interesting facts relative to the wheat-growing possibilities and probabilities of the Red River Valley, with other information, which would flavor of Munchausenism were it not already known that the resources of that region, agriculturally, are immense and developing rapidly. The transactions in wheat during 1880 aggregated $1,089,000 as compared with $479,000 the year previous, and this is but a sample of the increase in almost every department of trade. The average price of wheat for the year was 80½c. As an evidence of the rapidity with which the land is being taken up, it is shown from the records that 6,432 entries were made in the Fargo district during the few 1880, covering 689,502 acres, and this has mostly been taken by actual settlers, who are hastening to utilize the rich soil of the valley and add to the already wonderful product of wheat. The Northern Pacific Railroad has built several elevators along its line for the accommodation of shippers, and more will be erected the present summer. Altogether, the showing made by this new city is a remarkable one, and the promise is confidently made that it will be more than duplicated this year.

Mackay & Gray report the following shipments from Chicago for the countries named during the week ending Saturday, June 4:

For Great Britain—Butter, 32,547 lbs; corn, 194,002 bu; cured meats, 5,098 boxes; cheese, 182,669 lbs; flour, 1,706 sacks; lard, 1,636 tcs, 81 brls, 2,100 buckets, 500 racks, 550 tubs; mill machinery, 5,800 lbs; oat-meal, 285 sacks; oil-cake, 114,517 lbs; pork, 30 tcs; soap, 24,000 lbs; sundries, 750 lbs; tongues, 10 tcs; wheat, 32,000 bu. Total value, $426,056.

France and Belgium—Cured meats, 430 boxes; feather dusters, 1,900 lbs; hams, 70 boxes, 300 cases; tallow, 135 packages. Total value, $18,622.

Germany—Dried apples, 26,300 lbs; flour, 400 sacks; hams, 215 boxes; hardware, 1 box; pork, 100 packages. Total value, $2,411.50.

Holland and other countries—Flour, 400 sacks; lard, 20 tcs. Total value, $2,008.

Mr. T. Mason, in an address before the Michigan Pomological Society, gives the following as the most profitable fruits for planting and shipping: Raspberries—Brandwine and Reeder's Seedling for the red fruit, and Doolittle Miami and Mammoth Cluster for the black. Strawberries—Triumph de Grand and Wilson Albany. Peaches—Crawfords, Jacques, Raverspe, and Smokes Free. Grapes—Concord and Delaware. For currants, the Cherry variety takes the lead.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were slow and steady. There was no decline in prices, though Liverpool quoted 6d reduction in lard and short clears, but there was a plentiful lack of demand for everything. There was a moderate trading in lard, and one big lot of short ribs changed hands,—little else. Folks outside are apparently waiting to see what others are going to do, and some expect a rather large run of hogs during next week, which might depress prices. The remark was made that the parties who control the respective deals will probably have to make important price changes in order to renew activity. The shipping demand appeared to be particularly dull yesterday, but the reported shipments of both lard and meats were large.

The following is the comparative packing at the places mentioned since March 1, according to special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current:*

To June 8—	1881.	1880.
Chicago	865,000	1,200,000
Cincinnati	42,500	46,500
St. Louis	128,500	140,000
Milwaukee	40,000	40,415
Kansas City	135,752	92,000
Cedar Rapids	67,435	106,589
Cleveland	78,544	135,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	22,000	20,854
Omaha	20,000	......
Detroit	13,762	19,576
Quincy, Ill.	2,122	4,075
Des Moines, Ia.	22,000	22,500
Indianapolis	32,000	170,000
Atchison	....	105,107

MESS PORK—Was quoted a shade firmer on the longer futures. Sales were reported of 75 brls spot at $16.10; 1,500 brls seller July at $16.12½@16.15; and 7,500 brls seller August at $16.20@16.25. At the close of the day's "trading" the market was nominal at $16.05 for round lots spot, or seller June, $16.15@16.17½ seller July, and $16.25@16.27½ seller August.

LARD—Ranged the same as at the close of Thursday's trading. Sales were reported of 500 tcs seller June at $10.67½; 4,750 tcs seller July at $10.72½@10.75; 5,500 tcs seller August at $10.72½@10.77½; 2,250 tcs seller September at $10.65@10.67½; 4,000 tcs seller October at $10.40@10.47½; and 5,750 tcs seller the year at $9.80@9.90. Total, 22,750 tcs. The market closed on 'Change and in the afternoon at about $10.67½ for round lots, spot or seller June, $10.72½@10.75 seller July, and $10.75 seller August.

MEATS—Sales were reported of 1,400,000 lbs short ribs at $8.20@8.22½ seller July, $8.27½@8.30 seller August, and $8.37½ for September; 255 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9c for 16 lb average; and 100 boxes long and short clears at $8.40. Prices of leading cuts of meats were as follows at 2 o'clock:

	Short ribs.	*Shoulders.*	*L. & S. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose, part salted	$8.10	$5 50	$8.25	$8.55
Do, boxed	8.30	5.70	8.45	8.75
June, loose	8.10	5.50	8.25	8.55
July, loose	8.20	5.60	8.30	8.65
August, loose	8.30	5.70	8.40	8.75

Short ribs, seller July, closed at $8.20@8.22½. Long clears quoted at $8.00 loose and $8.20 boxed; Cumberlands, 8¼@8⅝c boxed; long-cut hams, 9@9½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9@9½c for 18@16 average; green hams, same average, 8⅛@8½c.

Bacon quoted at 6@6¼c for shoulders, 8¾@9c for short ribs, 9@9¼c for short clears, 10@10½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.25@10.50 for mess, $11.25@11.50 for extra mess, and $21.50@22.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand, with rather more doing, several lots being taken for shipment in addition to a moderate local trade. The feeling was firm. Sales were reported of 450 brls and 600 bags winters, partly at $5.90; 375 brls and 825 sacks spring at $4.75@5.90; and 400 sacks low grade at $2.80@4.00. Total, equal to 2,100 brls. Winter wheat flours were quoted at $5.50@6.25; shipping springs at $4.00@4.50; the low-grade springs at $2.50@4.00. Rye flour about $5.75@6.00.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in light demand and easier. Sales were reported of 12 cars bran at $8.00@8.25 on track, and $8.12½@8.50 free on board; 3 cars middlings at $12.00@13.50; 1 car shorts at $13.00; 1 car wheat screenings at 55c per bu; and 400 bags oat-meal on private terms. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $16.25 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and unsettled, but with a not wide range of prices. The market for July fell off ¼@⅜c, advanced ⅝c, and closed ⅛c above the latest quotation of Thursday, while August closed ½c higher. London reported winter 3@6d per quarter lower, but the markets on the other side of the Atlantic were understood to be generally firmer by later advices, and New York was quoted higher, while our receipts aggregated 246 car-loads inspected into store, with relatively light shipments. There was also "no" demand for spot wheat, except for bunching into round lots for July, and this tended to depress the price for next month, as some people thought it likely that old wheat will hang heavily on holders under continued apathy in the export movement. There was, however, a good demand for the longer futures, which sent August up at one time to a premium of ⅜c above July, though that advantage was not long maintained. "The country" was understood to be buying freely, and the selling done on account of parties at the seaboard who do not believe in the Western outcry of "short crops." Cash No. 2 closed at $1.08½ for gilt edged car lots, and $1.08¼ for round lots of regular. Spot sales were reported of 32,[illegible] bu and 81 cars No. 2 at $1.07¾@1.08½; 16 cars No. 3 at 97c in Union to 99½c in A., D. & Co.; 2 cars rejected at 78c; 4 cars do in Central, Air-Line, and Rhode Island at 73c; and 29 cars by sample at 65c@$1.08¼. Total equal to about 85,000 bu. Seller July opened at $1.10¾@1.10⅞, declined to $1.10¼, advanced to $1.10¾, and closed at $1.10@1.10¼. August sold at $1.09¾@1.10¼, closing at $1.10. Seller June was quoted at $1.08@1.08¼, closing at $1.08½. September was rather active at $1.07¼@1.08; and the year at $1.04½@1.05¼. On the afternoon call July closed at $1.10@1.10¼ and August at $1.10½@1.10¾.

HARD WHEAT—Was salable at about ½c above the price for straight. Sales were 5,000 bu and 41 cars No. 2 Minnesota at $1.08¼@1.08¾.

WINTER WHEAT—Was quiet and very irregular; the price varying, however, mostly with location. Sales were reported of ½ car No. 2 red (Central) at $1.13; 2 cars do (A., D. & Co.) at $1.07¼; 2 cars do (St. Paul) at $1.04; 3 cars No. 3 (Keith's) at $1.03; 1 car rejected (Central) at 95c; 1 car by sample at $1.10; and 1 car do at $1.02. Total about 4,000 bu.

CORN—Was active and decidedly stronger, closing about 1c above the latest prices of Thursday. Liverpool was reported easy, with a decline of 3d per qr on cargoes to arrive, and New York was dull; but our receipts showed a material falling off in volume with large shipments, and some people professed to believe that the arrivals of the coming week will be small, which would make cash corn scarce if the shipping demand should continue as brisk as now. The shorts filled in freely on the near futures, some being alarmed at the prospect of small stocks. The brisk shipping demand was said to be due to the discovery by Eastern consumers that a great deal of corn was used up during the winter; but there were those wicked enough to insinuate that the market was bid up for the sake of the effect on sales of corn arriving at the seaboard. No. 2 closed at 43⅝c bid. Spot sales were reported of 170,000 bu and 330 cars No. 2 and high-mixed at 42⅝@43⅝c; 2 cars new high mixed at 43c; 11 cars new mixed at 40@40½c; 6 cars white at 44½@46c; 6,000 bu and 103 cars rejected at 35½@36c; 21 cars by sample at 36@38c on track; 1 car do at 41c; and 18 cars at 33@44½c free on board cars. Total equal to about 375,000 bu. Seller July opened at 43[illegible], advanced to 44c, and closed at 43⅝c bid. Seller August ranged at 43⅝@44⅛c, closing at 44@44⅛c. Seller the month was in good demand at 43[illegible]@43⅝c, closing at 43⅝c. September sold at 44½@45c. The year was inactive. On the afternoon call July closed at 43⅝@43¾c.

OATS—Were strong at the opening, at a shade above Thursday's closing quotations, and improved steadily to the close, the advance being ½@⅝c on the day on both cash and futures. Gilt-edged No. 2 sold at 37¾@37⅞c, No. 2 white at the same figures, and rejected at 31½c. Seller the month sold from 37⅜c to 37⅞c; July from 36⅝c to 37⅜c, August from 27⅝c to 28c, September from 26⅝c to 27⅛c, and the year sold at 26⅛@26⅜c. A fair business was done in the sample market. Cash sales were made of 99 cars at 37½@38½c for No. 2 and No. 2 white and 31½c for rejected; 17 cars by sample at 33@38½c for rejected mixed, 35½@36½c for rejected white and 37½@39c for No. 2 white on track; 90 cars at 32½@34c for rejected mixed, 34½@37c for rejected white, 38½c for No. 2, and 37@41c for good to choice No. 2 white. Total equal to about 154,000 bu.

RYE—Was weak and lower, No. 2 selling at $1.06 for spot at the opening, and later dropping to $1.02, with track stuff selling at 85c for rejected and $1.03@1.05 for No. 2. This sudden drop was attributable to an almost entire absence of demand for the track accumulations of the past two or three days. Cash sales were made of 10 cars at $1.02@1.05 for No. 2 in store; 8 cars by sample at 85c for rejected; 80c for no grade; and $1.02@1.05 for No. 2. Total, equal to about 9,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was strong and advanced sharply to $1.05 for No. 2 cash, $1.08 being bid subsequently for the same grade. There was little trading, the bulk of the sales being comprised in one round lot of 5,000 bu. Cash sales were made of 5,000 bu at $1.05 for No. 2 in store; 4 cars by sample at 80@82c for not graded; 65c for No. 5; 82½c for No. 4, and $1.00 for No. 3 on track. Total equal to about 7,000 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed a shade firmer, chiefly on August, at $1.08½@1.09 for June, $1.10@1.10⅛ for July, $1.10⅛@1.10¼ for August, $1.07¾@1.08 for September, and $1.05⅛@1.05⅜ for the year. Sales were made of 940,000 bu at $1.09⅞@1.10⅛ seller July, $1.10@1.10¼ seller August, $1.07¾@1.08 seller September, and $1.05⅛@1.05⅜ seller the year. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 43⅝@44c for June, 43⅝@43⅞c for July, 44⅛@44⅜c for August, and 44⅝@45c for September. Sales were made of 940,000 bu at 43⅝@44c seller June, 43⅝@43⅞c seller July, 44⅛@44⅜c seller August, and 44½@45c seller September. Oats closed firmer, at 37⅝c for June, 37⅝@38c for July, 27⅝@28c for August, and 27⅛@27¼ for September, with sales of 125,000 bu at 37⅝c seller June, 37⅝@37¾c seller July, 28⅛c seller August, and 27⅛c seller September. Rye was steady at 89⅛@89⅜c for July, 79½@79⅝c for August, and 79⅛@79⅝c for September. Pork closed nominally unchanged at $16.15@16.17½ for July and $16.25@16.30 for August, with no sales reported. Lard closed unchanged at $10.67½@10.70 for June, $10.72½@10.75 for July, $10.72½@10.75 for August, $10.6[illegible]@10.65 for September, $10.50@10.52½ for October, and $9.87½@9.90 for the year, with sales of 500 tcs at $10.5[illegible] seller October and $9.87½ seller the year. Short ribs closed unchanged at $8.20@8.22½ for July, $8.27½@8.30 for August, and $8.35@8.37½ for September, with no sales reported.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There is an active demand from manufacturers at the following rates:

Choice hurl and carpet	8 @9
Green, self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, do	4½@5½
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	3½@5

BAGGING—The market was quiet, with little or no variation in prices. Cotton seamless bags are firm. Prices range as follows:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	20	Wool sacks	35 @43

BUTTER—Was receiving some attention from Eastern buyers and exporters, and liberal purchases by the home trade were also noted. In prices there was no appreciable change. Fine goods were firm, and among holders of low and medium grades there was also a feeling that prices are about as cheap as there is any likelihood of their being.

Creamery, choice	19@20	Dairy, fair to good	13@15
Creamery fair to good	17@18	Packing stock	10@11
Dairy, choice	16@17	Grease	7@8

CHEESE—Prices ranged about the same as for two or three days previous. The market wore a very quiet look, but in a quiet way considerable trading was done. Exporters are taking hold of the low grades, while the local demand is about equal to the present supply of strictly fine full creams. We quote:

Full cream, new	8 @ 9
Part skim, choice	5½@ 6
Part skim, fair to good	3½@ 4½
Low grades	2 @ 3

COAL—The demand, as heretofore, was restricted to meeting immediate wants, the prospect of lower prices deterring buyers from placing large orders. Following are the current quotations:

Anthracite, range	$ 7.50	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Anthracite, nut	7.50	Blossburg	6.00
Anthracite, egg	7.25	Cannel	7.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Illinois	4.50

COOPERAGE—Was steady at 95@97½c for pork barrels, and $1.15 for lard tierces.

EGGS—Continue firm at 14½@15c per doz for fresh.

FISH—Remain as previously quoted. Trade is fair for the time of year, and most descriptions are firmly held. We repeat our list:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.00	@ 6.10
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.30	@ 3.40
Trout, per ½-brl	4.25	@ 4.40
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00	@15.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25	@10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00	@ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50	@ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	4.75	@ 5.00
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75	@ 4.00
Halibut, smoked, per lb		12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	5.75	@ 6.00
Codfish—Summer-cured		5.00
Codfish—Grand Bank, new	4.75	@ 5.00
Codfish—Dressed		7¼
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50	@ 8.00
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.00	@ 5.20
Herring—Holland, per keg	95	@ 1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box	30	@ 35
California salmon, ½-brl, new		7.50

FRUITS AND NUTS—Were quoted firm. The demand, though mostly in the shape of moderate orders from the interior trade, was liberal in the aggregate. Prices ranged as follows:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5	@ 5½
Figs, layers	16½	@ 20
Turkish prunes, old	4½	@ 5½
Do, new	5½	@ 6
Raisins, layers	2.05	@2.10
Raisins, London, layers	2.30	@2.40
Raisins, Valencia	8½	@ 9½
Raisins, loose, Muscatel	2.15	@2.20
Zante currants	6½	@ 6¾
Citron	17	@ 18

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	10	@ 10½
Apples, evaporated	8½	@ 9
Apples, Eastern	4½	@ 5
Apples, Southern	4½	@ 4¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	6½	@ 6¾
Raspberries	26	@ 28
Blackberries	9½	@ 9¾
Pitted cherries	17	@ 18

NUTS.

Filberts	9½	@ 10
Almonds, Tarragona	16½	@ 17
Naples walnuts	14	@ 15
Brazils	[illegible]	@ 9½
Pecans	7	@ 9

GREASE—There is little life in the market, quotations remaining as below:

City white	[illegible]
City brown	[illegible]
City yellow	[illegible]
Country white "A"	7
Country white "B"	5 @6½
Country yellow	4½
Country brown	4

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons and oranges are in good supply and the market rules steady. Pines apples are firm at $2.50@4.00 per doz. Strawberries were selling at $1.75@2.25, and red raspberries at $2.75 per two-doz pint boxes. We quote:

Lemons, per box	3.50@ 4.50
Valencia oranges, per case	12.00
Messinas, per box	5.00@ 6.00
Cocoanuts, per 1,000	45.00@50.00
California oranges	5.00
Red bananas	2.00@ 4.00
Yellow bananas	2.00@ 4.00
Pine apples, per doz	2.50@ 4.00

GROCERIES—There was a slightly easier tone to the sugar market. Coffees, rice, sirups, and spices were firm. Pepper was held ½c higher. We reduce our sugar quotations ⅛c, as follows:

RICE.

Carolina	6½@ 7
Louisiana	5½@ 6½

COFFEE.

Java	20 @23½
Maracaibo	14 @16½
Rio, fancy	14½@15
Rio, prime to choice	13 @13½
Rio, fair to good	12 @12½
Rio, common	11 @11½
Rio, roasting	9½@10½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	11½@11⅝
Crushed	11½@11⅝
Powdered	11¼@11⅜
Granulated, standard	11⅛@11¼
Granulated, not standard	11 @11⅛
A standard	10⅝@10¾
A No. 2	10⅜@10½
Extra C	9⅝@10
No. 1	9⅝@ 9¾
Yellow	8 @ 9¼

SIRUPS.

Corn	32 @35
Sugar	35 @44
Blackstrap	30 @35
N. O. molasses	45 @60

SPICES.

Allspice	19 @20
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	16½@17½
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—Was steady, with very little business transacted. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, ₩ ton	$12.00@13.00
No. 2 timothy, ₩ ton on track	11.00@11.50
Mixed	10.00@10.50
Upland prairie	9.50@10.00
No. 1 prairie	8.00@ 8.50

HIDES—Trade was generally slow at the following quotations:

Green-cured, light, ₩ lb	8¾
Green-cured, heavy	8½@ 8¾
Part-cured	7½@ 7¾
Damaged hides	6½
Green-salt bulls'	6½
Calf, ₩ lb	13½
Dry-salted, ₩ lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Fallen hides	11 @12
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	20 @30

OILS—Turpentine advanced another 1c, to [illegible]

Prices of other oils remained as before. Trade was quite up to the expectations of reasonable holders:

Carbon, Elaine	16
Carbon, 110 test	9
Carbon, 150 test	10
Carbon, 175 test	13½
Carbon, snow white and W. W.	11½
Carbon, Wisconsin test, P. W.	9¾
Carbon, Wisconsin, W. W.	11
Carbon, Michigan test, P. W.	11¼
Carbon, Michigan test, W. W.	12¼
Lard, current make	78
Lard, No. 1	65@ 66
Lard, No. 2	58
Linseed, raw	52
Linseed, boiled	55
Sperm	1.25
Whale, winter-bleached	65
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	40
Straits	48
Turpentine	43
Miners oil	63@ 65
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	12¾
Gasoline, 87 degrees	23

POTATOES—Old stock, where it is perfectly sound, sells at 75c for peachblows, and 50c for early rose. New potatoes still run small, and are little wanted at the high figures asked.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.15
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.35
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

SEEDS—Were inactive and steady for clover and timothy, while considerable business was done in flaxseed at $1.20 cash and $1.14 for October. Hungarian and millet were in demand, and higher. Sales were made of 20 bags timothy seed at $2.20; 38 bags millet at $1.50@1.75 for common; 1 car and 40 bags Hungarian at 85@87c; 3 cars and 5,500 bu flaxseed at $1.20 for cash and June delivery, and $1.14 for October.

John Shaw & Sons' (London) seed circular of May 20 says:

"A very quiet feeling, as might be expected, now characterizes the market for farm seeds; occasional small orders still come to hand, but, in the absence of any speculative inquiry, the amount of business doing is confined to narrow limits. As regards red clover-seed, the stock remaining on hand is unprecedentedly light."

TALLOW—Was quoted steady at 6@6½c for city and 5@6c for country rendered, with No. 2 country at 5½c.

WOOL—A fairly active trade exists at the recent decline. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	35@38
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	18@22
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@22
Medium unwashed fleece	22@24
Medium washed fleece	32@34
Fine washed fleece	30@33
Coarse washed fleece	30@32

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,526	14,828	1,203
Tuesday	3,703	20,527	772
Wednesday	3,874	23,355	1,626
Thursday	6,033	21,991	1,233
Friday	6,500	25,000	1,800
Total	23,636	105,701	6,634
Same time last week	28,031	131,339	8,269
Shipments—			
Monday	2,044	2,731	739
Tuesday	2,823	3,088	368
Wednesday	1,927	4,274	567
Thursday	4,019	4,020	168
Total	10,813	14,113	1,842

CATTLE—Sellers had no fault to find with yesterday's market. Buyers were hungry for cattle, and they picked them up in a very lively manner and at better average prices than on any day of the week. The supply was exceptionally large for so late in the week, but encouraging reports from New York (that market was quoted ½c higher) so stimulated the demand that almost the entire supply had disappeared by 3 o'clock. No class showed any pronounced advance, though export grades, the better sort of shipping steers, and good butchers' stuff sold perceptibly stronger than on Thursday. More choice beeves were offered than on any day of late. There were numerous lots for which $5.90@6.00 was obtained, while in several instances higher figures were paid, $6.10@6.15@6.30. During the previous two or three days the receipts of common cattle have been a little scant, so that values for that class were not unfavorably affected by the freer arrivals of yesterday, the wants of canners and butchers quite equaling the supply. Few stockers were offered. They were salable at full figures. Calves were in demand at $3.50@6.50 per 100 lbs for veals and at $10.00@18.00 per head for stockers. Milch cows were quoted at $30.00@45.00 per head. The general market finished firm, with only a few scattering lots left over.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.10@6.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,500 lbs	5.80@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 pounds	5.60@5.75
Medium grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 pounds	3.25@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.35@2.75
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.50@6.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
16	1,450	$6.30	19	1,055	$5.25
85 stillers	1,461	6.10	14	1,161	5.20
17	1,380	6.00	56 Neb	1,063	5.10
49	1,391	6.10	12	1,074	5.05
31	1,422	6.10	16	1,060	5.00
48	1,343	6.10	19	1,033	5.00
31	1,437	6.05	35	1,140	5.00
62	1,436	6.00	16	1,115	5.00
17	1,454	6.05	16	936	4.82½
21	1,428	6.00	15	1,000	4.75
20	1,233	5.90	24 heifers	716	4.62½
50	1,360	5.90	10	966	4.62½
42	1,443	5.90	21 Mon	1,193	4.60
51	1,266	5.90	84	716	4.50
35	1,277	5.80	43	800	4.20
37	1,240	5.75	11	792	4.10
16	1,203	5.75	22	755	4.10
18	1,321	5.75	44	880	3.90
19	1,292	5.70	22 Texas	825	4.00
85	1,275	5.65	23 Texas	897	4.25
33	1,447	5.62½	44 Texas	850	3.85
107	1,135	5.55	65 Texas	844	4.20
16	1,078	5.55	25 stockers	650	3.70
49	1,107	5.50	23 Texas	800	3.70
75 Mon	1,370	5.50	38 Texas	831	3.70
58	1,138	5.50	44	880	3.90
20	1,115	5.50	19 cows	896	3.67
67	1,219	5.50	83 Texas	811	4.25
72	1,165	5.45	18 cows	927	3.25
48	1,158	5.40	65 Texas	844	4.20
31	1,118	5.40	22 Texas	825	4.00
16	1,045	5.30	29 Texas	639	4.25
18	1,181	5.30			

HOGS—The demand was as active as on any day of the week and the market again displayed a decidedly firm tone. Not only was there a brisk demand from local cutters, but shippers also took hold in an interested way, and, although the receipts showed a considerable increase over the recent average, there was not a hog too many. The pens were cleared by the middle of the afternoon, and at an average advance of 5c. Poor to best light-weights sold at $5.65@5.95, mixed packing grades at $5.65@5.90, and fair to choice heavy shipping lots at $5.85@6.20. Light went largely at $5.85@5.90, and heavy at $5.75@6.00. There was a liberal sprinkling of skips, sales of which were at $4.75@5.50. The market finished firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
23	325	$6.30	77	270	$5.90	48	167	$5.75
29	278	6.15	55	273	5.90	59	273	5.75
41	288	6.15	67	241	5.90	50	248	5.75
35	309	6.15	40	249	5.90	63	239	5.75
62	291	6.15	58	192	5.90	27	275	5.70
43	287	6.10	57	208	5.85	71	182	5.70
67	289	6.10	60	216	5.85	42	284	5.70
31	272	6.10	65	226	5.85	45	289	5.70
51	298	6.10	55	237	5.85	47	256	5.70
22	282	6.10	57	221	5.85	44	181	5.70
51	267	6.10	62	211	5.85	47	179	5.70
55	301	6.10	61	275	5.85	77	161	5.65
62	290	6.10	52	187	5.85	55	184	5.65
100	280	6.05	55	193	5.85	46	172	5.65
61	263	6.05	62	193	5.85	35	260	5.65
26	294	6.00	176	203	5.85	55	183	5.60
48	249	6.05	73	240	5.80	58	180	5.60
58	253	6.05	59	274	5.85	34	253	5.55
47	258	6.00	59	253	5.80	29	281	5.55
53	271	6.00	60	275	5.80	67	151	5.35
118	213	5.90	55	201	5.80	40	135	5.35
86	206	5.90	73	258	5.80	59	168	5.50
80	187	5.95	55	181	5.80	36	170	5.50
60	250	5.90	53	188	5.80	35	201	5.45
60	252	5.90	71	213	5.80	25	186	5.40
71	249	5.90	52	272	5.75	28	156	5.30
80	204	5.90	78	215	5.75	22	136	5.30
41	204	5.90	55	303	5.75	34	161	5.25
60	205	5.90	38	249	5.75	15	157	5.15
47	260	5.90	57	183	5.75	28	142	4.75

SHEEP—The market was dull and decidedly lower. The receipts were not remarkably large, but the Eastern market is way off, and buyers were bidding anywhere from 20@35c lower prices than paid on Thursday. Sales were at $3.25@4.75 per 100 lbs for poor to choice qualities. The following were noted:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
105	106	$4.30	100	91	$3.65
78	108	4.50	224	93	3.60
86	118	4.55	173	111	4.25
86	126	4.75	281 Texas	76	3.62½
100 scabs, per head		1.00	62	100	4.25
42 lambs, pr head		2.25	106	96	4.25

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—BEEVES—Receipts, 622 cars; last week, 635; with an ample supply of light and medium weight native steers, the market throughout the week ruled slow and irregular; the attendance of buyers was fair, both Eastern and local, with some demand for New York; 2,600 sold, 500 in excess of last week, but the increased demand only enabled sellers to work off stock, not improving prices; Texas, Cherokees, and distillery fed, $5.25@5.75; fair to good natives, $5.50@6.25; prime bunches, $6.50, closing steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 78 cars; last week, 82; demand for sheep only fair; market weak and ½c off; sales at $5.00@5.37½; common to good in moderate demand; Kentucky lambs, 9c for best down to 5c for culls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 10.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,680; prices advanced ¼@½c, but closed in buyers' favor; extremes, 9½@12½c; general sales, 10¾@11½c: exporters used 125; shipments to-day and to-morrow, 140 live cattle, 2,580 qrs beef, 600 carcasses mutton, 75 dressed pigs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,200; market slow for sheep, and small advance on good lambs; sheep, $4.00@5.75, with a car-load Texas sheep sold at $3.70 per 100 lbs; Southern lambs, $6.75@8.50; State and Jersey, $8.50@10.50.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,060; none offered alive; nominally steady at $5.70@6.00 per 100 lbs for live corn-fed.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 1,100; active and firm on all grades; some sales 10@15c higher; exports, $5.65@6.10; heavy shipping steers, $5.00@5.60; light do, $4.50@5.00; butchers' steers, $4.20@4.50; feeding steers, $4.80@5.15; stockers, $3.25@4.25; grass Texans, $3.20@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 700; firm; demand exceeds the supply; fair to choice, $3.25@4.50.

HOGS—Fairly active; Yorkers, $5.60@5.65; mixed packing, $5.30@5.75; choice to fancy, $5.80@6.00; receipts, 6,200 head; shipments, 2,000.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 10.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 195; consigned through, 645 cars; market dull and unchanged; demand and offerings light.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,800; consigned through, 28 cars; dull and drooping; offerings light; fair to good clipped sheep, $4.40@4.80; no extra here; yearlings $5.00@5.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,600; consigned through, 130 cars; demand fair; prices higher; very few sale hogs here; good medium weights, 240 lbs average, $6.20; Yorkers, quotable at $5.90@6.00.

KANSAS CITY.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible] CITY, Mo., June 10.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 250; shipments, 190; steady; [illegible]rs, $4.60@5.65; native stockers and feeders [illegible]; native cows, $2.25@3.85; grass and Texans [illegible].

[illegible]eipts, 4,800; shipments, 730; market [illegible] and firm, but closed slow and weak; [illegible]5.60; light shipping and mixed packing.

INDIANAPOLIS.

[illegible]LIS, June 10.—HOGS—Demand active; shipping, $5.85@6.00; yorkers, $5.55@5.70. Receipts, 3,800; shipments, 1,300.

CATTLE—Demand active; shipping, $5.00@5.90; butchers', $2.50@5.35; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.00. Receipts, 560; shipments, 380.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—HOGS—Steady; common to light, $4.25@5.85; packing and butchers', $5.80@6.15; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 485.

LUMBER.

The cargo market yesterday was active and very firm, piece-stuff of almost every description selling at $10.00, and extra lengths commanding 25c more. The few cargoes for sale went off almost as soon as they touched the dock. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$ 9.75 @10.00
Green common inch	11.00 @13.00
Green medium	11.25 @17.50
Extra good and select	18.75 @21.50
Green good inch	17.00 @17.50
Boards and strips	12.25 @14.75
Standard shingles	2.45 @ 2.55
Extra shingles	2.60 @ 2.75
Lath	1.65 @ 1.80

The yard prices as established by the trade are as follows:

First and second clear, rough, 1-inch	$43.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	18.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	32.00
Box boards, 13-inch	43.00
A stock boards, 10@12-inch, rough	37.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	33.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	28.00
Fencing, first quality	13.50
Fencing, No. 2	11.50

	Green.	Dry.
Common boards, 12@18 ft	$12.50	$13.00
Common boards, 20@30 ft	13.50	14.50
Dimension stuff	11.00	12.00
Common dimension stuff	10.50	11.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	14.00	15.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	12.00	13.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good		15.00
Lath	2.00	2.25
Shingles, clear	3.00	3.15
Shingles, extra A	2.75	2.90
Shingles, standard	2.65	2.80

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn—4s 9½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 54s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—HAMS—L. C. steady at 43s.

LARD—Prime Western dull at 54s 9d.

CHEESE—American, choice, dull at 50s.

TALLOW—Prime city firmer at 35s 3d.

RESIN—Common firmer at 5s 9d.

TURPENTINE SPIRITS—London—Firm at 35s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring No. 2 steady at 9s 3d; No. 1 white firmer at 9s 4d; winter firmer at 9s 6d; new Western at 9s 7d. Corn firmer.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—Evening—COTTON—Steady; 6 3-16@6¼d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,800.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm.

RESIN—Common, 6s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 50s.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 54s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 43s; short clear, 46s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 35s.

RECEIPTS—Past three days, wheat, 338,000 centals; American, 256,000.

LONDON, June 10.—SUGAR—Centrifugal, 27s 3d@27s 6d; muscovado, afloat, 24s; refined, 7@7¼d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 35s@35s 3d.

ANTWERP, June 10.—PETROLEUM—19¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 10, 1:30 p. m.—Weather showery. Breadstuffs firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—Wheat firm; red winter, 9s 6d; No. 2 spring, 9s 2d; No. 3 do, 8s 8d. Corn quiet and steady at 4s 9½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand, but steady at the decline: No. 2 spring declined 6d and red winter 3d. Corn quiet and firm. To arrive—Wheat not much doing; red winter (at London) declined 3@6d. Pork steady at 72s 6d. Lard dull and 9d lower, at 54s 9d. Bacon—Long clear dull at 43s 6d; short clear dull and 6d lower, at 44s 6d. Tallow 3d higher, at 35s. Cheese depressed at 49s. Beef, 92s 6d. Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the past week, 495,000 centals, of which 324,000 were American. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn quiet.

LONDON, June 10.—Liverpool—Wheat firmer; later a shade dearer. Corn steady; later quieter. Mark Lane—Wheat firmly held. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady; later closes better; fair average No. 2 spring, 46s 6d; fair average red winter, 47s@47s 6d. Later 48s 6d. Corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat not much doing; later market seems improving. Corn weaker. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 46s 6d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 24s. Cargoes off coast for sale—Wheat less than 10; corn less than 5.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 10.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter wheat much more active for prompt and forward delivery, and further advanced generally about ¾@½c per bu, closing somewhat less firmly under pretty free realizations. On the option list, Western and cable reports were of a more stimulating tone, the Western accounts as to the crops having been of more or less serious damage from rust, insects, unfavorable weather, etc. Spring wheat, likewise freely dealt in for prompt delivery and for shipment, has gained for the day about ¼@½c per bu, closing as a rule strong, not offered with much inquiry. The hardening range of ocean freights was against shippers. Sales No. 1 red at $1.30, closing at $1.30 bid; No. 2 red canal and railroad stock at $1.25¼@1.27, closing at $1.27 asked and $1.26½ bid for railroad; do June, $1.25@1.26, closing at $1.25½; do July, $1.25@1.25¾, closing at $1.26 asked and $1.25¾ the best bid; August, $1.22½@1.23¾, closing at $1.23½ bid and $1.23¾ asked; do September, $1.22½@1.23¼, closing at $1.23¼ asked; year options quoted at $1.21½ bid; do steamer grade, $1.21; No. 3 red, $1.23; ungraded red, $1.10@1.27, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring, $1.19¼@1.19¾, chiefly at $1.19¾, closing at $1.19¾; No. 2 spring, $1.13½@1.14¼; ungraded spring, $1.10@1.11½. Corn—An active movement reported, mostly in the option line, while a stronger range of quotations has been noted, generally of ¼@½c, and in the instance of August fully 1c per bu. Early deliveries varied little, though in instances showing rather more firmness on a fair business, mostly in grades and qualities under No. 2, which attracted less attention. Sales mixed Western ungraded at 48@57c, as to quality and condition; New York steamer mixed at 54¼@55¾c, chiefly at 55¼@55½c; No. white at 63@63½c. Oats were quoted in instances a shade firmer on an active business, in good part speculative; sales white Western ungraded at 47@52½c, as to quality; mixed do at 46@48½c; white State at 43½@51½c; mixed State nominal; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 48c asked. Rye cheaper and quiet; State, Pennsylvania, and Jersey sold at $1.10; a small lot of State from track at $1.06.

PROVISIONS—Hog products somewhat brisker, but irregular as to values. Western mess pork continued in moderate demand for early delivery, leaving off at $15.75@16.00 for old mess pork, and $16.75@17.00 for new do, and in the option line attracted more attention, with June option quoted as closing at $16.50, July at $16.50, August at $16.65, and September at $16.60@16.75. Cut meats dull but steady. Bacon inactive; long clear quoted at 8¾c and short clear at 9¼@9 5-16c. Western steam lard in rather more request for early delivery, but weaker in price, as offered more freely, leaving off at $11.05 for contract grade, and in the option line fairly active, but generally cheaper, with June options closing at $11.02½@11.05, July at $11.05@11.07½, August at $11.07@11.07½, September at $10.40@10.92½, October at $10.75@10.80, November nominal, and the year option at $10.25@10.30.

TALLOW—Firmer, with sales at 6 9-16@6 11-16c, and at the close up to 6¾c asked.

SUGAR—Raw inactive, but steady. Refined quoted weaker and in less request. Cut-loaf, 11¾c; crushed, 11¾@11½c; powdered, 11@11½c; granulated, 10¾c; standard A, 10@10¼c; off A, 9¾@9¾c; white extra C, 9¾@9¾c; yellow extra C, 8¾@9¼c; C, 8¼@8¾c; yellows, 7¾@8c.

FREIGHTS—Active movement reported as well in the way of berth freight as of charter contracts. Berth rates on grain quoted higher, and in most other connections firm. For Liverpool the reported engagements by steam: Flour, part at 10½d@1s 3d, mostly through freight and forward shipment, and by outport steamers as low as 10½d; provisions in lots at 10@15s, mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 10s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 10.—COTTON—Steady; 11 1-16@11 5-16c; futures steady; June, 11.07c; July, 11.11c; August, 11.18c; September, 10.74c; October, 10.32c; November, 10.20c; December, 10.20c; January, 10.32c; February, 10.44c; March, 10.57c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 11,000 brls; exports, 9,000 brls; super State and Western, $4.00@4.50; common to good extra, $4.50@5.00; good to choice, $5.70@6.75; white wheat extra, $5.25@6.25; extra Ohio, $4.60@6.75; St. Louis, $4.65@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.25@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; ¾@1½c higher; receipts, 187,000 bu; exports, 143,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.10@1.11½; No. 3 spring, $1.13½@1.14½; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, $1.19¼@1.19¾; ungraded red, $1.10@1.27; No. 3 do, $1.23; No. 2 do, $1.25½@1.27; steamer do, $1.21; No. 1 red, $1.30; mixed winter, $1.23; ungraded white, $1.20@1.27; No. 1 do, $1.24@1.25 No. 2 red, June, $1.25@1.26; July, $1.25@1.25¾; August, $1.22½@1.23¾; September, $1.22½@1.23¼. Corn—Demand active and prices have advanced; exports, 142,000 bu; ungraded, 46@57c; steamer, 54¼@55¾c; No. 2, 56¼@57¼c; No. 2 white, 63@64c; No. 2, June, 55¾@56c; July, 55½@55¾c; August, 56¼@56¾c. Oats without decided change; receipts, 23,000 bu; Western mixed, 46@48½c; white do, 47@52c.

HAY—Dull and heavy; 75@80c.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee active and firm. Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; unchanged. Molasses—Demand fair and market firm. Rice quiet, but firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, but firm; United, 82¾c.

TALLOW—Firm and unchanged.

RESIN—Firm and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Higher; very firm; 41½@42c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and firm; old mess, $15.75@16.00; new do, $16.75. Beef quiet, but steady. Cut meats quiet, but firm; long clear middles, 8¾c; short do, 9 3-16c. Lard stronger; more active; prime steam, $11.05@11.10.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm; 9@21c.

CHEESE—Quiet, but firm; 6@8½c for fair to choice.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 10.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; Western winter red, spot, $1.24¼@1.24½; June, $1.24¼@1.24½; July, $1.23@1.23¼; August, $1.21@1.21¼; September, $1.21@1.21¼. Corn—Western easier, closing steadier; mixed, spot, 55½@55¾c June, 55½@55¾c; July, 55½c bid; August, 56c bid; steamer, 51@51½c. Oats higher; Western white, 48@49c; mixed, 47@48c; Pennsylvania, 58½c. Rye nominally $1.05@1.07.

HAY—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; fair jobbing trade demand. Mess pork—Old, $17.00; new, $18.00. Bulk meats—Packed, 7¾@6¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib sides, 10c. Hams, 11¼. Lard—Refined, $12.00.

BUTTER—Dull; new grass, 10@14c.

EGGS—Firmer at 13@13c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 8c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Sugar steady; A soft, 10¾c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.09.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,258 brls; wheat, 35,636 bu; corn, 44,940 bu; oats, 5,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 54,951 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 351,125 bu; corn, 31,300 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, $1.11½@1.11¾ cash and June; $1.11½@1.11½@1.11¾ July; $1.09@1.09¾@1.09¾ August; $1.09@1.09¾ September; $1.08½@1.08¾ year; No. 3 do, $1.05½; No. 4 do, $1.00¾ bid. Corn higher; 45@45¾c cash; 44¾@44¾c June; 45@45¾c July; 44@44¾c August; 44½@44¾c September; 38@40¾c year. Oats higher; 36@36½c cash and June; 33@34½c July; 27@27½c August. Rye nominal. Barley nominal.

LEAD—Firm at 4½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.06.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing, $16.75. Dry salt meats firm and in good demand at $5.65, $8.40, and $8.60; large sales of winter cribs for smoking at private terms. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard firm; $10.55 asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 109,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 109,000 bu; oats, 40,000 bu; rye none; barley, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 10.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; Western extras, $4.60; Minnesota extras, $5.62½@6.25; Ohio, good to choice, $5.85@6.00; St. Louis, choice, $6.35; Minnesota patent process, good, $7.00. Rye flour, $5.12½@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat advanced ¼@½c, closing with the advance partly lost; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.23; do on track, $1.23; No. 2 red, June, $1.23@1.23¼; July, $1.22¾@1.23¼; August, $1.20¼@1.20½. Corn firm; sail mixed, grain depot, 55½c; steamer, 50@51c; No. 3, 47c; sail mixed, June, 55½@55¾c; July, 55½@56¼c; August, 56½@57½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 46¼@47½c; No. 3 do, 45½@46c; mixed, 43½@44c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Demand active; steady; creamery, 18@21c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, 17@20c; dairy, 12@17c.

EGGS—Easier; 18@18½c.

CHEESE—Quiet; creamery, 8¾@9c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; 8¼c.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 28,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 10.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; superfine, $3.00; XX, $4.25@4.50; XXX, $5.00@5.25; high grades, $5.50@6.50.

GRAIN—Corn easier; 57@62c. Oats quiet and weak; 44½@45c.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; $3.40.

HAY—Dull; prime, $21.00; choice, $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $17.25. Lard steady; tierce, $11.25; keg, $11.75. Dry salt meats—market bare of shoulders and sides. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9¾@9¾c; clear, 9¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured in fair demand; canvased, 10¾@11¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 9@12¾c. Sugar strong; common to good common, 7¾@8c; fair to fully fair, 8@8¾c; prime to choice, 8¾@8¾c; yellow clarified, 9¾c. Molasses dull; common, 20@22c; centrifugal, 19c; fair, 25@27c; prime, 35@40c; fermenting, 20@30c. Rice dull and nominal; ordinary to prime, 4½@6c.

BRAN—Dull and lower; 70@75c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—FLOUR—In fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger and higher: No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1.13; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.11; No. 2 hard, $1.11; No. 2 at $1.08; June, $1.08; July, $1.09¾; August, $1.10¾; September, $1.08¼; October, $1.08; No. 3 at 97c; No. 4 at 83c. Corn firmer; No. 2 at 41½c. Oats firm; No. 2 at 36½c. Rye lower; No. 1 at $1.02. Barley strong and higher; No. 1 at $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $16.00 cash and June; $16.10 July. Lard, prime steam, $10.70 cash and June; $10.72½ July.

HOGS—Firmer; $5.55@5.90.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 82,000 bu; corn, 5,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 19,000 brls; wheat, 67,000 bu; oats, 440 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 10.—COTTON—Strong and higher; 10½c.

FLOUR—Quiet but steady; family, $5.00@5.30; fancy, $5.50@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, $1.13@1.14. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed, 45½@46c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 mixed, 40c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 at $1.07. Barley—None offering.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.37½. Lard quiet but firm at $10.60. Bulk meats quiet, but steady; shoulders, $5.90; clear rib, $8.35. Bacon steady; shoulders, $5.95; clear rib, $9.25; clear, $9.62½.

WHISKY—Steady; good demand; $1.06.

BUTTER—Stronger; fancy creamery, 22c; choice Western Reserve, 14@15c; choice Central Ohio, 14c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 10.—GRAIN—Wheat dull but firm; No. 2 red Wabash, spot and June, $1.16; August, $1.13; year, $1.12; No. 3 red, $1.10¾; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.16½; amber do, $1.16½. Corn quiet but firm; high-mixed, 46½c; No. 2, 45½c; No. 2 white, 51½. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CALL—Wheat strong; demand active; No. 2 red, spot, $1.16½; June, $1.16¼ bid, $1.16½ asked; July, $1.15½; August, $1.13¾; year, $1.12½. Corn strong; demand active; high-mixed, 46¾c bid, 47c asked; No. 2, spot and June, 46c bid, 46¼c asked; July, 47¼c. Oats firm; No. 2, 39c bid, 40c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 73,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 89,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 10.—FLOUR—Steady and firm; unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; high mixed and yellow, 62½@63: steamer, 61@62c. Rye nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Western fresh, 16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 brls, 2,700 sacks; corn, 62,000 bu; wheat, 30,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; corn, 81,000 bu; wheat, 500 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 10.—GRAIN—Corn active and firm; high-mixed, 41@41¼c; mixed, 40¾@41c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 38@38¾c. Rye nominal at 96¼@94½c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.06.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,350 bu; corn, 47,025 bu; oats, 43,900 bu; rye, 450 bu; barley, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 36,750 bu; rye, 500 bu; barley, 600 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 10,189 bu; shipments, 1,415 bu; slow but firm; No. 3 cash, 92½c; June, 92¾c; No. 2 cash, 96¾c; June, 95¼c; No. 1 cash, $100.½c. Corn—Receipts, 1,804 bu; shipments, 5,518 bu; market dull; No. 2, cash, 34½c; June, 35½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 10.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive; extra nominal; No. 1 white, $1.16¾; June, $1.16¼; July, $1.16¾ asked; August and September, $1.14¾; No. 2 white, $1.11¼; No. 2 red, $1.17@1.18.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—GRAIN—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 10.—GRAIN—Wheat lower. Corn nominally unchanged; No. 2, 57c; high-mixed, 58c.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, June 10.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 29,000 bales; last year, 18,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 5,554,000; last year, 4,789,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 50,000; last year, 50,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 4,176,000; last year, 3,558,000; stock at all United States ports, 431,000; last year, 352,000; stock at all interior towns, 54,000; last year, 62,000; stock at Liverpool, 904,000; last year, 797,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 149,000; last year, 200,000.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 87,500 bales; American, 28,500; speculators took 2,100, of which exporters took 1,700; forwarded from shipside direct to spinners, 5,500; actual export, 6,800; total receipts, 47,000; American, 25,500; total stock, 904,000; American, 684,000; amount afloat, 261,000; American, 149,000.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10¾c; low middling, 9¾c; good ordinary, 8¾c; net receipts, 1,500 bales; gross, 1,600; exports to Great Britain, 2,100; sales, 3,000; stock, 150,000; weekly net receipts, 8,200; gross, 10,000; exports to Great Britain, 10,940; France, 9,575; Continent, 227; coastwise, 3,164; sales, 14,750.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—WOOL—Quiet but steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, double extra and above, 40@42c; extra, 40@43; medium, 42@44; coarse, 35c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 36@38c; medium, 41@43c; coarse, 35c; washed combing and delaine, 37@45c; unwashed do, 28@32c; pulled, 30@37c.

BOSTON, June 10.—WOOL—Firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania extra, 40@42½c; medium and No. 1, 44@45½c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 38@43c; combing and delaine, 42@45c; unwashed wools, 25@33c for fine and medium.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Business light to-day, owing to stormy weather; cotton goods firm and in light supply; prints and lawns remain quiet, and dress goods sluggish; flannels more active, and hosiery and shirts and drawers in good demand; men's wear of woolens in moderate request.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., June 10.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; Standard white, 110 test, 7¼c.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates easier at 82¼c; refined, 8¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, June 10.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 38c.

Dialog with a Hatter.

Puck.

Citizen—I want a plain Derby hat—black.

Hatter—[Hatter's remarks understood.]

C.—Just a plain, regular, ordinary black Derby.

H.—…. …. ….

C.—No, I don't want a low crown. When I desire to put a pancake on my head, I can get a good one made at home by the cook.

H.—…. …. ….

C.—Not being a South American planter, I have no need for a six-inch brim.

H.—…. …. ….

C.—No, I don't want this soup-plate, either, unless the soup goes with it.

H.—…. …. ….

C.—It may be a nice hat; but that is no reason why I should buy it. You are a nice man; but I wouldn't take you as a gift.

H.—…. …. ….

C.—Maybe that high white hat would look well on me; but it's got to try to look as pretty as it can all alone by itself on the shelf, so far as I am concerned.

H.—…. …. ….

C.—I dare say a pearl-colored Derby would suit my complexion; but there's a five-dollar bill in my pocket that it isn't going to suit—not this afternoon, anyway.

H.—…. …. ….

C.—Yes, that would be exactly what I want, if it were only a plain, ordinary black Derby. Being a brown Alpine hat, with a peacock's feather on the starbord side, it just ain't what I want.

H.—…. …. ….

C.—Yes, that's what I'm after. Why didn't you evolve that about half an hour ago?

H.—…. …. ….

C.—Why didn't you think I wanted it?

H.—…. …. ….

C.—Did anything in the few brief remarks with which I have favored you lead you to suppose that I care one palpitating continental for the fashion?

H.—…. …. ….

C.—Well, who said it wasn't last year's style?

H.—…. …. ….

C.—What'll you bet I don't want to wear last year's style?

H.—…. …. ….

C.—No, I don't want to buy a straw hat.

H.—…. …. ….

C.—I have already hearkened to your melodious warble concerning the antiquity of this hat.

H.—…. …. ….

C.—If I correctly gathered the purport of your remarks, it is last season's hat. If you correctly grasped the significance of my insinuations, you know that I am yearning for a last season's hat.

H.—…. …. ….

C.—Well, then I suppose it comes a little cheaper than this season's style?

H.—…. …. ….

C.—No? Same price? Then I don't exactly see why you should let melancholy prey on your classic countenance.

H.—…. …. ….

C.—No, you won't send it home. I'm going to wear it right now—this season.

H.—…. …. ….

C.—Yes, sir, you can send the old one home, and you needn't look at it as if it was the wreck of the Hesperus, either. If you ever get half the freshness out of you that has departed from that hat, you'll be doing well.

H.—…. …. ….

C.—Ta ta, gentle Hatter!

Fecund.

The wife of an old colored man in the eastern part of Georgia recently presented him with the sixth pair of twins, the family having been previously endowed with two pairs of triplets, all flourishing.

BAKING POWDER.

PROFESSOR HORSFORD'S PHOSPHATIC BAKING POWDER

Made from Professor Horsfords' Acid Phosphate. Recommended by leading physicians. Makes lighter biscuit, cakes, etc., and is healthier than ordinary Baking Powder.

In cans. Sold at a reasonable price.

The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book sent free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I and 83 Lake-st., Chicago.

TAMAR.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

Universally prescribed by the Faculty. A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge for CONSTIPATION, Hemorrhoids, Bile, Headache, Cerebral Congestion, etc.

PREPARED BY GRILLON, SOLE PROPRIETOR, Pharmacien de 1re classe de la Faculte de Paris. 27, Rue Rambuteau, Paris.

Tamar—unlike pills and the usual purgatives—is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

75 cents the Box.

RATTAN FURNITURE.

The Handsomest Baby CARRIAGES In the city.

A large and fresh stock of these beautiful Carriages just received. Also, a full line of RATTAN FURNITURE. The ONLY place in the West where a full line of these wares is on sale.

Wakefield Rattan Co. 231 State-st

EDUCATIONAL.

Cornell University.

Examinations in Chicago. Twelve Courses lead to degrees, viz.: Agriculture, Architecture, Arts, Chemistry and Physics, Civil Engineering, Literature, Mathematics, Mechanic Arts, Natural History, Philosophy, Science, Science and Letters. Students not seeking degrees select their own studies. Entrance Examinations begin at 9 a. m. at Ithaca, June 13 and Sept. 13, and in Chicago, at the West Division High School, June 14, and continue three days. For information apply to the Treasurer, Ithaca, N.Y.

YALE COLLEGE.

Written examinations for admission to the Freshman classes in the College, and the Sheffield Scientific School will be held in Chicago in the rooms of the Union College of Law, Nos. 76 and 78 Dearborn-st., on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 30, July 1 and 2, beginning on Thursday at 9 a. m. For further information address the Secretary of Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

YALE LAW SCHOOL.

Five Professors; five special lectures; LL. B. Course two years; D. C. L. Course four years. Library contains all the English and American Reports. State Courts sit daily in adjoining apartments. Annual session begins Sept. 29, ends June 27. Address FRANCIS WAYLAND, LL. D., Dean, New Haven, Conn.

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED instruction of deaf mutes, 1511 Broadway, New York. The largest articulation school in the country. Established 1867; pure oral method. Send for circular.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Pa.; civil engineering, chemistry, classics, English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT.

$25 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price, $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure. Send for circular containing valuable information. DR. J. E. GARDNER, Proprietor, 51 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., cor. Lake-st. and Fifth-av.

Be careful to buy only the genuine.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Wilson PLUMBER & GAS-FITTER, Makes figures on work it will PAY to get. 74 Adams-st.

PORTRAITS, INDIA INK, WATER colors, or crayon, from all kinds of small pictures. Prices low and work guaranteed first-class. TEN EYCK & CO., 96 State-st.

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 130 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars.

ICE CREAM.

Ice Cream WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Sent anywhere, city or country. Order by mail. BRAZELTONS' 100 Madison-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

CATARRH Throat, Lung

Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. Office, 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.

Woven Wire Mattress.

Superior to any other Bed Spring.

Cheap imitations are offered. They are coarsely woven and poorly finished. If you want a Bed that you can rely on, see that it bears our brand.

For sale by Furniture Dealers.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., 7 North Clark-st., Chicago.

ELECTRIC BELTS.

DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT, FOR MEN ONLY.

Cures nervous debility, premature decay, etc. In use 25 years with unprecedented success as a SPECIFIC. It is not a CURE-ALL, but a specific for derangements of the genitive organs. Sealed circulars. CHEEVER ELECTRIC BELT CO., 103 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

SAWS.

SAWS! Curtis & Co. 40 Franklin St., Chicago 811 to 819 N. Second St., St. Louis,

Manufacturers of *Every Description* of Circular, Mill, and Cross-Cut Saws; Wholesale Dealers in Rubber and Leather Belting, Files, Mandrels, Cant-Hooks, Emery Wheels, Saw Gummers, Upsets, and *all* Saw and Planing Mill Supplies; Sole Manufacturers of Lockwood's Patent Slotted Circular Saws. *Every Saw warranted.*

CAREFUL ATTENTION TO REPAIR WORK.

Our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

BALSAM.

WAKEFIELD'S BLACKBERRY BALSAM

For DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, FLUX, and all Bowel Complaints.

The world has never produced its equal.

TRY IT!!

Prepared by C. WAKEFIELD & Co., Bloomington, Ill.

For Sale by All Druggists.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRADE E&W MARK

EARL & WILSON'S PATENT "SHORT BAND" COLLARS & "BEAD EDGE" CUFFS ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION THE BEST MADE

TRUSSES.

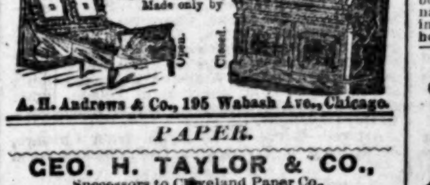
RUPTURE CURED.

$100 Reward indicates confidence in PARKER'S RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, Patented July 9, 1878. Adjustment and treatment by the patentee. Over 20 years' experience in curing Rupture. Manufacturer of the Common-Sense Truss, adopted by the U. S. Government as the best. Also Elastic Stockings; rooms located in Chicago.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Office 38 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOLDING BED.

Andrews' Folding Beds Improved. Elegant and strong. Burr pat. 15 styles. Price from $22 up Made only by



A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

PAPER.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO., Successors to Cleveland Paper Co., 163 & 165 Dearborn-st.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

Wedding Goods, Advertising Cards, Dance Programmes, and novelties in this line a specialty.

LEGAL.

Estate of Catherine McGahan, Deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of Catherine McGahan, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to attend and present such claims to the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, for the purpose of having the same adjusted at a term of said Court, to be held at the Probate Court room, in the City of Chicago, in said Cook County, on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1881, being the eighteenth day thereof.

MICHAEL HUGHES,
Dated Chicago, May 26, 1881. Administrator.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine and Milwaukee twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Grand Haven, via Milwaukee, twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, daily at 8 a. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Green Bay, Menominee and bay ports, Kewaunee, etc., Tuesday at 7 p. m and Saturday at 9 a. m.

For Escanaba, Fayette, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at 9 a. m.

For Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., Tuesday at 8 a. m. and Saturday at 9 a. m.

Docks foot Michigan-av.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

AMERIQUE, Santelle…..Wednesday, June 15, 8 a m
FRANCE, Trudelle…………Wednesday, June 22, 2 p m
CANADA, Franguel…..Wednesday, June 29, 7:30 a m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second cabin $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount to suit.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.

W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, } 67 Clark-st.,
WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, } Chicago.

DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES,

Touching at Gibraltar and Barcelona.

The following steamers will leave New York direct for Gibraltar and Marseilles, taking freight and passengers:

PICARDIE……………June 22

Rates of passage: First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $32.

For particulars address

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.

W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, } 67 Clark-st.,
WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, } Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Sailing regularly every Wednesday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail.

RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Mails. The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgium, sailing every Saturday from New York and every alternate Saturday from Philadelphia.

For Passage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts on Great Britain and the Continent apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager.
119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York--London--Paris.

Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are

H. CLAUSENIUS & CO.,
2 South Clark-st., General Agents.

INMAN LINE

Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

Hamburg American Packet Comp'y

HERDER……….June 16 | SUEVIA……….June 23
LESSING……….June 23 | FRISIA……….June 30

Rates to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $30; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $28. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., New York. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, General Western Agents.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

DEVONIA, June 11, 3 p m | ETHIOPIA, June 25, 3 p m
ANCHORIA, June 18, 10 am | FURNESSIA, July 2, 3 pm

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs

New York to London direct.

ALSATIA, June 11, 3 p m | VICTORIA, June 18, 10 am

Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $26. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Lucas PRIVATE DISPENSARY 132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

Office Hours—9 to 4 and 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. only.

Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for 15 years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. Dr. LUCAS addresses himself particularly to those who have already placed themselves under the care of ignorant advertising charlatans, from whom they have received no benefits, and who, in fact, have done them more harm than good. Medicine, like all other sciences, is progressive, and every year shows proof of its advance. By a combination of remedies of great curative power, Dr. LUCAS has so arranged his treatment that it will afford not only immediate relief, but permanent cure.

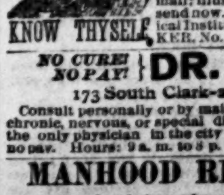
YOUNG MEN Who are suffering from the damaging effects of youthful indiscretions (Seminal Weakness), among others showing some of the following symptoms: Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Dull and Loss of Brilliancy to the Eye, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating. You may be in the first stage, but remember you are fast approaching the last. Do not let false pride and sham modesty deter you from attending to your agonizing ailments. Many a bright and naturally gifted young man, endowed with genius, has permitted his case to run on and on, until remorse racked his intellect, and, finally, death claimed its victim. Remember, that "Procrastination is the Thief of Time," so lay aside your so-called pride, and consult one who thoroughly understands your ailment, and who alone will know your case; in reciprocation, find permanent relief for an ailment that has made day a drudgery and night hideous. Thousands upon thousands of men, in good standing in the social world, of prominence in the world of commerce, of culture and refinement, are to-day suffering from the fruits of their doings, the seeds of which were sown during moments of thoughtlessness. Young man, turn and gaze upon thy companion, or seek the mirror for proof to substantiate this fact. Oh! could he control the arm of Fate, or had he the diction of a Webster, he could not appeal to you more sincerely. Man, think of the gentle tones of the mother who bore you; recall the pleading accents of an anxious sister; let your mind wander back to the much cherished counsels of a loving father, and remember what you are to-day. Though you may for the present fill your station in society, the time is as inevitable as fate, when your brilliancy will like a flash depart, leaving you a stranded wreck on the Shoals of Pride—despised, forgotten and lost; so embrace the opportunity and procrastinate no longer. If you claim to be a man, act your part manly. Do not console yourself with the thought that Nature will help itself, for in doing so you not only fan the flame, but insult Nature and yourself. Remember, "large oaks from little acorns grow," "little ills germinate fatal diseases."

MIDDLE AGED MEN Married or single, who are prematurely old, as a result of excess or youthful follies, and who are troubled by too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and findings deposit of ropy sediment in the urine, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin or milkish hue, and again changing to a dark and torpid appearance, causing nervous debility and loss of vitality. Remember, this is the second stage of Seminal Weakness. In all such cases a perfect cure is guaranteed, and a radical restoration of the Genito-Urinary Organs. I will forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Address

Dr. W. R. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. A. G. OLIN, 201 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Confidential Physician, over twenty years' experience in the treatment of Chronic, Nervous, and Special diseases of men and women,—those of a delicate, lingering, difficult, or doubtful character especially solicited. He will tell you what he can do for you and what it will cost free of charge. Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the throat, skin, or bones treated on latest scientific principles. Young, middle-aged, or old Men suffering with Nervous Debility,—Premature Decay, from the effects of early indiscretions, excesses, or exposures cured safely and Privately. Female Weakness, that bane of seven-tenths of the American women, which undermines their health and strength and makes life a burden, cured Permanently. He is familiar with the teachings of all the schools of medicine, but confines himself to none. He treats patients to cure them, and makes use of the means that will accomplish that result regardless of expense or the opinion of any "School." In twenty years of an extensive practice with every variety and form of chronic and special disease constantly under his eye, he has gained an experience and practical knowledge seldom obtained by the physician in general practice. If you are suffering from the effects of indiscretions or excesses go to a physician who has made these difficulties his life-long study, and avoid the so-called cures and specifics such as electric belts, bands, discs, rings, chains, plasters, and pads. One-half the chronic cases he treats have been made so by the villainous compounds palmed off on the afflicted as specific and quick cures. He treats chronic and special diseases exclusively, and is patronized by the better class of people. He never publishes the names of his patients, therefore you can consult him in perfect confidence by letter or in person. Office hours 9 to 4; 5 to 8. Sundays 10 to 12.



Gold Medal Awarded the author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Science of Life or, Self-Preservation;" bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp, contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only $1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-st., N. Y.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depot on the corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 2:15 p m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Freeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	*10:20 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:45 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express	*10:15 a m	* 6:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:20 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, Canal and Sixteenth-st., Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Passenger	7:50 a m	b 7:30 p m
bNebraska Express	9:45 a m	b 2:30 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 3:05 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 3:05 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	b 1:50 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:01 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:01 p m	b 2:45 p m
aKansas City & Denver Express	12:45 p m	a 2:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	10:20 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:15 p m	b 6:45 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:25 p m	b11:00 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:25 p m	b10:45 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:25 p m	b10:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	4:35 p m	b 7:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b11:00 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:05 p m	b 7:25 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:15 p m	10:15 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:45 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Dubuque Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Itasca accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:45 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:40 a. m. and 6:15 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex	§ 1:30 p m	§ 1:56 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m § 9:00 p m	* 7:00 p m § 7:00 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	* 1:30 p m	* 1:55 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:45 a m	* 7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:00 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:15 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:00 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:00 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:15 p m	§ 7:10 am
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:00 pm

§ Daily. * Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	§11:00 p m
Church Train	1:15 p m	10:00 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖ Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:50 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 p m	* 5:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. §Daily. †Saturdays excepted. aSaturday's leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:40 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:30 p m	* 5:30 a m

a Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. § Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:50 a m

§ Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway

Depot, cor. Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 6:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 9:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 6:00 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 83 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:40 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 4:10 p m	* 10:30 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 121 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	† 8:00 p m	† 7:15 a m

† Daily, except Sundays. * Daily.

BIRDS.

BIRDS GENUINE GERMAN CANARIES. KAEMPFER, 11 Clark-st.

MARINE NEWS.

Complete Description of the Chester Fog-Horn for Sailing Vessels.

An Important Order from Supervising Inspector-General James A. Dumont.

Considerable Activity in Grain Freights Yesterday—Corn Four Cents to Buffalo.

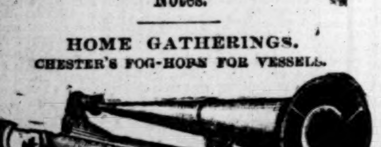
Coarse Freights Active and Firm at the Ruling Rates of the Week.

A Matter of Dockage That Should Be Attended To Without Delay.

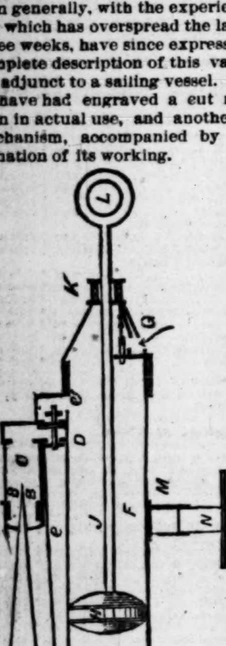
Outrageous Assault—Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Departures—Dock Notes.

HOME GATHERINGS.

CHESTER'S FOG-HORN FOR VESSELS.



Some days since THE TRIBUNE published a brief notice of the Chester fog-horn. Vessel-men generally, with the experiences of the thick fog which has overspread the lakes for the last three weeks, have since expressed a desire for a complete description of this valuable and useful adjunct to a sailing vessel. For this purpose we have had engraved a cut representing the horn in actual use, and another exhibiting its machanism, accompanied by a complete explanation of its working.



1. The trumpet A, supported by and projecting into the cylindrical chamber C, in combination with the chamber C, cylinder F, to which the said chamber is secured, piston H, air ducts e e, connecting the chamber with the cylinder, ingress-valves G G, and puppet-valve D, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination of the trumpet A, provided with a conical sound-disperser, a, bell a, and spoon-shaped mouth-piece B, projecting into the air-chamber C, and provided with a vibrating reed, B, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of the trumpet A, air-chamber C, and cylinder F, all rigidly connected together, substantially as described, with the piston H, handle L, and mounting-pivot N, upon which the whole instrument is supported, and may be turned to point in any direction desired, substantially as specified.

The value of this horn consists in the fact that it does not get tired, blows a long, steady, loud blast, does not easily get out of order, and can be worked by a child as easily as by the stoutest man. Vessel-masters desiring to make a personal examination of this useful and simple invention can find one on exhibition at No. 4 West Lake street, next door to Harbormaster McCarthy's office.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

J. A. Dumont, Supervising Inspector General, sends the following extract from a circular issued by the Department of Supervising Inspectors on the 5th of July, 1877, for the information of officers of the inspection service in general, as well as for the information of the traveling public who are invited to present to the proper officers authenticated proofs of violations of the steamboat laws in order that the offenders may be prosecuted. The enforcement of this order in the case of the excursion boats plying from this port is earnestly urged on the proper officers, as there is hardly a boat in the excursion business here but what daily violates the law, to the extreme danger of the lives of innocent excursionists who take passage on them:

"Inspectors will exact a strict compliance in all cases with the instructions conveyed in the last paragraph of the extract herein published, which is founded upon the requirements contained in the last paragraph of Sec. 4,467, Revised Statutes, and, in case of the refusal or failure of any master of a steamer to furnish the number of passengers carried, the fact of such refusal must be immediately reported to the United States District-Attorney for prosecution of the penalty of $100 provided in Sec. 4,468, Revised Statutes. Sec. 4,469, Revised Statutes, makes the penalties thus incurred a lien upon the vessel in each case. The local Inspectors will furnish this officer with a list containing the names of all excursion steamers in their various districts, and their routes, together with the whole number of passengers each steamer is allowed to carry. A faithful observance of these instructions will be exacted of all officers of the service. The following is an extract from the Revised Statutes:

It is the duty of the local Inspectors to decide how many passengers a steamer can carry with prudence and safety, and to state that number in the certificate of inspection. This number, added to that allowed by the special permit if it is an excursion steamer, indicates the lawful number that can be carried. Any excess would be unlawfull, and the master and the owner would become penally liable; the master, in addition, would be subject to a revocation of his license, he being legally recognized as the person having supreme control of the boat, and being also under oath, while he holds his license, to prevent such infraction of the Steamboat laws.

"You are therefore instructed, on receiving authentic information that a Master of a passenger or excursion steamer is carrying an unlawful number of passengers, to immediately direct the local Inspectors of the district to investigate the charges, and, if they find them sustained, to revoke the Master's license. In every case where the license is revoked the Inspectors shall furnish the United States District Attorney with a copy of all the evidence taken, that he may prosecute the owner and Master for the penalties attaching to such violation of the law. You are also instructed, if you find your local Inspectors, through errors in judgment or for other reasons, are issuing permits to carry more passengers than can be done with safety, to report the facts in writing to the Department for investigation. It is deemed advisable that the local and Assistant Inspectors in your district notify the Masters of all excursion steamers that henceforth they will be required to keep a record of the number of passengers carried on each trip. Inspectors will demand copies of such records at least once a week, and place them on their official files for the information of the Department."

LAKE FREIGHTS.

There was considerable activity in grain freights, the rate on corn remaining at 4c to Buffalo. Most of the charters were for corn, of which 483,000 bu were taken, together with 36,000 bu of wheat and 14,000 bu of oats. The engagements were: For Buffalo—Propeller Caldwell, 25,000 bu corn; propeller J. B. Lyon, 80,000 bu corn; propeller Chicago, 25,000 bu corn; schooner Red Wing, 48,000 bu corn; schooner Hutchinson, 68,000 bu corn; schooner Queen of the West, 38,000 bu corn; schooner C. B. Jones, 33,000 bu corn; schooner Manitowoc, 37,000 bu corn. For Sarnia—Schooner Bay State, 16,000 bu corn; schooner Hobart Dudley, 15,000 bu corn. For Montreal—Propeller Scotia, 16,000 bu wheat; propeller Ocean, 17,000 bu corn. For Erie—Propeller Philadelphia, 40,000 bu corn and 14,000 bu oats. For Kingston—Schooner J. R. Noyes, 20,000 bu wheat. Coarse freights were active and firm throughout.

WHOSE BUSINESS IS IT?

Between Wells street bridge and the lumber market, and just behind Finney Brothers' ship-chandler store, there is about twenty feet of the walk along the dock that, if not speedily repaired, will be the cause of some unfortunate's death. The planking has been torn up and is loosely laid on the sleepers in such manner that the utmost care must be taken by a person walking along that portion of the dock or he will be precipitated into the river. It was at this place that Capt. Con Mahoney fell into the river Thursday. Somebody is responsible for the condition of the walk, and the attention of the Board of Public Works is respectfully called to the matter in the hope that whoever is responsible will be compelled to put it in a safe condition without delay.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.

Thursday evening the schooner Halsted shipped four sailors through the Vessel-Owners' Shipping-Office, and took them on board at Lake street bridge. The vessel was then towed to the South Pier and tied up while the Master went to the Clearing-Office at Rush street bridge to take out his papers. During the Captain's absence ten or fifteen men boarded the vessel, assaulted the crew, and threw overboard the bags containing their traps, and then escaped. The men assaulted were so badly beaten that they were unable to work the vessel, and the Captain was obliged to lie in port until yesterday in order to obtain a new crew. The affair was a most high-handed outrage, and every effort should be made by the police authorities to ferret out and bring to punishment the perpetrators.

DOCK NOTES.

Not a lumber charter yesterday.

Fay Nyman has taken command of the tug Triad.

The lumber market was absolutely bare of vessels yesterday.

The Anchor Line steamer Philadelphia was towed to the Galena Elevator yesterday.

The blind pile in the river near the Rock Island Elevator was removed yesterday.

Capt. John J. Cunningham, of the schooner Miami Belle, is in port after an absence of over sixteen years.

The tugs Rebel, Campbell, and Tom Brown all went into Miller Brothers' dry-dock yesterday for slight repairs.

The United States revenue cutter Andrew Johnson arrived yesterday morning and is anchored in the Government basin.

Large numbers of people visited the monster steam-barge City of Rome yesterday while she lay at the Iowa Elevator taking on her cargo of 119,000 bushels of oats.

The steamers Sheboygan, of the Goodrich Line, the Alaska, of the Anchor Line, and the Brittain and Mary Groh, of Graham & Co.'s East Shore Line, all left port last evening.

AROUND THE LAKES.

THE SCHOONER NANCY DELL LIBELED.

The owners of the schooner Nancy Dell have failed to agree about her management, and at present she lies tied up at Grand Haven, libeled for seamen's wages. The owners are Capt. J. G. Beckley and T. Consaul, of Milwaukee, and J. Van Patten, of Grand Haven, the latter owning one-half and the others one-quarter each. It seems that Capt. Beckley has commanded the Dell for some time, but his work has not been satisfactory to her other owners; and on her last trip Van Patten resorted to a ruse to get her in Grand Haven. He wrote to Capt. Beckley that he had a couple of cargoes of lumber which he wanted freighted, and instructed him (Capt. Beckley) to bring the Dell to Grand Haven for the lumber. The vessel arrived at that port last Saturday, and then it was learned that Patten had no lumber. Beckley at once suspected that his partner wanted to take control of the vessel, and he and the mate left in search of a tug to tow the Dell out. While they were gone Van Patten appeared with a number of men, who boarded the vessel and drove the crew ashore. Capt. Beckley returned and attempted to go on board, but was prevented from doing so through fear of a revolver held by Van Patten. The latter procured a tug, and the vessel was towed further up the river to a dock, where she now lies. The mate of the Dell, at the Captain's request, had her libeled, and, so far as can be learned, she has not been loaded yet. It is not known what action will be taken in this matter, though it is probable that the vessel will lie at Grand Haven for some time.

DELAYS AT KINGSTON.

Last year Kingston gained an unenviable notoriety amongst sailing men from the annoying delays to which they were subjected when unloading. In vain the Kingston press stated that the facilities for giving good dispatch were equal to those found at any other port of the size, and long lists of vessels that claimed and received demurrage were published in contradiction. This year the Limestone City bids fair to hold its own as the slowest port on the lakes, and if no change is made for the better, but few of the larger carriers will care to avail themselves of the enlarged Welland Canal. During the winter some new barges were built, and it was stated that the forwarding companies were ready for all the business that came along, but when there was a rush they were again found wanting. A number of delays have already been reported here, and last night another was added to the list, the propeller City of Montreal having to refuse a load of wheat and sail light rather than take the chances of a delay, as she is a regular line boat, and must connect at other ports on time. Unless the Kingston men make a move and keep up with the times, there is every prospect of their forwarding business, like many another good thing, passing away. A stationary elevator is a necessity, and would prove a benefit to the barges as well as vessel-men, for it would draw the trade instead of driving it away as at present. Prescott is already being talked of as a rival to Kingston, and, if its merchants only go the proper way about it, they will no doubt prove formidable. Time will tell.

NEARLY WORTHLESS.

Advices from Port Barnwall, Ont., state that the whole cargo of the schooner Maggie, consisting of 19,000 tons of corn, which went ashore recently on Crab Island, near the Long Sault in the St. Lawrence River, has been damaged, and is nearly worthless. The vessel has been rescued in a badly damaged condition. The cargo is insured in the Chicago Grain Pool.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that on and after July 1, 1881, there will be sounded, during thick and foggy weather, at Manitowoc Pier Headlight Station, on the outer end of the north pier at the harbor of Manitowoc, Wis., a fog-bell struck by machinery, the apparatus being so arranged as to strike two blows in quick succession, at intervals of thirty seconds.

ENTITLED TO THEIR WAGES.

The schooner Zach Chandler left Chicago for Erie Nov. 11, 1880, but was frozen in at Escanaba and the sailors discharged. They claimed not only their wages for the time they had been employed on the vessel, but also their expenses in returning to the place from which they shipped. The case was brought into court, and it was decided that the sailors were entitled to their wages and expenses in such a case.

ANOTHER IRON STEAMER.

Another iron steamer is on the stocks at Cleveland for the Erie & Western Transportation Company, better known as the Anchor Line. Her dimensions are 250 feet in length, 36 feet beam, and 17 feet hold; capacity, 2,000 tons. Her engine will be compound, with 27 and 44-inch cylinders, and 40-inch stroke. The boiler is 12 feet in diameter by 14 feet 6 inches in length, with three circular furnaces; diameter of screw wheel, 11 feet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOCK IMPROVEMENTS AT DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., June 10.—Maj. G. H. Smith, Superintendent, and James Smith, Jr., of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad; H. A. Towne, W. J. Footner, Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Gen. W. D. Washburn, President, General Manager Huneson, and Superintendent Crocker, of the Minnesota & St. Louis Railroad, were here to-day, and conferred together regarding the various interests of their roads, and they decided to put down another track from Elevator A to Rice's Point, a distance of two miles, immediately, the expenses to be divided equally between the Northern Pacific and St. Paul & Duluth Railroads. The St. Paul & Duluth will entirely rebuild the dock known as Munger & Markell's dock, which will have a frontage of 450 feet and a depth of 156 feet, and it is to be finished within sixty days. Mr. Pugh, representing E. L. Hedstrom & Co., of Chicago, the leading man in the new coal company, has arranged to use the outside dock until this is finished.

THE BUFFALO VESSEL-BROKERS ADVANCE THEIR RATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, June 10.—The vessel-brokers at this port held a meeting this morning and unanimously resolved to advance the price for chartering vessels going to the Upper Lake cities from here and other Lake Erie ports. Heretofore the rate has been about $10 for each charter, but hereafter it will be a fraction higher and governed by a scale based on the size of the craft. Boats of 600 tons capacity will be charged $10, those ranging from 600 to 1,000 tons $12, and vessels above 1,000 tons $15. The rates that have been charged were made when coal freights were very low. As they are higher now the agents consider it proper that they should receive a part of the benefit.

A LEAKY BOILER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—The steam-barge S. C. Baldwin, en route to Escanaba from Chicago with the schooner G. C. Trumpff in tow, came into harbor here this morning for repairs to her boiler, which had commenced to leak. She got away again during the afternoon.

TOPMASTS STRUCK.

The Trumpff struck her topmasts while in port.

WAUKEGAN HARBOR.

Bids were opened in the office of Col. D. C. Houston to-day for constructing 900 feet of pile pier at Waukegan. Knapp & Gillen, of Racine, agreed to do the work for $31,439.98, and Stark & Smith, of this city, for $31,697.60.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

The small schooner St. Cloud, which just changed hands in settlement of a mortgage, is once more in trouble. To-day two seamen, named William Mueller and Ludwig Wolf, caused the craft to be libeled for $120 unpaid wages.

IN DRY-DOCK.

The steam-barge C. Hickox went into dry-dock here to-day for repairs to her stern bearings, and the scow Dreadnought to stop a leak.

THE BARGE MAGGIE RELEASED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 10.—The barge Maggie, recently ashore near Cornwall, has been taken off, and arrived here this morning. She has two steam-pumps aboard. Four frames aft are broken, and her bottom is much damaged. She was brought here from Dickinson's Landing in tow of the Jessie Hall. Her damaged grain has been sold to Buffalo parties for 25 cents per bushel.

LUMBER SALES AT MUSKEGON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 10.—Torrent & Arms Lumber Company sold 4,000,000 feet of lumber to-day, half at $15.75 and half at $9 per 1,000 feet. D. A. Blodgett sold 1,000,000 feet piece-stuff at $8 per $1,000 feet on the dock.

THE LADY DUFFERIN RELEASED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 10.—The schooner Lady Dufferin was pumped out and released by the tugs Brady, Lormar, and Forest City to-day. An eight-inch hawser was parted once in pulling. The schooner is uninjured, and will load coal tomorrow.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop R. G. Peters, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Champlain, Ludington, sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop G. T. Burroughs, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop I. H. Owen, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop J. H. Shergley, Muskegon, light.
Prop Lincoln, Owen Sound, ties.
Tug R. Wetzel, Racine, light.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Ludington, lumber.
Schr A. W. Luckey, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hume, Kincardine, salt.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Ludington, lumber.
Schr B. Parsons, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Imperial, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Jenny Matthews, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Erie, coal.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Carrier, Horseshoe Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr York State, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Whitefish Bay, ties.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Ahnapee, posts.
Prop Potomac, Rogers City, posts.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Iron State, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Curiosity, Kenosha, light.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Norman, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Gibraltar, Owen Sound, ties.
Schr Lisgar, Owen Sound, ties.
Schr Success, Jackson, ties.
Schr Coaster, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ottawa, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Pensaukee, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr White Cloud, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr A. J. McVea, Marinette, lumber.
Tug John Gregory, Sturgeon Bay, towing four barges.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Louis Gilbert, White Lake, light.
Prop City of Duluth, Duluth, sundries.
Prop W. H. Gratwick, Tonawanda, light.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 34,785 bu wheat, 500 tcs lard.
Prop G. T. Burroughs, Grand Haven, 900 bu oats and sundries.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, light.
Stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, 16,000 bu wheat.
Prop City of Rome, Buffalo, 122,000 bu oats.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Queen of the West, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop Alaska, Erie, 37,000 bu corn and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, light.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, 17,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Schr Annie F. Morse, Muskegon, light.
Schr Antarus, Muskegon, light.
Schr Tom Paine, White Lake, light.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, light.
Schr Petrel, Horn's Pier light.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, light.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, sundries.
Schr Jenny Lind, Muskegon, light.
Schr Bolivia, Buffalo, 25,400 bu corn.
Schr J. B. Shepherd, Horn's Pier, light.
Schr A. J. Covell, Montague, light.
Schr S. Bates, Horn's Pier, light.
Schr Mary Nau, Manistee, light.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, light.
Schr R. R. Fryer, Tonawanda, light.
Schr Flying Cloud, Sheboygan, light.
Schr Polly M. Rogers, Cape Vincent, 23,965 bu corn.
Schr Jamaica, Kingston, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Hunter, Foscora, light.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Montague, light.
Schr Joses, Muskegon, light.
Schr Frank Crawford, Jacksonport, light.
Schr Nassau, Cape Vincent, 22,304 bu corn.
Schr Penokee, Cape Vincent, 22,400 bu corn.
Schr Senator, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr E. R. Blake, Frankfort, light.
Schr Isabella Sands, Manistee, light.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, sundries.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Clara, Menominee, light.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, light.
Schr Adriatic, Ahnapee, light.
Schr York State, Muskegon, light.
Schr Bangalore, Kingston, 23,552 bu corn.
Schr Brightie, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Schr Iron State, Escanaba, light.
Schr Arundel, Manistee, light.
Schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr Allegheny, Erie, 43,000 bu corn.
Schr T. R. Merritt, Kingston, 22,711 bu corn.
Schr W. J. Suffel, Point Edward, 15,698 bu corn.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, light.
Schr J. D. Dousman, Ford River, light.
Schr Imperial, Flat Rock, light.
Schr B. F. Wade, Kewaunee, light.
Schr T. Simms, Egg Harbor, light.
Schr G. Ellen, Duck Lake, light.
Schr Hattie Fisher, White Lake, light.
Schr Hattie Earl, Muskegon, light.
Schr Barbarian, Collingwood, 19,720 bu corn.
Schr L. S. Hammond, Cape Vincent, 20,099 bu wheat.
Schr Sodus, White Hall, light.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 10.—Passed down—Propellers Vanderbilt, Scotia, and Buffalo; steam-barges D. R. Van Allen and schooners Lewis Ross and V. H. Ketchum, Vienna and consort, D. F. Rose and barge, William Cowie and barges, T. Palmer and consort, R. J. Hackett and schooners William McGregor and Laura Belle, Michigan and barges, Anna Smith and schooners Reuben Doud and Columbian; schooners St. Joseph, James Couch, Pomeroy, Sunrise, Consuelo, and Hartford; tug Pacific and barge J. Godfrey, tug Admiral Porter and barges, and tug Minnie Morton.

Passed up—Propellers John Pridgeon, Jr., New York, Avon, and Cuba; steam-barges Iron Age and Consort, Oswegatchie and barges, Minneapolis, Yosemite and barges, Niagara, and Glesgow and barges; schooners B. F. Bruce, Thomas Parson, Quickstep, Maria Martin, D. G. Fort, John T. Mott, Champion, and Mystic Star.

Arrived—Schooners North Star, A. J. Dewey, Senator Blood, and Venus; scow Sassacus.

Wind east, two miles.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 10.—Passed up—Propellers Arizona, Sanilac, Minneapolis, David W. Rust and consort, Iron Age and consort (schooner Keweenaw), Olean and barges, Germania and barges, Mayflower and barges, P. S. Johnson and barges, J. W. Bennett and barges; schooners Samuel H. Foster, Thomas Gawn, Thomas P. Sheldon, D. S. Austin, Ed Fitzgerald, August Ford.

Passed down—Propellers Vanderbilt No. 2, Annie Smith and Columbia, R. Dowd, Robert J. Hackett and consort, Enterprise and consort, Michigan and barges, Porter and barges.

Wind northeast, light; weather fine.

PORT HURON, June 10—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers John Pridgeon, Avon, Niagara, New York, Oswegatchie and barges, Yosemite and barges; schooner American Union.

Down—Propellers Buffalo, Gordon Campbell, Russia, Juniata, Idaho, Norman, St. Paul with the schooners Cardingford and Owasco, Lothair in and consort, Westford and barges, Fred Kelley with the schooner S. J. Tilden, James C. Harrison and consort, P. H. Birchead and barges, Oakland and barges, Porter Chamberlain and barges, Garden City and barges, and Lowell and barges; schooners Gladstone and Trade Wind.

Wind north, light. Weather fine.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—Arrived—Propellers Badger State, Commodore, B. W. Blanchard, and Ohio, grain, Chicago; schooner San Diego, grain, Duluth.

Cleared—Propellers St. Louis and Jarvis Lord, and schooners George Murray, D. G. Fort, and Erastus Corning, coal, Chicago; D. P. Dobbins, Chicago.

Business was very dull on the docks to-day. Nothing doing either in lake or canal freights, the latter being especially dull and unchanged.

Shipments, 70,000 bushels.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 10.—Passed up—Schooner P. B. Locke, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; schooner Florida, Kingston to Toledo; barge Clyde, St. Catharines to Chicago, light; schooner Grimsby, Kingston to Chicago, light; steam-barge Clinton, Kingston to Chicago, light; steam-barge Saxon, Montreal to Toledo, light; steam-barge Abercorn and consort, Ogdensburg to Bay City, light.

Arrived—Barge C. N. Ryan, from Chicago, corn; barge J. T. Johnston, from Chicago, corn.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—Grain freights were active to-day, but rates underwent no material change. Capacity was taken for 206,000 bushels of wheat, as follows: To Buffalo—Schooner Monitor, 4¼ cents; steam-barge Ballentine and schooners A. B. Moore, S. V. R. Watson, and F. A. Georger, 4 cents.

Arrived from below—Schooner G. S. Hazard.

Cleared—Steam-barge Barnum.

TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., June 10.—Freights were steady and unchanged to-day, the following charters being made: Schooner Eliza Gelach, wheat to Sandusky, through rates; schooner Saxon (to arrive), corn to Montreal, 8 cents; propeller Toledo, wheat to Buffalo, 2¾ cents; propeller Africa (to arrive), corn to Montreal, 8 cents; schooner Albacore, corn to Kingston, 5½ cents.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 10.—Arrived—Propellers Hiawatha, Republic, and Iron Duke; schooners Minnehaha, Goshawk, Grace Holland, Ironton, E. P. Dow, and Southwest.

Cleared—Propeller Iron Duke; schooners J. W. Glidden, Superior, E. P. Dow, Sophia Minch, C. P. Minch, H. J. Webb, and P. S. Richards.

Passed up—Steamer City of Cleveland.

Wind southeast. Weather fine.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 10.—Cleared—For Chicago, propellers St. Louis and Dean Richmond, merchandise; schooner Francis Palms, coal.

Charters—Schooner Reindeer, coal, Sandusky to Marquette, and ore, Marquette to Ohio ports, at contract rates; schooner Edwin Harmon, two cargoes coal to Buffalo, 60 cents, free.

MUSKEGON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 10.—Clearances to-day, twenty-two. Lumber shipments, 4,593,000 feet.

Arrived—Schooner Jesse E. Martin, with 1,000 bushels of oats from Racine; schooner Rosa, with brick from Sheboygan.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., June 10.—Arrived—Barge D. M. Wilson, Cleveland; schooners Frank Perew and Monganger, Cleveland.

Cleared—Propeller Ontario, Sarnia; barges Egyptian and Cormorant and schooners Pelican and Russell, Marquette; schooner Republic, Buffalo.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 10.—Cleared—Propellers Lake Erie and Idaho; barge Jenness and tow; steamers Pearl and Flora; schooners Midland, Rover, and Canada.

Arrived—Tug Metamora with three barges.

Wind northeast, and fresh all day. Weather pleasant.

HOUGHTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUGHTON, Mich., June 10.—Arrived—Steamer City of Cleveland, from Detroit; propeller Atlantic, from Duluth.

Passed up—Propeller Northerner, from Detroit.

Cleared—Schooner Monticello, for Detroit; schooner Charles Wall, for Ashtabula.

OSWEGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 10.—Charters—Schooner P. B. Locke, coal, Charlotte to Chicago; schooner Lem Ellsworth, coal, Oswego to Evanston.

Sailed—Schooner Lem Ellsworth, coal, Evanston; schooner Comanche, coal, Chicago.

WIARANTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WIARANTON, Ont., June 10.—Arrived, schooner Tecumseh, from Owen Sound, to load ties for Chicago.

Sailed, schooner Starlight, 9,000 ties for Chicago.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 10.—Arrived and departed—Steamers Minnesota, Escanaba, W. L. Brown, and City of New York, and schooners E. C. Hutchinson, May Richards, and Jessie Linn.

Cleared—Schooner George M. Case.

ST. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., June 10.—Arrived—Schooners Christine Nillson and Watertown, iron ore, Escanaba.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., June 10.—Passed up—Propeller Celtic, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Inventors of the Northwestern States.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—A. H. Evans & Co. report the following patents issued this week to Northwestern inventors:

ILLINOIS.

Thomas W. and C. L. Ames, Cabery, baling-press.
Lorenzo D. Benner, Galesburg, paper bag.
Moses Bensinger, Chicago, game-table.
John Caxton, West Jersey, plow-truck.
E. Conklin and C. E. Fowler, Channahon, cream measure.
C. W. Crary, Chicago, set-up device for circular knitting-machines.
Albert Eske, Ravenswood, faucet.
Peter Felden, Chicago, rocking-chair.
George W. Goodell, Beardstown, hoisting-machine.
Charles S. Hallberg, Chicago, saccharated extract.
Justin H. Hill, Chicago, hame-fastener.
Frank Holub and C. S. Locke, Chicago, machine for making bars for horseshoe blanks.
Frank Holub and C. S. Locke, Chicago, machine for bending horseshoe blanks.
Frank Holub and C. S. Locke, Chicago, machine for rolling certain sections of T-rails.
James W. Morrison, Clinton, gravity grain separator.
James S. Norris, Joliet, cabinet for holding scraps.
S. H. Seibert, Lancaster, ditching-machine.
Otto Unzicker, Chicago, velocipede.
Otto Unzicker, Chicago, canopy-standard for children's carriages.
Bernard Yoch, Belleville, mining-machine.

WISCONSIN.

E. Bassett, Rice Lake, dovetailing and lath machine.
Owen J. Irish, Racine, horseshoe.
Alex. J. Lumsden, Sheboygan Falls, cow-tail holder.
James D. Pierce, Milwaukee, stove-grate.
Will S. Seymour, T. Sager, and T. T. Croft, Janesville, car-mover.

MICHIGAN.

Harvey Bissell, Grand Rapids, thill-coupling.
E. Bradley and A. F. Rawhouse, Midland, tire-tightener.
A. W. Eldredge, Big Rapids, stove-grate.
John V. D. Eldredge, Detroit, supporting the journals of balance-wheels.
Freeman Godfrey, Grand Rapids, rock-crushing machine.
Peter R. Gottstien, Houghton, candle-molding machine.
James Jenks, Detroit, feed-water injector.
William O. Miller, Detroit, harness-tree.
Richard B. Robbins, Adrian, cultivator.
John Schofield, Greenville, combined axle-support and skein-fastener.
F. Selle, Detroit, tubular bow-socket.
Augustus Stengel, Ludington, mirror-hanger.
John Stevenson, Detroit, former for arch-bars of car-trucks.
Henry E. Trumble, Kalamazoo, riding-sulky for plows.
M. B. Williams and G. Turner, Kalamazoo, spring-tooth grain-drill.
Charles W. Robinson, Detroit, labels.

MINNESOTA.

Samuel T. Ferguson, Minneapolis, horse-rake.

IOWA.

James G. Butterfield, Sioux City, locomotive ash-pan.
Richard H. Cutler, Richland, end-gate and scoop-board for wagons.
John H. Reynolds, Emerson, dumping-trap.
William H. Roundy, Marshalltown, car-coupling (reissue).
James F. Swab, Cedar Rapids, can for transporting milk.
Edgar A. Wright, Davenport, cultivator.

INDIANA.

Charles Labes, Laporte, bottle-stopper.
William J. McCoy and B. Dean, Jeffersonville, bolster for car-trucks.
Charles A. Smith, New Carlisle, dredger or earth excavator.
Charles B. McKinny, Bourbon, labels.

NEBRASKA.

Berahard Kohn, Seward, case for preserving and displaying laces, etc.

KENTUCKY DENTISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 10.—The State Dental Society met in this city, and, after an interesting session, adjourned to meet next year in Louisville. The Cummins patent, controled by the Goodyear Vulcanized Rubber Company, expired on Wednesday, the 8th inst., and the Society appointed a committee to wait upon the Kentucky Senators and Representatives in Congress and request their influence towards defeating a reissuance of the patent, as it has proved a monopoly that has bled the profession since the introduction of vulcanized rubber into dental practice. It was recommended that recent graduates and young members of the profession should study anatomy thoroughly.

THE MICHIGAN HORN-BLOWERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., June 10.—The band tournament concluded with the contest in the second and first classes. In the second class there were four entries—viz.: Albion, Owosso, Chelsea, and Hungerford's Lapeer City Band. In the first class there were but two entries,—Eaton Rapids and Ypsilanti. In the second class the first prize of $80 was awarded to Albion and the second prize to Owosso. Eaton Rapids won the first prize of $150, and the second prize of $90 was given to Ypsilanti. The score in the latter class was 335 to 278. The judges were A. B. Clifford, of South Bend; Arthur M. Clappe, of Sarnia, Ont.; and Prof. A. M. Green, of this city. Rollin C. Jones, of Charlotte, acted as referee. The tournament has been a great success.

Beef in Texas.

Texas is the greatest cattle-raising State in the Union, yet the beef eaten by the fastidious is chiefly brought from Kansas. The reason is that Texas cattle are fat only two months in the year, when the grass is green.

EXECUTED.

Hanging of Hayes White, Colored, at Marion, Ark., Yesterday.

Account of His Murder of a Sheriff Who Was Attempting His Arrest.

An Outline of the History Which Made Him Notorious in Arkansas.

His Attack upon Two Colored Guards and His Great Victory.

The Exciting Pursuit Which Ended in His Capture After the Murder of the Sheriff.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARION, Crittenden Co., Ark., June 10.—Hayes White, colored, was executed here at 2:30 o'clock to-day in the presence of an immense crowd of people. His crime was the murder of William Beattie, Sheriff of the county, on April 21 last. White had the reputation of being a notorious outlaw, having during his life been guilty of more than one murder, besides deeds of lesser atrocity. He made a full confession on the scaffold, admitting his guilt, but claiming that his sins were forgiven and he would go straight to heaven. The body hung twenty minutes.

A HUMAN FURY.

Hayes White, who to-day atoned his crimes on the gallows, had the reputation of being one of the most daring desperadoes in the Southwest. His history is as remarkable as his deeds. His age was about 40 years, twenty-five of which have been one series of startling adventures and atrocious crimes. Once the property of a Louisiana planter, he burst his bonds by running away. He was captured with bloodhounds and afterward sold to a person who owned a sugar-plantation in Cuba. Before the vessel sailed which was to carry White to a different scene of servitude, he escaped, and remained at large until the War broke his shackles forever. Since then he has spent the greater portion of his life in Arkansas, living in a little cabin and cultivating a few acres of land in Crittenden County. In that time he has been the leader in more than one daring enterprise, always escaping bodily injury, and generally leaving no trace by which the deed could be fastened directly upon him. Murders, robberies, and arsons have been charged upon him repeatedly; and yet, while appearances indicated his guilt, the evidence was not strong enough to entangle him in the meshes of the law.

SHOOTING A CONSTABLE.

The event which cut short his blood-stained career occurred on the night of April 23. On that date a store in the neighborhood of his home was robbed. The thieves secured some money and a considerable amount of valuable goods. White was suspected and arrested. On preliminary examination he was bound over in the sum of $1,000; and, as he could not furnish bail, Turner Hendricks, a colored Constable, was directed to convey him to Marion, the county-seat, and lodge him in jail, pending his trial at the next term of the Circuit Court. White asked the Constable to accompany him to certain parties who, he affirmed, would give bail for his appearance; and also to go with him, in any event, to his cabin and permit him to bid his wife and children good-by. The officer refused, and, calling a man by the name of Swepson to his assistance, the three started for the little village, some distance away. Along the road Hendricks told all he met that he was "taking the desperado White to jail," and boasted of it as a remarkable feat. The prisoner said nothing, riding sullenly between his guards. Presently the Constable told him to ride up. As he spoke the desperado snatched a pistol from his bosom and discharged it at Hendricks, who fell from his horse on the ground, screaming that he was killed.

A STRANGE SCENE.

Quick as a flash both White and the other guard leaped from their horses, with drawn pistols. The desperado began to retreat, walking rapidly backward, but keeping his eyes on Swepson, and his pistol, a six-shooter, raised in readiness for immediate use. The thought of his prize escaping him roused Hendricks, who was not seriously wounded, and he got up and hurried after the desperado. The latter now left the road, and was crossing a fence when the Constable fired, the ball cutting a hole in the coat White wore. This made him furious. He turned and ran toward his pursuers, swearing he would cut their hearts from their bodies. For a moment the officer and guard were paralyzed at the sudden turn of affairs, but they quickly realized the situation. Hendricks fled as if pursued by demons, throwing away his pistols and everything that impeded his flight. The desperado sent a bullet flying after him, which took effect in his body, inflicting a wound from which he afterward died; and he then turned his attention to Swepson, whom he disarmed, and, mounting his horse, rode away with a yell of triumph.

THE MURDER OF SHERIFF BEATTIE.

The news of White's daring escape, and the death of Constable Hendricks, spread through the county, creating tremendous excitement. Early the following morning Sheriff Beattie, with a posse, surrounded the cabin White occupied,—having learned that he had not attempted as yet to leave the country. White was at that moment making ready for his departure. His wife warned him of the approach of the posse. He sprang behind the bed at the moment the Sheriff pushed open the door and entered the cabin. As he crossed the threshold he caught sight of White, and leveled his gun at him, but the weapon missed fire. Before he could again pull the trigger, the desperado sent a bullet crashing through his head. Bettie uttered a wild cry, wheeled around, and ran out of the house, falling in the yard, with the blood gushing in torrents from the wound. White attempted to follow him, but was fired on by one of the posse, whom the Sheriff had posted some distance from the house. As before, the bullet fell wide of the mark; while White began firing, drowning the sobs and screams of wife and children with the

RAPID DISCHARGE OF HIS REVOLVERS.

The posse retreated, leaving him master of the field. He then went out to Beattie, who was lying where he had first fallen, in a pool of blood. He was senseless, but soul and body had not yet parted. White plundered the body, taking several dollars—all the money the Sheriff had—and his gun and pistol. When he began, the man was still alive; when he ended his ghastly work, the officer was a corpse. The desperado now bade his weeping wife and children farwell, and, hurrying across the fields, plunged into the woods, and was soon lost to view.

Meanwhile intelligence of the tragedy was traveling far and wide. The murder of Sheriff Beattie, following so swiftly on the heels of the shooting of Constable Hendricks, electrified the people. A wild cry for vengeance arose on every side. The clamor for Judge Lynch drowned for a long time the demand that strict justice should be meted out to the murderer.

A REMARKABLE PURSUIT.

Every precaution was taken to prevent the murderer's escape. A reward of several hundred dollars was offered for his capture. Printed descriptions of him were widely circulated. Telegrams detailing the murders and describing the fugitive were sent to every county in the State. Thus every one was aroused. Bodies of armed and mounted men scoured the country in all directions. The fugitive was hunted like a wild beast. There seemed no refuge for him anywhere. The pursuers were numberless, and friends he had none. Notwithstanding these facts, he succeeded in eluding his captors for many days, and in leading them a chase involving unwearied vigilance, many weary miles through swamps, across rivers, and in dense woods, and wearing out the hope of capture itself. How long pursuit would have continued it is difficult to predict, had not White himself voluntarily surrendered. He had traveled over the greater part of three counties; for many days he had not tasted food; he was exhausted; and was now in a section of country with which he was not familiar. These circumstances decided him. One evening he went to a planter's house, asked to remain over night, told the inmates he was the

"NOTORIOUS DESPERADO, HAYES WHITE,"

and added that he intended to yield on the following morning. The planter gave him food; and, after satisfying his hunger, White laid down the floor and slept soundly. At daybreak the next morning the house was surrounded by a number of armed men, but the desperado quietly threw open the door and went out among them, saying, "Here I am; take me and kill me if you like; I am worn out." He was at once disarmed, loaded with chains, hurried to the nearest railway-station, and thence to Marion, where he was lodged in jail under a strong guard. A reaction had by this time taken place. The people no longer clamored for mob-law. Beattie's friends said they asked only that justice should be done, and they spurned any suggestions relative to the interference of Judge Lynch.

THE TRIAL, CONVICTION, AND SENTENCE.

White was soon placed on trial. As there was no doubt of his guilt, the Court-proceedings were a mere formality. He was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to death,—to-day being chosen as the date of execution. During the trial, and, indeed, from the moment of his capture, White has exhibited the most stolid indifference. He appeared to realize that his doom was sealed, and that it was useless to rebel against fate. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE correspondent had a lengthy interview with him, and learned from his lips the story of his ill-starred and evil life. He expressed deep penitence for the murder of Beattie,—saying that they were friends, and that he had supported Beattie when he ran as a candidate for Sheriff. As to the Constable, he candidly admitted that he was glad he had taken his life. With reference to the other crimes that are charged against him, he said he did not care to recall them, as they were buried in oblivion. "I believe I am sorry for my sins, and believe that I will be saved through the blood of Christ," were his parting words as the interview terminated. No sympathy has been felt or expressed for him throughout; and, when he was launched into eternity to-day, the spectators felt that human justice was satisfied.

THE GLAD TIDINGS.

Preparing for Her Summer Cruise—Capt. Bundy and His Tight Little Craft.

Capt. Bundy's Gospel ship, the little fore-and-aft schooner "Glad Tidings," lies in the Peshtigo Company's slip, off the North Pier, stanch as ever, and as trim as fresh paint and new rigging can make her. She was to have started on her summer cruise to the islands and the north shore of Michigan yesterday, but the bad weather of the last few days has so delayed the preparations that the start has been postponed until some time next week. Before she leaves, a little company, composed of the friends of the mission, will take a sail in the neat little craft out into the lake. Unless subjected to further delay, she will probably get off about Wednesday.

Capt. Bundy was found yesterday morning at the slip engaged with his men in rigging up one of the the sails, preparatory to putting it in place. With that pleasant blending of humility becoming one engaged in the work of preaching the Gospel to the heathen,—at home or abroad,—and of an old salt's pride in a veritable thing of marine beauty, such as the "Glad Tidings" unquestionably is, the

VETERAN BUT STILL HEARTY

seaman discoursed with THE TRIBUNE representative concerning the work to which he has so long devoted himself, and pointed out the seaworthy qualities and the new improvements of his trim little craft.

"There," said he, as he pointed to the stern, "is something I've had made this last winter,—an open Bible, you see, made of cooper and wood, and fastened to the boat. The quotations on the open pages, you see, are quite appropriate to our calling. Indeed, it would not be too much to say that we might preach the Gospel without ever opening our mouths. You can read them at this distance, can you?"

The reporter, who stood three or four feet away, on the dock, readily discerned the printed characters, and answered the old salt in the affirmative. The reply seemed to give the Captain a good deal of satisfaction.

"That's what I want," said he. "I want people to be able to see and read the Word of God."

The quotation on the left-hand page of the open book was from Isaiah, xlii., 10; that on the right from Luke, viii., 25, and both, as the Missionary of the Lakes had said, were singularly appropriate. The first was as follows: "Sing unto the Lord a new song, and His praise from the end of the earth, ye that go down to the sea, and all that is therein, the isles and the inhabitants thereof"; and the second, "And He said unto them, 'Where is your faith?' And they, being afraid, wondered, saying one to another, What manner of man is this! for He commandeth even the winds and water, and they obey Him."

"The serpents on each side of the book," continued the missionary, directing the reporter's attention to something he had already noticed,—

A PAIR OF TWIN SNAKES,

painted in bright green and tipped about the heads with a very decided red,—"represent the serpents that Moses lifted up in the wilderness, just as Christ was lifted up and will draw all men unto him. Come aboard, won't you?"

Once aboard, the veteran navigator became even more pleasantly voluble over the merits of his stanch, tidy little craft, her ability to weather storms, and her thoroughly sea-going qualities.

"Is your work limited to Lake Michigan?" queried the reporter.

"Oh, no. We have been to Lake Superior, Lake Huron, and even as far East as Lake Erie, though down there we found that missionary work was not so necessary. The islands are near shore and are reached by others. Our work is aimed at remote places, to which nobody scarcely ever goes."

"How large is your crew?"

There's only myself, my wife, my children, and a seaman, but we often take out a minister, as we will this time."

"How long will the cruise last?"

"We hope to work quite late into the fall this year."

"What is your method in this missionary work?"

"We go into a place and begin at the first man's door we come to. We make our mission known, read a portion of the Scriptures, talk to the people, and then pray with them. In most of these places they have

NEVER SEEN A MISSIONARY,

but we are generally well received, and they hear the Word freely and willingly. We distribute Bibles, tracts, Sunday-school papers, and so on, establish Sunday-schools, and get the people interested in the work. Seven of these Sunday-schools are running all the time, and in three places they have raised up ministers who hold forth every Sunday. This time we are going into the South Manitou Islands, to try to get the people to build a church we have been planning for two years."

"HOW DO YOUR BROTHER SEAMEN on the lakes regard your work?"

"They are as kind to me as it is possible for anybody to be, towing my boat in and out for me whenever I need help, and some of them readily contributing of their means to carry on the work. We have been gaining a little every year in the matter of support, and, while the contributions come in slowly, they are sure, and we don't lose any of our friends. As to the work, it has been a gratifying success, and the results to-day will show for it. In many of these places we visited they used to dance and carouse Sundays as well as week days. Now the saloons are shut up in some places, and the people are quiet, sober, and glad to hear the Word. At St. Martin's Island, for instance, no whisky is now sold, and at South Manitou the saloonkeeper gave up his license, went out of the business, and has been getting people to sign the pledge. The work is carried on by the Western Seamen's Friend Society, which commissions me to solicit contributions for the purpose. The contributors come very largely from the business men of Chicago, but we are under like obligations to those of Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toledo, Erie, Milwaukee, Racine, and Sheboygan. We have even had help from Pittsburg, and, coming nearer home, from Big Beaver Island, Sheboygan Falls, and other places where one might not look for it. In short, we believe God has called us to do this work, and that He will raise up friends for us in the future as He has in the past."

As before stated, the "Glad Tidings" will set sail some time next week, when the supporters of the mission will no doubt assemble to see her off and bid her and her worthy Captain godspeed.

ILLINOIS PHYSIO-MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 9.—The Illinois Physio-Medical Association met in this city, according to previous appointment, on Tuesday, June 7. The meeting was a good one. The transactions were quite interesting, and the sessions were marked with an earnest attention to business and a feeling of harmony that was peculiarly gratifying to all present. Papers on medical topics of practical importance were read by different gentlemen, and reports of cases by different members, followed with a practical discussion, was a prominent feature of the meeting. A Committee on a National Association and one on Ethics were appointed. The officers for the ensuing year were elected on the first day of the meeting, and are as follows: President, Prof. W. F. Tait, M. D., Galesburg; Secretary and Treasurer, George S. Chalmers, M. D., Altona; with Prof. W. F. Tait, M. D., Galesburg, O. W. F. Snyder, M. D., Polo, and W. D. Valentine, M. D., Lanark, as the Board of Censors. Galesburg was chosen as the place of meeting for 1882. The meeting of the Association adjourned at 11 p. m. last evening, with marked feelings of satisfaction and pleasure by all present.

PUCKS IN BLUE.

"Regulars" and "Fast" Boys, Their Habits and Peculiarities.

Industry, Fidelity, and a Pair of Good Legs an Invaluable Make-Up.

How They Get On in the World—Graduating into Good Berths.

A TRIBUNE reporter was run into on La Salle street yesterday by a telegraph messenger, who seemed to be in a great hurry, as, on recovering his equilibrium, he darted off without looking around or offering to pick up the reporter's head-piece, which had suddenly come in violent contact with the ground. The mishap set the reporter to thinking about messengers in general, and the result was that he went to the Western Union office and had a talk with Mr. Felton, the Business Manager.

"How many boys do you employ?" asked the reporter.

"Sixty-two at the main and branch offices," he replied.

"Where do you get them?"

"Most of them apply personally, or through friends, for situations."

"Do you ever advertise?"

"Sometimes; but we get few boys in that way, and those who answer are, as a rule, not serviceable."

"Are you particular in making selections?"

"We are as careful as possible."

"Do you have any trouble in obtaining suitable messengers?"

"Not generally, but our

BEST BOYS DO NOT REMAIN VERY LONG."

"Are these applications always on file?"

"Yes."

"What are the ages of the boys?"

"From 14 to 18 or 19."

"Are any special qualifications requisite?"

"They must be intelligent, and able to write a good hand."

"Do you inquire into their moral character?"

"As far as we can. We try to ascertain before appointing what a boy's standing is, and whether his surroundings are respectable."

"What do you pay them?"

"The regular force receive $18 a month, and the fast force $21."

"How do you work them?"

"The day messengers go on duty at half-past 7 in the morning and work until 6 o'clock, and some of them are on alternately until 9 at night."

"How many are stationed at the main office?"

"Forty-five in the day-time and seven at night."

"Where are the others?"

"On the Board of Trade and at the branch offices."

"How many work on the Board?"

"Eight."

"They have the easiest time?"

"No. When they are through there they report at the office and deliver messages like the others?"

"How many are delivered in a day?"

"The average is about 400; the Metropolitan line, which has about forty boys, delivers in the

NEIGHBORHOOD OF 850."

"How long are the night messengers on?"

"From 9 o'clock until half-past 7 in the morning."

"What is the difference between the regular and the 'fast' force?"

"The 'fast' force deliver messages within a radius of two blocks of the office. In that distance are the Board of Trade, all the prominent banks, stock-brokers, and others who require more than ordinarily prompt delivery."

"Do the regulars cover all the remainder of the city?"

"No, only the territory on the South Side north of Van Buren street. Outside of those limits the Metropolitan Telegraph takes care of the messages, as it can handle them quicker than we could from the main office."

"Isn't the 'fast' force somewhat new?"

"Yes, and we deliver messages here in better time than in any other city in the country, the main reason being, of course, on account of the

CONCENTRATION OF BUSINESS

within a few blocks. We began with ten boys, giving each one a message to deliver immediately and return to the office. A record of the time was kept, and the system worked so well and gave such general satisfaction that the force was increased, and we now have nineteen 'fast' boys."

"Are the messengers hard to manage?"

"No. They are generally very tractable. If one proves stubborn he is replaced."

"Are they usually faithful?"

"Yes. They earn their money."

"Do they live at home?"

"Nearly all, and many of them help support their parents. I remember one bright little fellow who took care of his mother and several baby brothers and sisters."

"How long do they remain with you?"

"Three or four months, on the average."

"WHAT BECOMES OF THEM?"

"Some leave to go to school, others to learn trades, and a good many are taken up by commission-men on the Board. We find it very difficult to keep the better messengers, for, as soon as a boy learns the streets, the business offices, and the faces of merchants, operators on the Board find use for him, and we really educate a great many boys for a commercial life. They begin as messengers for a house and work up to clerkships."

"Do any become telegraph operators?"

"Yes, a few, as they have little chance to practice except when off duty."

"Do you know of messenger boys who have gotten up in the world?"

"I recall two. One is Superintendent of Telegraph of one of the most prominent railroads running out of Chicago, and the other is Cashier in one of the largest banks in the city."

If attention to business will secure promotion, the "fast" boy who came near upsetting the reporter ought to be the President of the Western Union some day.

INDIANAPOLIS BANK DEPOSITS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.—The returns for internal revenue taxation show that the deposits made with the private banking corporations of this city during the six months ending May 31 is $33,483,153.56, which is an increase of $2,218,731.60 over the total of the preceding six months, and of $4,624,291.91 over the corresponding six months of 1880. The amount of tax paid by these banks to the Government is $12,164.13.

MRS. GRANT'S HEALTH.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 10.—Mrs. Gen. Grant, who has been quite ill since her arrival here, is reported considerably better to-day, and will probably be well enough to leave for Galena to-morrow.

VERSICLES.

CONKLING AND PLATT.

There was an old party from Moscow
Who said he could thaw out Lord Roscoe.
He fed him on ice:
He observed, "It is nice";
Which perplexed that old party from Moscow.

Conkle, Conkle, little Platt!
How I wonder what you're at!
Are you up at Albanigh,
Waiting to be knocked sky-high?

THE NEW REVISION.

It's quite confusing with this new-made version
Which all the stores are selling—
For there's no telling
Whether bad gentlemen and ladies
Will, when they quit this Earth, make an excursion
To Hell or Hades.

CLAMOROUS.

Throughout our land's Atlantic coast
The festive clam now rules the roast;
And, while they squirm, the luscious "critters"
Flit from their shells straight into fitters;
And, though not strange, yet it is true
That in hot days they're in a stew.
Perchance the hard clam o'ermuch boasts
That he alone is fit for roasts;
Though doubtless the soft clam is prouder
When served with chow-chow in a chowder.
A. L.

SUFFICIENT CAUSE FOR SELF-GRATULATION.

O how my heart with rapture thumps,
For none of the family has got the mumps.
—*Queen of Spain.*

HEAR HIS PRAYER BEFORE HE GOES.

Maid of Athens, ere we part,
Give me twenty rods the start.
—*Dr. Mary Walker.*

A MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

"Have you read 'the Revised'?"
Says the Saint to the Sinner.
"No? Well, I am surprised,
For its bulk is much thinner
Since it's been Cibberized
By each theory-spinner."
"Have you read 'the Revised'?"
Says the Saint to the Sinner.
G. G. B.

VOLUME
GROCERIES,
C. JE
110 and 112
PRICE
FO
The M
COFFEES—C
MAILLARD'S CHOCOL
BAKER'S CHOCOLATE
ALKETHREPTA,
4 LBS CHOICE ROAST
7 LBS CHOICE ROAST
8 LBS GOOD GREEN R
FINEST GOLDEN RIO,
5 LBS GERMAN SWE
CANNED
STAR 1-LB LOBSTERS,
STAR 2-LB LOBSTERS,
BEST 1-LB SALMON,
BEST 2-LB SALMON,
BOSTON BAKED BEAN
CODFISH BALLS,
CLAM CHOWDER,
FINE ¼ SARDINES, IM
SHRIMPS, DUNBAR'S,
FINEST 1-LB FRESH
FINEST MESS MACKE
WINES—C
HENNESSY COGNAC
BENEDICTINE PINTS,
BENEDICTINE QUART
CURACOA, NO. 1, QUART
MARASQUIREO, NO. 1,
CHARTREUSE, GREEN,
CHARTREUSE, GREEN,
CHARTREUSE, YELLOW
CHARTREUSE, YELLOW
ABSYNTHE, QUARTS,
BLACKBERRY BRANDY
CHOICE ST. ESTEPHE
CHOICE ST. ESTEPHE
IMP'T'D ST. JULIEN CL
IMP'T'D ST. JULIEN CL
CHOICE NATIVE PORT
BEST CALIFORNIA POR
CHOICE SWEET CATAW
BEST SWEET CATAWBA
BEST DRY CATAWBA,
FULL LINE MINERAL
FULL LINE ALES AND
FULL LINE CRUSE & F
FULL LINE CHAMPAGN
FULL LINE DUFF GO
Own Importations.
SEND FOR COMPLETE
DEPARTMENT.
SUND
KEELER'S MARMALA
FRESH ROASTED VIR
COX'S GELATINE,
NELSON'S GELATINE,
SWISS CONDENSED M
HEMP SEED, BEST IM
CANARY SEED, BEST
RAPE SEED, BEST IM
COFFEE ESSENCE,
GERMAN SAGO,
BEST TAPIOCA,
MACCARONI, DOMEST
MACCARONI, BEST IM
CHOICE WINTER WH
BABBITT'S LYE,
CANNED CORNED BE
COOKED AND SMOKE
FINEST CREAMERY
FULL LINE HUCHIN
FULL LINE POTTED
ALL THE FINEST
STOCK.
A
"Rock Bot
C. J
Wholesale an
110 & 112
TO
FOR
I am about to
Front Building
West Madison
sted, and would
rior to suit a
Parties wishin
tion call. JOH
162 and 164
MADIS
Store and Ba
No. 254, Opposit
Wholesale House.
SILV
W
Wood!
I am in receipt o
ere Maple Wood,
and to dealers at lo
Coal Dock cor. Va